

CANADA PROUD OF SIR SAM, MILITARY MAN OF THE HOUR

To Him Dominion Owe Its Proud Boast That It Has Shown The
World How to Make a Volunteer Army, Make it in Short Time
And Send it to Battlefield Equipped for Action — Minister of
Militia Reaping Reward of His Foresight.

(By J. H. Ohi in New York Herald)

Ottawa, Saturday—Canada has her own rough rider. To him and his methods, often and often rude but always efficient, the Dominion owes its proud boast that it has shown the world how to make a volunteer army—and "some" army! Ask the Germans, who then their "Landwehr" and "Feldwehr," of the quality of these Americans from the north country. Ask them what about the "White Chukras" who come from the West across the seas to march from their grasp the coveted path to Calais? Devils! Yes, devils when the hour came to fight a devil's fight against the devilry that menaces the freedom of the world, but for that man limbed, clear eyed, God fearing, liberty loving sons of America and of Sir Sam.

"God be with you, boys!" was Sir Sam's parting greeting to the first contingent of Canadian troops as they left these shores for the battlefields of Europe. "I can't go!" He felt safe, however, in confiding them to the care of no capable substitute. "Sir Sam couldn't go because there was here the larger duty for him to perform, a duty that could be entrusted to no substitute. He had sent in that first contingent all that had been asked of Canada, but he knew this was but the beginning. So he came back from Quebec to 'sit on the job.' He is still sitting.

Canada's Man of the Hour

No Canadian needs further introduction to Sir Sam than mention of his name, but for the benefit of Americans not familiar with Dominion affairs it may be well to add that the rest of it is Hughes. To do him full justice in the matter of entitlement, Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia of the Dominion of Canada.

Sam, if you please, not Samuel. He was born Sam, was christened Sam, taught school as Sam, edited a newspaper as Sam, got into politics as Sam, was elected to Parliament as Sam, became "Sam the militia crank" because it pleased him to be that sort of a crank; as Sam forced himself upon the more or less unwilling British in the South African war and came back as Colonel Sam; then as Minister became Major General Sam and, when war broke, Canada's Man of the Hour. Because of this latter fact—Sir Sam by the grace of His Majesty the King.

There are just two opinions about Sir Sam and his work in building up Canada's army. His enemies—Sam has political enemies—say: "Well, we must admit that Sam has been valuable in the way he has cut red tape, and his friends say: "Well, Sam doesn't know that such a thing as red tape exists!"

By which you would infer all hands agree that Sir Sam is a direct sort of person who as a way of having his own way. Which he is. That it is a good way is shown by results, which speak for themselves and for Sam. Whatever the test, whether of quantity or quality, they measure up.

Don't think for a minute, however, that Sir Sam is the "whole thing" in Canada's military organization or that he thinks he is. It is his baby, he kept it alive before war came and he has guided and directed its growth from small beginnings to its present size and efficiency. But always he has given credit to the keen, splendid men who have helped and are helping. The accomplishment has been real, there is enough glory to go around.

I made a coast-to-coast-and-back inspection of Canada at war. The "show" part passed months ago. There is now none of the hectic enthusiasm that marked the recruiting for the first contingent, when men fought for places in the ranks, fearing that unless they got across with the first lot they would miss the fun. In that first contingent Canada sent more than had been asked for, and she has been sending more than was asked in each succeeding contingent. But the enthusiasm of the early weeks of the war was long ago displaced by a grim determination that Canada shall do its full duty, a determination which reflects realization that there is no likelihood of the "fun" being over for a long time yet. Not to the sporting instinct, but to duty and conscience and patriotism is the recruiting appeal now addressed. That it does not fall upon deaf ears is both a tribute to the patriotism of Canada and, in broader sense, a vindication of the volunteer system that it is not without importance in its bearing upon our own country.

In behalf of conscription it is urged that when the point is reached where those who really want to join the colors have done so and the appeal becomes one to duty the government should step in and select. It being recognized that every citizen owes equal duty to the State, why, it is often asked, should the man who fails to realize this duty be allowed to escape its performance, while the man who does realize it and measure up to it must go? It is agreed that because of certain local conditions conscription would be unwise here under any circumstances unless for defence of the land against attempted invasion. The question cited above applies, therefore, not to Canada but broadly to the issue of conscription versus voluntary enlistment as a policy, an issue always confronting democracies.

Canada's answer has been enlist-



SIR SAM HUGHES,
Canada's War Minister.

ment and more enlistment. The results obtained under the duty appeal have been notable. Doubtly notable when it is understood how conditions of modern warfare, with its highly developed death dealing machinery, are representative of that enthusiasm which has been the main support of the volunteer system in the past. Mr. Bryan's "one million men in a day" might easily become a reality if his millions, armed with shotguns or pitchforks or pikes or brickbats, could get at a similarly equipped enemy on that day or the next. But enthusiasm is likely to ebb from the finger tips and the heart at the prospect of six months' hard grind in a training camp before one is pronounced fit to go after the enemy.

It is when all these difficulties are considered that Canada's accomplishment, under the direction of Sir Sam, must be judged. It is an accomplishment of which every American as well as every Canadian may be proud—for we are not brothers standing together for the principles of democracy on this continent?

What has Canada done? With a population of 7,500,000 Canada has sent 100,000 of her sons to Europe, more than 75,000 in active training to go, has more joining the colors every day. This is a beginning. With war continuing into next year, it is confidently expected that the Dominion's contribution will reach 350,000 to 400,000 men. From the first Canada has made plain that this is her war, that she has entered it voluntarily and of her own free will and accord as an ally under the flag of the Empire, and that she will send to the extreme limit of her capacity to send—whether this means 250,000 or 500,000 men or more. She will do her "bit," you can count upon it.

For Canada the enlistment of an army of 250,000 men and its equipment—be it understood—Canada is footing every bill—would be tantamount to the United States enlisting, arming and equipping in the same period of time an army of more than 3,000,000

men. If Canada's contingent reaches half a million, as it may, it will be tantamount to an American army of more than 6,500,000, based on present estimates of population.

Need for Artillery

So much for men. But because under modern conditions of warfare men do not make an army, Canada has not contributed an army to the forces of the Empire. Her men are for the most part infantrymen, as good as any in the world, but there was at the beginning no artillery, or relatively none. This weakness of the volunteer system has been as markedly demonstrated as has been its capacity for supplying men for the trenches. Canadian workshops are now being turned to the manufacture of heavy guns. Sir Sam is busily engaged in making the men they want.

Mistakes have been made in recruiting, lessons learned. At first it was so easy to get men that adequate steps were not taken for the day when the appeal would have to be patriotic and duty. Proper consideration was not given to what is called the French Canadian "problem," and until very recently it has remained a problem in consequence. Perhaps all this was natural. At the beginning Canada was asked for one division only, and nobody but Sir Sam talked in hundred thousands figures. He had for some years been preaching that Germany was making ready for just such an onslaught upon Europe and upon freedom as came, only to be told, in Parliament and out of it, that he was the Canadian for "big house" whatever that may be. When the rest of the country awoke to realization that Canada must send and send, comparisons of what had been done and what was being done were made—these not always complimentary. Especially were the French of Quebec made a target of attack. This served only to sharpen racial and religious differences.

Then, too, the enthusiasm of orators seeking to promote recruiting led, in some instances, to the pillorying of individuals who had not responded. Instead of straight appeal to patriotism, there was a sort of "baiting" on enlistment, with the result that eligible stayed away from recruiting meetings. Recruiting officers were too strict about teeth, evidently having in mind the days of the old militia when the carriage that had to be bitten. One turned away from the recruiting station, it is pretty hard to get the ordinary volunteer back again.

Plenty of Men, Says Sir Sam

It has been found easier to get men for the Empire than to fill the ranks in those already overseas. Recruiting officers argue against this feeling with only qualified success. It may be that the "big" idea is not pleasant or mere men want to go with a "new bunch."

Many of the mistakes have been rectified. I talked with recruiting officers from Victoria and Vancouver on the Pacific coast to Quebec and by all was told that enlistment is steady and satisfactory. The same story is told at headquarters here.

"Men? Why, we'll give 'em all they want—500,000 if they are needed. And make no mistake, they are the best in the world." It was Sir Sam speaking. "What about Americans?" I asked. "You don't think I am going to use force to keep them out, do you?" was his not a cringing reply. "But don't ask me figures. For all I know they are Canadians, for they come as Canadians and I'm not going behind the returns."

The latter in response to a suggestion that the figure had been given me as 8,000.

"Why, I had many letters from prominent Americans, and they were all neutral in tone and temper. My secretaries begged me to burn them all so as to prevent future embarrassment to the writers. Isn't that so, ladies?"

The four stenographers to whom he in khaki shirt sleeves had been dictating nodded a glad "Yes." Then he went into some details concerning these Americans which will make another story.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The American steamer *Llama*, seized and run on a reef by a British prize crew last week, has been washed off the reef and has sunk. The American consul at Kirkwall reported today that only one of the *Llama's* masts was visible above the water. The state department is investigating the circumstances of the vessel's seizure.

BARRED FROM MAILS TO INDIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Ram Chandra, a local Hindu editor, announced today that a pamphlet which he says is made up wholly of translated excerpts from W. J. Bryan's "British rule in India," has been barred from the mails to India, at the request of the British government. The pamphlet is entitled "Angan Di Cawahi," which is said to be a translation of the Bryan title.

and in Flanders, how splendidly they fought for the Empire and for Canada, and how more men were needed to fill the gaps. A recruiting sergeant told me this lad's talks had brought him "no end" of volunteers. Starting from every dead wall in Winnipeg was an ebony statue and beside him the startling warning, "The Little Black Devils Want YOU!" Being assured that it was not a case of little blue devils, I made closer inspection and discovered that the Little Black Devils belong to and comprise a Manitoba battalion that has particularly distinguished itself.

Scotch Kilts Make Appeal

The use of poster advertising to stimulate recruiting is general. Kitchener's pictures are popular, those of General Sir John French are in evidence, but not so generally. Tommy Atkins appears in many impersonations, but if it were a popularity contest the Highlander in his kilts would lead all the rest. Just why is not clear. As there is no strong preponderance of Scots in the population it must be the jaunty but useless little cap with its dinky tall hanging down behind or the bare knees. In every masculine heart, there lurks conviction that its possessor would look particularly well in that Highland costume; so it must be that a secret yearning to have a try at kilts explains the ease with which the Highland regiments get the men they want.

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ONLY DANGER IN WILSON'S NOTE IS POLITICAL

His attitude pedantic, but
not menacing is view of
enlightened element in
England.

London, Nov. 9.—"Enlightened opinion here is not uneasy over President Wilson's note," says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who is in the closest touch with public men.

"The President's attitude," continues the correspondent, "is regarded as on the whole, somewhat pedantic, but not in intent or in any degree menacing. He is conducting the controversy, it is thought, in such a fashion as to keep American rights intact and unprejudiced, and at the same time to keep the discussion from developing into a quarrel."

"It is regretted that the President has not thought fit to accept the British suggestion of appealing to the higher tribunal in this country, and, if necessary, carrying the appeal eventually to some sort of an international tribunal."

"The only danger that is foreseen here from the President's attitude is a political kind. The presidential election in the United States is drawing near, and in presidential campaigns everything is put into the melting pot. There are big vested interests in America, notably the Chicago meat packers, that are aggrieved by our practices, based upon the order-council of March last.

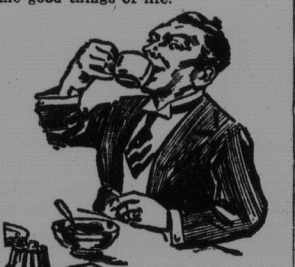
"A series of diplomatic protests against individual instances of the British policy might easily, under the strain of a campaign in America, become unduly exaggerated. In the meantime, it is very desirable that the British newspapers should refrain from any comment of a bitter or quarrelsome kind."

Drink Coffee In Safety

Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet
After Meals and Eat and Drink
Anything You Feel Like.

Send for FREE Trial Package.

Just because coffee seems to aggravate your stomach troubles is no reason for giving it up without a struggle. Not until you have tried using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will you be justified in denying yourself the good things of life.



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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines, supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are at once a safe and powerful remedy. They will digest your food for you when your stomach alone can't.

Get a 50c box from your druggist today or mail the below coupon now.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 209 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich., send me a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

NO MONARCHY IN CHINA THIS YEAR

Government has decided
to continue Republic system for the present.

Peking, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press was authorized today to state that the Chinese government had decided no change would be made this year in the form of government of the country.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of William Reed took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock from his late residence, 63 Clarence street. Rev. W. H. Barracough and Rev. D. J. McPherson officiated. The interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

The funeral of Miss Eliza A. Drake took place Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock from her late residence, 95 Princess street. Services were conducted by Rev. F. S. Porter and Rev. Gordon Dickie, and the interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

For Good Looks a woman must have good health. She can do her part by helping nature to keep the blood pure, the liver active and the bowels regular, with the aid of the mild, vegetable remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

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Please Add to Your Directories.

W 38-32—Brown, Percy F. Res. No 91

City Line, W. E.

M2646—Dolan, M. R. Res. No 344 Hay

Square.

M1482-22—Eatabrooks, B. C. Res. No

103 Main, No changed from

M2254-21.

W290-41—Freeze, R. J. Olive, W. E. No

changed from W236-41 No 181

Duke.

M1543-21—Fales, H. Res. No 1174

Harding.

W251-11—Hill, Geo. E. Res. No 244

Watson W. E. z

M1503-31—Hoyt, Miss Marion. Res.

No 207 King.

W82—Jennings, H. E. Res. No 238

Marion W. E.

W251-21—Keeffe, Wm. Res. No 201

Charlotte. No changed from

W38-31.

M1683—Kuhring, Mrs. G. A. Res. No

81 Sewell St.

M552-22—Mac Joseph. Res. No 199

Metcalfe. No changed from

M1482-21.

M1682-31—McGratton, C. W. Res. No

14 Orange.

M2840—McCluskey, A. A. Res. No 298

Douglas Ave.

W211-31—McKinn, J. I. Res. No 107

Ludlow. No changed from

W103-41.

M2292—Rowan, Mrs. F. H. Res.

Marble Cove.

M2445-21—Rowthwell, W. C. Res. No

85 Coburg.

M2639—Ruddick, Dr. R. C. Res. No

Queen.

M583-42—Storey, F. W. Res. No 172

Wentworth.

M562-21—Slipp, E. W. Res. No 216

Douglas Ave. No changed

from M2267-41.

M369-11—Smith, J. H. Res. No 47

Duke.

M2367-4—Taylor, G. S. Res. No 428

Douglas Ave.

EUROPEAN AGENCY

Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½ p.c. to 5 p.c. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814.)

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

Cable Address: "Annupale, London."

Just One Application and the Hairs Vanish

(Toilet Talks.)

Any woman can keep her skin free from unsightly hair or fuzz if she will follow these simple instructions: When hairy growths appear, apply a simple paste, made by mixing some water with powdered delatone. Apply this to hairy surface and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This is a harmless treatment, but be sure you get the real delatone.

Would Wake Up With Smothering Spells.

There is nothing that brings with it such a fear of impending death as to wake up in the night with that awful sense of smothering. The terrible smothering, choking up and sinking feeling is caused by the heart and nerves being in a damaged condition, and calls for prompt relief.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only remedy that can give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in all cases of such severity.

They strengthen and invigorate the heart, tone up the nervous system, and the trouble which is the cause of so much fear and anxiety becomes a thing of the past. Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right. Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would be sound asleep, but would wake up with my breath all gone, and think I would never get it back again. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He also gave me a box which I tried, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years later, when I felt my trouble coming back. I took the rest and they have cured me entirely."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MEAT CAUSE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts to flush Kid-