

ROLL OF HONOR

Men From Watford and Vicinity Serving The Empire

27TH REGT.—1ST BATTALION
Thos L Swift, reported missing since June 15th, 1915
Richard H Stapleford
Bury C Binks Arthur Owens
L Gunn Newell, killed in action
F C N Newell, DCM T Ward
A H Woodward, killed in action
Sid Welsh M Cunningham
M Blondel W Blizat
R W Bailey A L Johnston
R A Johnston G Mathews
C Manning W Glenn Nichol
F Phelps H F Small
E W Smith C Toop
J Ward, killed in action C Ward
F Wakelin, D C M, killed in action
T Wakelin, wounded and missing
H Whitsitt B Hardy

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S C. I. L.

Gerald H Brown
18TH BATTALION
C A Barnes Geo Ferris
Edmund Watson G Shanks
J Burns F Burns
C Blunt Wm Auterson
S P Shanks Walter Woolvett

2ND DIVISIONAL CAVALRY

Lorne Lucas Frank Yerks
Chas Potter

33RD BATTALION

Percy Mitchell, died of wounds Oct. 14, 1916
Lloyd Howden
Geo Fountain killed in action Sept. 16, 1916
Gordon H Patterson, died in Victoria Hospital, London

34TH BATTALION

E C Crohn S Newell
Macklin Hagle, missing since Oct. 8, 1916
Stanley Rogers Wm Manning
Henry Holmes, killed in action Sept. 27, 1916
Leonard Lees
C Jamieson

29TH BATTERY

Wm Mitchell John Howard
70TH BATTALION
Ernest Lawrence, killed in action, Oct. 1, 1918
Alfred Emerson
C H Loveday A Banks
S R Whalton, killed in action Oct., 1916
Thos Meyers Jos M Wardman
Vern Brown A H Bullough
Sid Brown, killed in action Sept. 15, 1916

28TH BATTALION

Thomas Lamb, killed in action
MOUNTED RIFLES
Fred A Taylor

PIONEERS

Wm Macnally W F Goodman
ENGINEERS
J Tomlin
Basil Saunders Cecil McNaughton
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
T A Brandon, M D W J McKenzie M D
Norman McKenzie Jerrold W Snell
Allen W Edwards Wm McCausland
Basil Gault Capt. R. M. James

135TH BATTALION

Nichol McLachlin, killed in action July 6th, 1917
3RD RESERVE BATTERY, C F A
Alfred Levi

116TH BATTALION

Clayton O Fuller, killed in action April 18th, 1917
196TH BATTALION
R R Annett
70TH BATTERY
R H Trenouth, killed in action on May 8th, 1917
Murray M Forster V W Willoughby
Ambrose Gavigan

142ND BATTALION

Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor, killed in action on Oct. 16, 1918.
Anstin Potter
GUNNER
Russ G Clark
RNCVR
John J Brown T. A. Gilliland
1st Class Petty Officers.

ROYAL NAVY

Surgeon Frederick H. Haskett, Lieut
ARMY DENTAL CORPS
Elgin D Hicks H D Taylor
Capt. L. V. James
ARMY SERVICE CORPS
Frank Elliot R H Acton
Arthur McKercher
Henry Thorpe, Mech. Transport.

98TH BATTALION

Roy E Acton, killed in action Nov. 3, 1917
64TH BATTERY
C F Luckham Harold D Robinson
Romo Auld Clifford Leigh

63RD BATTERY

Walter A Restorick George W. Parker
Clare Fuller Ed. Gibbs
67TH BATTERY
Edgar Prentis
69TH BATTERY
Gester W Cook

1ST DEPOT BATTALION

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT
Reginald J Leach Leon R Palmer
James Phair Fred Birch
Russell McCormick John F. Creasey
Leo Dodds Fred Just
John Stapleford Geo. Moore
Mel. McCormick Bert Lucas
Tom Dodds Alvin Copeland
Wellington Higgins Herman Cameron
Lloyd Cook William Blain
J. Richard Williamson, died of wounds, Oct. 11, 1918.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT

Verne Johnston Chester R. Schlemmer
Basil A Ramsay
SPECIAL SERVICE COMPANY
Nelson Hood

AMERICAN ARMY

Corp. Stanley Higgins
Bence Corstine (artillery)
Fred T Eastman (artillery)
AIR SERVICE, A. R. F.
Frank R. Crone

AMERICAN ENGINEERING CORPS

Vernon W. Crone.
15TH CANADIAN RESERVES
W. Orville Edwards

MEN WHO ENLISTED IN 149 BATT. AT WATFORD

Lieut. W. H. Smyth, Headquarters Ottawa.
Lieut. R. D. Swift, Scout Officer.
Lieut. W. A. Williams
Sergt. W. D. Lamb
Sergt. S. H. Hawkins
Sergt. E. A. Dodds
Sergt. W. C. McKinnon
Sergt. Geo. Gibbs
Sergt. H. Murphy
Sergt. C. F. Roche
Corp. W. M. Bruce
Corp. J. C. Anderson
Corp. J. Menzies
Corp. S. E. Dods
Corp. H. Cooper
Corp. C. Skiller
Corp. C. E. Sisson.
L. Corp. A. J. Small
B. O. S. - B. C. Culley
C. O. S. - C. McCormick
Pte. Frank Wiley.
Pte. A. Banks
Pte. F. Collins
Pte. A. Dempsey
Pte. E. R. Garrett
Pte. H. Jamieson
Pte. G. Lawrence
Pte. R. J. Lawrence
Pte. Charles Lawrence.
Pte. C. F. Lang
Pte. W. C. Pearce
Pte. T. E. Stilwell
Pte. A. H. Lewis, Band
Pte. G. A. Parker.
Pte. A. W. Stilwell
Pte. W. J. Saunders
Pte. Bert Saunders
Pte. A. Armond
Pte. W. C. Aylesworth, Band
Pte. R. Clark, Bugler
Pte. S. L. McClung
Pte. J. McClung
Pte. C. Atchison
Pte. H. J. McPeley
Pte. H. B. Hubbard
Pte. G. Young
Pte. D. Bennett
Pte. F. J. Russell
Pte. E. Mayes
Pte. C. Haskett
Pte. S. Graham
Pte. W. Palmer
Pte. H. Thomas
Pte. F. T. Thomas
Pte. B. Trenouth
Pte. E. A. Shaunessey
Pte. W. Zavitz
Pte. W. J. Sayers
Pte. Lot Nicholls
Pte. John Lamb
Pte. Estor Fowler
Pte. E. Cooper.
Pte. F. A. Conne ly.
Pte. F. Whitman.
Pte. Edgar Oke.
Pte. White.
Pte. McGarrity.
Pte. Wilson.
Pte. Richard Watson, Can. Engineer
Pte. H. Aylesworth, Band.
Pte. A. C. Williams
Pte. William Kent
Pte. Fred Adams

Made the Supreme Sacrifice

WATFORD AND VICINITY

Lt.-Col. R. G. Kelly
Capt. Thos. L. Swift
Sergt.-Major L. G. Newell
Pte. Alfred Woodward
Pte. Percy Mitchell
Pte. R. Whalton
Pte. Thos. Lamb
Pte. J. Ward
Pte. Sid Brown
Pte. Gordon Patterson
Pte. F. Wakelin, D. C. M.
Pte. T. Wakelin
Pte. G. M. Fountain
Pte. H. Holmes
Pte. C. Stillwell
Pte. Macklin Hagle
Sergt. Clayton O. Fuller.
Gunner Russell Howard Trenouth.
Pte. Nichol McLachlin.
Corp. Clarence L. Gibson
Signaller Roy E. Acton.
Bandsman A. I. Small
Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence.
Lieut. Leonard Corne
Pte. John Richard W. A.
Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor.
Pte. Charles Lawrence
Lieut. Basil J. Roche

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Permelec's Vegetable Pills are of this character, and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

VALUE OF INDEMNITY

W. T. R. PRESTON SAYS GERMAN SHOULD PAY.

Pamphlet Has Been Issued In Which Well-known Public Man Takes the Stand that Canada Has a Right to Ask Teutonic Nations to Pay Our Losses in the Great War.

In a pamphlet entitled "Shall Germany Pay a War Indemnity to Canada?" Mr. W. T. R. Preston says: No more important and far-reaching question has arisen in the Dominion during the fifty years that have elapsed since the scattered provinces became united under a federal system of Government than is contained in the inquiry, "Shall Canada claim a war indemnity?"

The cost of the war to the Dominion of Canada by the time demobilization is completed will be not less than \$1,500,000,000.

The loss of population, including killed, missing, remaining abroad, and those rendered ineffective as wage-earners, will likely exceed 250,000.

The expenditure for pensions, calculating 250,000 who will have been physically disabled, or health so seriously affected their earning power is lessened, and the dependents of the killed who must be amply provided for, will call for probably \$50,000,000 annually.

Every dollar of this expenditure must be claimed and paid by Germany.

It may be said that Germany is incapacitated from paying a war indemnity because of the obligations due in enormous domestic loans to carry on the war. That aspect of the case is altogether of secondary consideration. Germans who remained at home, who supplied the finances to carry on hostilities, who profited by the huge war expenditures, and who gambled upon Germany's chances to place its iron heel on the civilization of the world, have the second claim, not the first, on the German exchequer. They are particeps criminis in the national crimes. They cannot be relieved of their responsibility. Upon this unanswerable contention the allied belligerents or forces, not recompensed by territorial acquisitions, must be admitted to have the first claim upon the financial resources of the German nation for full and complete monetary consideration, and this is the position occupied by Canada.

Had it been decreed that the war should have any other ending than our victory, Canada would not have regretted its superhuman efforts in this fight for the freedom of the world. We would have paid our share of the indemnity which Germany gave the world notice would be insisted upon, and although heavily burdened, we should in time work out our national salvation.

Canada is one of the Allied combatants—sixty thousand of her sons lie buried in France and Flanders as evidence of the national courage and valour. There are no territorial possessions which the Dominion aspires to acquire. A monetary indemnification is the only possible recompense to meet the just rights of the Dominion. By no possibility could Canada have avoided assuming the responsibility of engaging in the great conflict, nor has the country the remotest desire to shirk this responsibility.

Germany forced this war—therefore Germany must pay. Germany alone with a population of sixty millions is better able to pay \$2,500,000,000 in addition to all other claims on this country, with a population of eight millions, can bear such a burden. I am not calling for vengeance, but demand justice.

Look for a moment to what the payment of this indemnity to Canada will mean for the future of this country, and we cannot deny our responsibility as to the heritage we shall leave to posterity. In the first place the country will be in a position immediately to make liberal and ample provision for the dependents of those who have made the great sacrifice, and also adequately pension those veterans who will be entitled to consideration in this form when they return from overseas.

And the national treasury will be able to render the assistance which is so material in the reconstruction period following the war. With resources of that nature much of the otherwise commercial depression and catastrophe which is the invariable aftermath of war may be avoided.

In addition to these specific advantages, the public treasury will have the cash with which to inaugurate government transport facilities to the great markets of the world overseas for the natural products of this country, freeing the producing public from the extortion-

are rates of steamship companies and companies, thus placing annually in the pockets of the toilers of this land millions of dollars that now go to swell the dividends of wealthy corporations.

Canada will also be in a position to erect warehouses and cold storage accommodation for all kinds of perishable commodities in Europe, and these natural products could be released and placed upon the markets at the proper time, instead of the forced sales to trade rings and combines of buyers as was so frequently the case before the war.

This is the situation that will be created by Germany being compelled to make just restitution to this Dominion.

Canada's Own Explorer Among Bravest Heroes Of Adventure in Arctic

SO much of daring, of peril, and of all the elements of adventure is bound up in the career of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, as an explorer, that, although he has frequently been heard from, during the five and one-half years embraced in his latest wanderings in the Arctic regions, the story of his experiences and discoveries, which he is telling on the lecture platform, will have suffered no discount.

Stefansson has been one of the most assiduous of Arctic explorers. The quest of the North Pole he left to others. For him the great white region of the silent North contained many things of interest other than the Pole, and he has found most of them. He is back on his native Canadian soil once more, reporting, along with other things, that the principal reason why he has not continued to chronicle the discovery of new lands during the latter part of his journeying is that there is now no new land to be discovered in that quarter of the globe.

The record of the five and one-half years shows that he found land which had never before been seen by any white explorer; that he found hitherto unknown currents, the discovery of which was more important than the finding of new land; that he reduced the non-existence of a new continent to a certainty; that, instead, he was able to define two islands with a total area of 30,000 square miles; that on these are coal deposits as accessible as the Spitzbergen coal



VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

fields, and that he came upon and located valuable copper deposits.

His discoveries are the property of the Dominion Government, under the auspices of which his expedition was organized and financed. Few among the many expeditions outfitted for the far north created more interest than this. Stefansson had been interesting the whole world over the results of a previous trip when the latest was undertaken. For one thing he had found a blonde race of Eskimos, and that fact gave rise to no end of learned discussion among ethnologists. In a letter dated "Mouth of the Dease River, Oct. 18, 1910," he had written: "It doesn't look on the map that we have done much; we have had predecessors in Dolphin and the Union Straits—ours is merely the first winter journey and the first land journey. Ethnologically, we have done something, however, and geographically, too, for we have discovered people in a region supposed to be uninhabited, and we have discovered a blonde race of people who had never seen a white man nor an Indian (although they had heard of both), and did not even know I was not an Eskimo—so little were they informed on what white men are like. We have discovered Eskimo (in speech and habits) who are Scandinavians in appearance."

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

beginning of the solution of one of two problems, namely, What became of Franklin's men? and what became of the 3,000 Scandinavians who disappeared from Greenland in the fifteenth century?

Returning from this expedition, Stefansson found civilization more than ready to give an attentive hearing to an elaboration of facts dealt with only briefly in his occasional bulletins, and the thinking world had not ceased to dwell upon the strange things he had been telling before he was off again. He had gone, this time, so it was understood, in search of a continent, and it was understood that he would return in three years. In both cases plans went awry. There were experiences that could not have been reckoned upon in advance. The Arctic is full of such. The Karluk was lost, and the party it carried into the north was separated. Captain Bartlett and eight others were rescued. Stefansson was missing for a considerable time, but events justified Bartlett's prediction that he would "turn up." He did turn up, but he would not give up, and although the loss of the Karluk meant a delay of two years in the accomplishment of his purposes, he continued his work of exploration.

As remarked already, what he has discovered and what he has learned belong to the Dominion Government, but he is to be permitted to take the public of Canada and of the United States very largely into his confidence during the coming winter. Even if what he has discovered and what he has learned during the last five and one-half years were known to the press, it would hardly be a gracious thing to anticipate the pleasure which the public will derive from hearing the explorer tell the story himself.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, notwithstanding the spelling of his name and the accents that go with it, is, to use a term of the times, a one-hundred per cent. Canadian, to all intents and purposes. He is a native of Manitoba, and is of Icelandic descent. Beginning his active career on a farm, he hungered and thirsted for schooling. He got enough to start with in Manitoba, and more at the State University of North Dakota, where he earned the A.B. degree. The finishing touches, however, were given by Harvard, and these enabled him to obtain a place in an archaeological expedition to Iceland in 1905. This trip marked the beginning of his longing for the north, and during all the years since then he has either been moving among the Arctic silences, seeing what he could see, or writing or lecturing instructively and interestingly on the things he has seen.

He is one of the most pleasing speakers whom the field of Arctic research has given to the modern world. Thousands of people flock to hear him everywhere, not only for what he has to tell them, but because of the way he has of telling what they wish to hear.

THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE.

The Allied Armies Now Have "Camouflage Dumps."

Camouflage has now become a high art at the front, and an absorbing feature of the war. It has saved countless lives and much property, at times completely baffling the enemy and causing great waste of ammunition. Our efforts in this direction have also given the troops in the rest billets a feeling of security. It is now suggested that the Allied Governments should recruit or commission all the leading theatrical producers to co-operate with the soldier-artists in the development of this highly important arm of the service.

The Germans copied many of our tricks and wrinkles after discovering them on the ground taken in the "drive." It is significant that enemy documents captured repeatedly urge more careful concealment of batteries and outposts and praise the British and French efforts in this direction.

Every allied army had "camouflage dumps"—stations for the storage of camouflage scenery, resembling almost a traveling circus with wings and property-rooms, stacks of underbrush and saplings and enormous sheets of canvas painted to represent meadows, tilled ground, and patches of thicket. As the army moved forward, some of the railway trucks reminded one of the scenery carts to be seen at the rear of theatres at week-ends.—Tit-Bits.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The government of Brazil has begun work on extensive systems of reservoirs to enable the residents of its northwestern states to get water in long dry seasons, which frequently occur.

Apparatus for the treatment of gas victims has been invented that supplies them with air that has been mechanically cleaned by filters and then made chemically clean by electric light.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Hollway's Corn Cure and get relief. Read the Guide-Advocate "Want Column" on page 4.

Advertisement for Fletcher's Castoria, featuring text like 'Fletcher's Castoria', 'Always of', 'Years Bought', '& CO.', 'Heat Kernel', 'All Kinds Poultry Food', 'of', 'CK FOOD', 'AND POULTRY', 'ES MEAL', 'GRATED CALF MEAL', 'IN EXCHANGE', 'While You Wait', 'BUTLER WATFORD', 'Tomobile SKATES', 'LIGHTER & STRONGER', 'DDS & SON'