

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
 Alf Woodward, killed in action
 Sid Welsh
 M. Cunningham
 M. Blondel
 W. Blunt
 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, DCM, killed in action
 T. Wakelin, wounded and missing
 H. Whitsett
 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. Autterson
 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 BATTALION

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
 Alf 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
 Wm. McCausland

Allen W. Edwards
 Capt. R. M. James

Basil Gault

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 Officer.

ROYAL NAVY

Surgeon Frederick H. Haskett, Lieut.
 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 Prentiss

69TH BATTERY

Ernest 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 Coristine (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

If the name of your soldier boy does not appear in this column, kindly notify us and it will be placed there.

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. M. W. Davies

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. Dodds

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. J. E. Dempsey

Pte. J. E. 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. McFeley

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. Thomas

Pte. B. Trenouth

Pte. E. A. Shaunessy

Pte. W. Zavitz

Pte. W. J. Sayers

Pte. Lot Nicholls

Pte. John Lamb

Pte. Estor Fowler

Pte. E. Cooper

Pte. F. A. Connelly

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. Pountain

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

Bandman A. I. Small

Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence

Lieut. Leonard Corne

Pte. John Richard Watson

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. Parnelle'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 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 no second claim, not the first, on the German exchequer. They are participants 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 than 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 inevitable aftermath of war may be avoided.

The payment of such a sum to the Dominion would be a recognition upon every character of Canadian securities, including all war bond issues, would be to make them among the most valuable investments in the world, and would result in a stream of foreign capital flowing to this country, assisting in its development, such as has never been witnessed.

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 "Month 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 found a new 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." "The Eskimo," he held, meant the

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,