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We have just received another shipment of **Monarch Manilla Binder Twine**, approximately 10 carloads, and are now in a position to supply this limited quantity to first applicants. If you have not already ordered your twine, do so today. **Send your order direct at once.** State quantity you require, and remit 1-10 deposit with order. Do not delay, as this small quantity will be snapped up in short time, and then you will pay 50 per cent more for inferior twine. The raw material, F.O.B. New York, is selling at higher prices than we offer you the finished twine for. We guarantee every foot to be absolutely first grade. No seconds. This is exactly the same grade, made by the same mill, as we have handled this year and past years, therefore, your present order is the best.

ORDER TODAY. FILL IN ORDER FORM BELOW AND MAIL TODAY. DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Monarch Manilla Binder Twine, 550 ft., F.O.B. Winnipeg. Per lb. 19c.

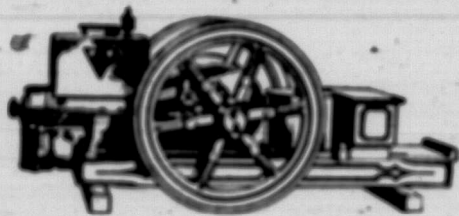
The Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd.
Dept. G.G.G., 175 Bannatyne Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Please ship me on _____ (date here)
_____ lbs. Monarch Manilla Binder Twine, at 19c. pound, totalling _____
for which I enclose one tenth payment, \$ _____.
Balance C.O.D. on arrival. (If closed points remit in full and allow for freight charges.)

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Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Bill Passed—Borden and Hughes Clash—Currie Defends Rich

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, July 6.—This week in parliament saw the end of the first chapter of the story of the Military Service Act, the codification of the principle of conscription by a majority of the house of commons for the second reading of the selective conscription bill. Here many more chapters remain to be written, within and without parliament, is something that time alone will reveal. The majority for the second reading of the bill was 65, a slightly higher figure than was expected. This was due to the fact that more Liberal members who favored Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum proposal decided to vote on the final division for the bill. While nineteen members voted against the referendum this number as increased to twenty-six when the final vote was taken. Those who voted with the government on both occasions were: Hon. Gen. P. Graham, F. Pardee, Hugh Guthrie, Frank R. Carroll, A. K. MacLean, Robert Cruise, W. A. Charlton, J. C. Turfitt, E. W. Nesbitt, Thomas MacNutt, General H. H. MacLean, George McCraney, W. S. Loggie, Dr. Michael Clark, W. A. Buchanan, James Douglas, A. Champagne, Dr. Nelly and Duncan Ross.

The seven Liberals who voted for the referendum as first choice and then for the bill when it was defeated as second choice thereby increasing the defections from the party line up to twenty-six, were: J. A. McMillan, J. H. Sinclair, Wm. German, Archie McGoig, Levi Thompson, Ruben Truxa, and W. E. Knowles. In this connection it is interesting to figure out what the majority of the government would have been had the bill received no Liberal support. As a changed vote counts two on a division the Liberals contributed fifty-two of the majority on the second reading vote and thirty-eight of the majority on the referendum amendment. This would have left the government a majority in both instances of eleven. This, of course, would have been due to the defection of a number of French Canadian supporters of the government. The former government supporters who voted for the referendum were: Sir Rudolph Forget and Messrs. Barrette, Bellinere, Boulay, Deschamps, Girard, Guilbault, Paquet, Patenaude (the minister who resigned his portfolio), Arhim and Mondou. The two last mentioned created a small sensation in the house the afternoon before the divisions were taken by crossing over to the Liberal side of the house where they say they propose to remain in future. Both have been classed as Nationalists in the past and their coming over was not altogether a matter of pleasure to the Liberals from the English speaking provinces, but they appeared to be welcomed by the opposition members from Quebec province. Mondou has interests in Saskatchewan and is a low tariff man.

Nine Nationalists, including Arhim, voted for the six months' hoist, while 165 members lined up against it.

All Night Session

A considerable diversion productive of a sharp debate in the early morning hours was introduced by A. R. Cope, of Westmoreland, who, after the six months' hoist and referendum amendments were disposed of, produced another amendment calling for the deferment of further consideration of the bill until such provision has been made for the dependents of men sent over, as well as will remove the necessity of raising money by public subscription for their support.

It was four o'clock in the morning when this amendment was moved and it appeared to be resented by the government. Sir Robert Borden in declining to accept it described it as a "dilatory" amendment. Only. This provoked the ire of Hon. Frank Oliver who said he was surprised to hear an amendment designed to aid the soldiers and their dependents described in such terms. Dr. Molloy, of Puvioncher, supported the amendment in a brief but impassioned speech and it was then

voted down by a majority of 59. The vote was along much the same line as the vote on the main motion which followed, a few Liberals who voted for the principle of the bill giving it their support, while those who favored the amendment were unanimously for it.

The twelve English speaking Liberals who voted against conscription were: Messrs. Oliver, Murphy, Chisholm, Bickford, Robb, Power, Molloy, Hughes, P. E. Kyte, Methan, Delvin and Kay. Champagne was the only French Liberal to vote for conscription. Conservative supporters of the bill were Hon. P. E. Borden, Hon. Albert Bessigny and Deputy Speaker Rainville. Dr. Chabot, the French Canadian representative for Ottawa would have voted for the bill but for the fact that he was paired with Dr. Ireland, who is still a prisoner in Germany.

Borden Denies Hughes' Charges

When the conscription bill reached the committee stage today, Sir Robert Borden made his promised reply to the repeated statements of Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, to the effect that he had in 1916 desired the minister of militia to go show on recruiting. "I desire," declared Sir Robert, "to make the strongest possible objection to these statements so far as they refer to me." He explained that any action he took was with the object of preventing unwise selection calculated to close up needed industries.

Sir Sam Hughes persisted in his assertions that both the prime minister and Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, had on account of the pressure from manufacturers and others suggested to him on more than one occasion that it was desirable to let up upon recruiting as far as possible. He said that the minister of finance had on one occasion remarked to him that Canada had done her full share in sending men to help England and that he had retorted that we were not fighting for England but that we were helping the empire and humanity.

Thompson Favors Referendum

Mr. Levi Thompson, of QuAppelle, who voted for the referendum amendment and then for the bill made a strong appeal earlier in the week for a recognition of the rights of the people to settle all important questions of this kind. He said that he had been personally in favor of direct legislation before it was adopted as a plank in the platform of the western grain growers. Nothing would be lost, he said, by the government if it were to decide to trust the people. Referring to his difference with his leader on the question of the necessity for conscription if this was necessary to secure the reinforcements required at the front, Mr. Thompson said: "I do not propose swallowing my convictions to save the Liberal party, and I am not going to swallow them to save the Conservative party. That is not the way in which parties are saved. I believe the Liberal party is well worth saving, but I do not believe the Conservative party is."

In advocating a referendum Mr. Thompson said: "I am in favor of a referendum because I think it is the quickest way to get support for our men in the trenches. I am satisfied as to that, and cannot see any argument in support of any other plan. We could in a very few weeks have the whole question settled by this means and I am satisfied that if the question is fairly put before the people conscription will carry. I am willing to do my part in trying to have it carried. And I am prepared at all times to trust the people. While I try to make clear here what is the best plan, I recognize that, in this house, as in the country, the majority must rule. If the amendment in favor of a referendum is voted down I will do what I can to make the bill workable, and my feeling is that we all ought to do the same. But I say we should trust the people. I would like to make one last appeal to the government to trust the people. If they do not trust the people how can they expect the people to trust them?"

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