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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1916.

SIR THOMAS TAIT'S RESIGNATION.

When Sir Thomas Tait accepted the chairmanship of the National Service Commission he did so on the distinct understanding that he was to have the full support of the Prime Minister. The very first move he made showed him that he could not rely upon that support, and that the Prime Minister was not his own master.

What caused his resignation? Sir Thomas Tait's letter answers this question clearly. He had appointed Mr. G. M. Murray of the Manufacturers' Association as the secretary of the commission. He made this choice because he believed that Mr. Murray possessed special qualifications for the work to be done.

But he had not counted upon politics and the forces which are in absolute control of Premier Borden. It seems that Mr. Murray had been guilty of expressing an opinion on the grafting work in connection with the supply of munitions which was going on right under the government's nose, and as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, he had sent out a circular criticizing military purchases. In this circular there was an unintentional misrepresentation of the conditions under which certain supplies for the Canadian troops in England are purchased.

One thing is obvious: The Germans invariably refuse to admit their reverses, or speak of them only after several days have elapsed, while the Roumanians frankly concede any gains the enemy makes. For example, the official report from Bucharest last night makes no effort to ignore the fact that the Roumanian left wing in the Dobruja has been pushed back by Mackensen's troops.

From the very first, the Roumanian campaign has been full of constantly varying interest. That the Roumanians took heavy risks when they spread their invading armies farwise along the whole semi-circle of the mountain range that divides their country from Transylvania is indisputable. But it may be conjectured that political motives weighed heavily with them, even at the price of some military disadvantage.

SIR WILFRID'S LOYAL COURSE.

The decision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier not to join in the formation of a parliamentary branch of the National Service Commission is not surprising. It is a queer political theory that he should accept responsibility without power, and his reason for declining is one that will appeal to all who have the interest of recruiting—and of the war—at heart.

Sir Robert Borden's suggestion for a committee of twelve members, seven from the government side and five from the opposition, is clearly an effort to shift some of the heavy responsibility for the government's failure to do its full duty in the work of securing recruits to the shoulders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who from the earliest days of the war has given the government his unbridled support in all matters having to do with the welfare of the Allied cause and who has raised his eloquent voice again and again to stimulate recruiting all over Canada, and especially in his own province of Quebec.

long ago, before the government's serious blunders had so paralyzed recruiting throughout the Dominion? Why did he not ask for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's advice at a time when something worth while might have been accomplished? To invite the opposition leader and his colleagues to share the onus of the government's mistakes at this stage, after the situation, as a direct result of those mistakes and of the Premier's spathy, has assumed many discouraging aspects, is simply to play politics in the hope of escaping public censure by clouding the issue.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier very properly points out to the Premier that the resignation of Sir Thomas Tait from the chairmanship of the Commission, and the appointment of Mr. R. B. Bennett to succeed him, give the proposal a political aspect which it did not have when it was first made. The selection of Sir Thomas Tait was regarded with approval and hope, because it was generally understood that he would not stand for political interference. He lived up to his reputation, and when Sir Robert Borden's politicians undertook to dictate to him regarding his own office staff, he promptly resigned.

The government has failed in its important duty of directing the work of recruiting, and it is now groping about for some new plan. It has refused to cooperate with men who have no politics to play, but are willing and ready to serve their country in this crisis. Its procedure and its spathy have discouraged those who have given their time and their money to the work of bringing young men to the colors. Sir Wilfrid believes that he can do better work for the cause by continuing to serve as he has done. The thinking people of Canada will agree with him.

ROUMANIA'S HARD FIGHT.

It is almost impossible to form any accurate impression just now with respect to the progress of the fighting between the enemy and the Roumanians. The fortunes of the campaign change with such bewildering rapidity that one is forced to the conclusion that the result in this theatre is very much in doubt. The enemy has surprised the world by his offensive power against our newest ally, and unless Russian support comes quickly to Roumania, it is not difficult to imagine what the result may be. That this support is on its way is taken for granted by military observers, and possibly at least some Russian troops are already fighting side by side with the Roumanians; but it will require more time to prevent the enemy from devastating the Dobruja where Mackensen is attacking savagely along the entire front.

One thing is obvious: The Germans invariably refuse to admit their reverses, or speak of them only after several days have elapsed, while the Roumanians frankly concede any gains the enemy makes. For example, the official report from Bucharest last night makes no effort to ignore the fact that the Roumanian left wing in the Dobruja has been pushed back by Mackensen's troops. At all other points, the Roumanians declare, they have held their own and inflicted severe punishment on the attacking forces. The next development will be watched with interest.

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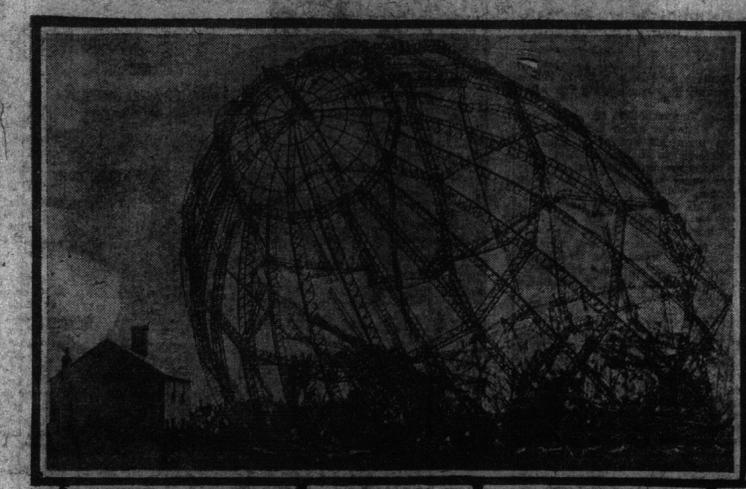
RUSSIA'S TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

The average reader when studying the war reports from the eastern front, probably does not realize the difficulties which are encountered by the Russians in securing the huge supply of guns and ammunition which is necessary to give their armies even a fair measure of equipment. For example the haulage over the Trans-Siberian railway, connecting Vladivostok with the Russian capital, is 6,000 miles, and a large section of this railway is only a single track line. One can imagine the time consumed in transporting troops and war munitions this great distance.

Along this railroad the country in many places is practically uninhabited. There are few roads and any transportation of materials and workmen, except on the main line, is carried out with difficulty. Much of the country is boggy and even the railroad itself is laid on piles for hundreds of miles. But of course this is not the only road on which the Russian armies now have to depend.

Recruiting is the foundation of success in the war. It is too big, too vital a subject to be twisted into a party battle.

SECOND ZEPPELIN ON ENGLISH SOIL



Mrs. Lewis' cottage looks like a doll's house compared with the giant Zeppelin, which was brought down on September 24, 1916—the second of the three which fell in England.

For example, there is the Murman-Petrograd road. Since the war began Russia has practically developed the port of Murman, an ice-free harbor on the Arctic Ocean between the White Sea and the North Cape on the northern coast of the Kola peninsula. It is never closed by ice and its development solves an important problem for Russia because Archangel is closed by ice during the winter, and both Archangel and Vladivostok are a long distance from the port. Murman is 900 miles away from Petrograd, but the railway haulage over the Murman-Petrograd line is short compared with the 6,000 miles over the Trans-Siberian road. This railway also runs through a desolate section of country, but it is practically completed and general traffic will be in full swing in another month. Obviously its value to Russia for war purposes is very great.

The solution of Russia's chief problem would come with the opening of the Dardanelles. This would permit her to ship out her vast supplies of wheat and to receive in return munitions of war from the surplus stocks of her western Allies. If the Allied armies are successful in crushing Bulgaria and cutting the Teutonic line to Constantinople relief for Russia is likely to come quickly through the Dardanelles. If not, the port of Murman and its connecting railroad will prove of almost incalculable value.

THE FLAG AND POLITICS.

Ours is the most glorious flag in Christendom. The heritage of honor which our forefathers handed down to us of this generation has been preserved, and during the last two years our sons have made that heritage richer. To be a British subject will be after this world conflict a finer thing than it ever was, because of the faith in which Greater Britain has "stood up to meet the war."

Is it not, then, about time Canadians ceased to use the flag for the base purposes of partisanship? Is it not time to stop using the flag in connection with mere election trickery, as a device to gain or retain power? There is increasing talk of a Dominion election. No one wants one, excepting some of the politicians, but evidently the contest may come in the near future. Undoubtedly there are signs of it. If it comes, can it not be run on the real issues of the day? Why is it necessary—how can it be anything but ill advised and dangerous—to try to trump up a loyalty and disloyalty issue? Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden are loyal Canadians. Their followers, with few exceptions, are loyal Canadians, loyal British subjects. Quebec is not a Liberal problem or a Conservative problem; it is not a partisan issue between the government and the opposition. It is a Canadian and an Imperial problem, the treatment of which demands prudent and far-sighted statesmanship, and high courage.

We cannot wave the flag too much; but we should not wave it for ignoble purposes. The Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, protests against what it interprets as visible preparations for a flag-waving election. It says: "The London Free Press, apropos of nothing, but evidently tuning up for the threatened general election, says that the Borden administration is an all-British administration. We would respectfully inquire in what way. Even the Free Press will not venture to assert that the maintenance of a tax on British imports is an evidence of our British tendencies. Nor will the Free Press assert that our policy of private munitions making is in line with British tradition. Certainly our fiscal policy is not British, but German. And the patronage system, ably defended on the floor of the house last session by a cabinet minister, is certainly foreign to British methods. And as for the diabolical manner in which the administration defended the fastening of the patronage laden Ross rifle on the backs of Canada's soldiers at the front—it was not only un-British, it was unparliamentary and unpardonable."

"Looked at from any angle it is impossible to trace any signs of all-British kinship in the Borden administration. Even in the frantic flag-waving and super-loyalty of its interested supporters at election time there is no trace of Britishism—rather the contrary. Let us have less cant regarding this business and a straightforward statement of the election issues as they affect Canadians. The flag, as a cloak for political incompetence and worse, no longer quite dazzles the elector with any intelligence."

There is no lack of valid and important issues in Canada. This fact should prevent public men from manufacturing false ones in the hope that they may stampede the thoughtless or further embitter opposing elements whose hostility is a danger to Canadian unity. The war still—more than ever—calls for all our courage and self-sacrifice. It demands of us a higher standard of conduct in our every activity. It must tend to burn much of the dross out of our national life. Why, then, make our political campaigns a lie by pretending that there is an issue of loyalty between the parties? The little politicians cannot really degrade the flag of the Empire. They did not make, and they cannot mar, it. But they can degrade themselves, and some of their degraded and prejudiced followers, by trying to degrade the flag into a party emblem, and so the extent that they do so they impair Canadian unity in the hour of Armageddon, and after it.

The fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers of the soldiers we have sent to battle, the Canadians in the homes of mourning and of constant anxiety for kin overseas—let politicians be careful not to wave the flag in their faces for partisan purposes. Their boys at the front are not there for election purposes. The recruiting sergeant did not ask their politics. They represent Canada's manhood, its honor, its soul. They have learned in the ordeal that life how pitifully small and mean are some of the artificial "issues" created for electioneering purposes in Canada, and the same lesson has been learned here at home by their relatives. These men we sent to the front have made the flag more glorious. Let us not assist the politician in attempting to degrade it for electioneering purposes. Our soldiers have been worthy of the finest traditions of the race. We owe it to them, and to ourselves, and to our country most of all, to take the trickery and dishonest pretence out of politics. The statesmen we honor most, and rightly, are those who united Canada, who cemented the scattered provinces into this great Confederacy. The Fathers of Confederation will be honored by our children and our children's children. But we have no honor or admiration, as they will have none, to bestow upon the men who for selfish and base purposes would risk dividing that which the Fathers united under the Crown and Flag.

THE COST OF LIVING.

While it is yet too early to give any indication of the results of the conference between representatives of the Canadian Union of Municipalities and the Dominion government on the increasing cost of living, those who have been chosen to impress upon Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues the necessity for prompt action are conscious of the seriousness of the situation. The citizens have a right to expect that something will be done and done promptly, and to the average consumer the problem seems fairly easy of solution.

There does not seem to be a great deal to be investigated. The cost of living has advanced beyond all reason. The price of flour, for example, is almost prohibitive so far as the poorer classes are concerned, and this at a time when more than 27,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat is still in the elevators of the Canadian west. There may have been some falling off in live stock raising, but the decrease is by no means in proportion to the increase in the price of food supplies. This fact makes the following paragraph from the London Free Press appear rather absurd.

"There has been want of leadership and direction among the farmers to have permitted the stock of cattle to be reduced until we can hardly cope with our own needs. The farmers have in recent years killed off great numbers of calves that should have been retained for maturity, to the benefit of the milk supply, the beef requirements and breeding purposes. Veal has brought a large figure, and the farmer has other uses for the milk at hand. The opportunity for immediate returns was taken advantage of, leaving the future to care for itself."

The government and its friends must not think that they can get away with the issue in this way. The farmers are not to blame for the increased prices. The charge of the Free Press, which does no wrong in anything this government does, is unfair. The Ottawa Citizen, Independent-Conservative, points out that while the factors mentioned by the Free Press have played some part, it has been an insignificant part, compared

with the farmer, the Citizen explains, has increased his prices because prices have been increased to him in all lines. Farm implements, boots, shoes and clothing, wagons and harness—all these cost him more than they did a few years ago. Therefore he finds it necessary to raise the price of his produce. The consumer has no such remedy as the farmer and the manufacturer. He is the man who pays. In this connection the citizen says further:

"The people of the Dominion are being misled by the tariff. But because the tariff is in politics, the politicians fight any of this aspect of the increased cost of living—the root of the whole matter. The government, pledged to a policy of trade restrictions, cannot do other than proffer investigations or commissions to investigate a problem which it understands very well indeed. Elected by the tariff beneficiaries it must obey the real masters of the administration."

The Citizen also points out to the Opposition that this is a time for courage in dealing with these matters and that it ought not to remain blind to the fact that the people of the Dominion are paying tribute to the manufacturing interests of the country, to the extent of about two hundred millions of dollars yearly, for which neither they nor the government receive anything in return. In the face of these figures, the Citizen would like to know why there is talk about less production or the bad management of the farmer.

The course of the government is plain. The citizens of Canada, in every time, would not object to a reasonable increase in the price of necessities, but they do object to being bled for the sake of trusts and other combinations which are fairly immune from interference by the government they placed in power.

LORD ROBERTS ON WAR.

When the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts warned the British Empire that it ought to prepare for war which was bound to come sooner or later as a result of the German idea of expansion, very few people in authority took him seriously. Events have proved that he was right, and Lord Roberts is now given credit for sising up the true German more correctly than any other man of his time.

But "Bobs" went further than this. A short time before his death he wrote an essay in which he made some striking statements on the subject of war and its value to the nation. On first consideration some of his arguments will no doubt be looked upon by peace-loving people as alarming and incapable of being supported, but the average man and woman will agree that Lord Roberts at least gave the subject great thought and study and that there is something in what he wrote. For example, in declaration that the great war was the nation's greatest need, he said:

"Politicians demand pay for work which should be patriotically given to the nation; men, women and children sneak out of conforming to the religious observances of a former generation; all men begin to live above their incomes; a grotesque extravagance in women's dress follows; schoolboys and undergraduates think it necessary to undergar where their fathers left off; a political corruption begins to be the smart thing; the nation has begun to live for the moment."

The late Field Marshal went on to argue that peace begets overcivilization and overcivilization degeneracy, which is bound to be followed by war, the supreme test of a nation's stability. Whether that be true or not, no one will doubt the correctness of the great general's words when he said that "if the country has any health left in its constitution it revives when war comes, gathers itself together, makes the most tremendous sacrifices, puts forth an effort of a strength of which no man thought it capable and rises like the phoenix."

How true this is of Great Britain! It is doubtful if Lord Roberts himself ever dreamed of the British Empire rising with such tremendous energy to meet a great crisis as it has done during the two years since Germany swept over the Belgian border and began its slaughter of innocent women and children.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

There is an active movement on foot in some of the larger American cities to have the daylight saving scheme made general next year. Reports have been received from those cities in Canada which have given the scheme a trial, and

from Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the Scandinavian countries where the daylight saving act was generally adopted during the last summer. The Turn-the-Clock-Forward Committee, the headquarters of which are in New York, has decided to ask Congress to adopt a daylight saving law to take effect in the summer of 1917. Officials of this committee point out that their personal experience with the daylight plan has been most satisfactory and that they are convinced of its benefits. It is also explained that the trial of the scheme throughout Europe, which ended on September 30, on which date the clocks were set back to the old time, is considered by Europeans to have been beneficial and European committees have been appointed to investigate actual economies accomplished and the additional benefits received by the people at large.

The London Times, after the daylight saving law had been in operation in Great Britain for several weeks, had this to say: "Inquiries in the leading centres of industry indicate that the operation of the summertime act is, among other results, having the effect of increasing the output in shipyards and engineering works. On the northeast coast some of the yards have been able to arrange additional spells of daylight overtime, and in other establishments there has been an increase in output, owing to the fact that there are in the aggregate a large number of extra hours when the work can be carried on without the aid of artificial light and with a lessened sense of fatigue. If statistics can be kept which will enable comparisons to be instituted between the output of the present summer and the corresponding period of last year, it is believed that the comparison will be all to the advantage of the present year."

"Additional evidence of the benefits of the act from the industrial standpoint comes from the railways. It has been stated in the official organ of the National Union of Railway men that the alteration of the clock has been followed by an improvement in the working of long-distance night goods trains. It has been found that the extra hour of daylight has enabled the trains to be made up and loaded in less time, and there is a general feeling in railway circles that the summertime act should come into permanent operation, as it would enable the work of railway goods yards to be conducted with greater rapidity and safety."

"A point which seems to appeal to the men who are on eight-hour shifts is that whatever the turn of duty to which they are assigned, they either begin or finish work in daylight. This may seem to be a small and unimportant matter, but the fact that it has commended among a large body of workers reveals an unexpected direction in which, putting working hours in advance of solar time, has proved beneficial."

St. John people have reason to know that the daylight saving scheme as adopted here this year was a profitable and progressive step. The extra sunshine which it brought to all classes was one of its most pleasant features. While the plan did not work so smoothly as it might reasonably be expected to work if the scheme were generally adopted throughout the Dominion, there was very little inconvenience. Nevertheless, to secure the best results it would be necessary to have a uniform daylight saving law in operation from coast to coast. This ought not to be difficult to secure. Winnipeg has tried the daylight saving scheme and is heartily in favor of it. St. John and Halifax have tried it and are enthusiastic regarding its benefits. It is not likely that there would be any marked opposition to the whole country adopting it next year if proper steps were taken in time to have the law put in force so as to avoid confusion in the arranging of railway and steamship schedules. But if the change is to be brought about, preparations ought not to be left until too late. In fact, it would be better if steps were taken at once to pave the way for the necessary legislation. Committees might well be appointed without delay for the purpose of bringing the matter favorably to the attention of those communities which have so far shown little or no interest in this healthful and desirable summertime change. Nothing could be lost by acting promptly and much would no doubt be gained.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It would seem that the whereabouts of the German submarine Bensen are known only to British naval men—and they are not telling. The Toronto Star announces that Sir Robert Borden may make a tour of Ontario, and adds: "How would it do if he, as Prime Minister, would go forth and make a ringing recruiting speech in the capital of each province?" "When the high cost of living threatened," says the Toronto Globe, "tariff relief was the only means of escape. The Liberal government went out of office in an effort to provide it. Have the people of Canada had enough of their blunders?"

Rev. D. M. Morden, preaching in Eskine Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, on Sunday declared that "about the only thing the present Federal administration can do on its own initiative is to spend money. It can award contracts, but when the labor people ask it to deal with the high cost of living it appoints a commission, the waste basket of Parliament." The Independent-Conservative, Ottawa Citizen, discussing the preacher's remarks, says: "These are the words, not of a political partisan, but of a clergyman who looks at the attitude of the government from the standpoint of a citizen and a taxpayer as well as of a leader of religious thought. They voice the opinion, we believe, of many thousands of Ottawans, and of hundreds of thousands in the country."

Mr. William M. Martin, the new Premier of Saskatchewan, is a strong man. Though only forty years of age he has gone through nine seasons at Ottawa, and is an able debater and a forceful speaker. He has been one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most valuable aides. The Saskatchewan reorganization has been brought about without any friction, and friends of the new Premier are confident that he will continue the good government which the people have so long enjoyed under Mr. Walter Scott.

The aerial activity along the western front in September was spirited and deadly. The Allies shot down over 100 British and French are far in the air so far as this branch of the war is concerned. The government of Ontario is making an effort to popularize sheep-breeding in that province. Canada has not made a great deal of progress in this department of farm industry, but there is every reason why farmers should give it more attention. Those who have tried sheep-raising in New Brunswick know that it pays. Many more farmers should be following their example. Says the Independent-Conservative Ottawa Citizen: "Rumor has the Dominion general election day set for December 4. The carrying on of the King's government in Canada would seem to have been a period of the most successful administration policy is not neutral, as it is in the munitions industry, it would seem to be chaotic. Some way should be found either to end it or mend it."

The London Express warns those who are playing Germany's peace game that this is no time for such talk. The war must go on, says the Express, and it adds: "When the German Chancellor warned his audience that the object of the Allies was for once speaking the simple truth. That is the only method of ensuring that there shall be no repetition of the present tragedy, and the war must and will go on until it is attained. We do not forget the stubborn courage of the German soldier. We do not ignore the fact that a people at once valorous and docile will struggle on to the bitter end. It is indeed, for us to let the Chancellor remind us of this fact. We have, however, the power to break Germany, and we have the will to use that power. They that invoked violence must be violently destroyed. They that brandish the sword shall perish with the sword."

From all parts of the Empire comes the cry: "No premature peace." Peace short of complete victory, it is felt by all who have the Allied cause at heart, would be a crime against our noble dead. Here is a warning from The Times of India: "No peace is worth considering which does not guarantee the peace of the world for a generation; we doubt if any such peace is possible without carrying the war into Germany and subjecting her people to the horrors of a second invasion, as she has inflicted on France and Belgium, on Poland and on Serbia. The hope of an early peace is a false hope; the desire for an early peace is a craven desire. So far as the Allies are concerned, the peace is not a peace, but a counterstroke against Russia. When German territory is under the fire of the Allied artillery, when German towns are being blown to pieces bit by bit, like Rheims and Ypres, when German and Italian, then we can be sure to think of and talk of peace. A glance at the map will show how far we are from this goal."

Stephane Lausanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, who has just arrived in the United States, has this to say about the British "tanks," which are being used with so much success on the Somme front: "I heard there are about one hundred 'tanks' now on the Somme front. They are not much bigger than the armored motor cars, but very much more powerful. They are constructed on a low chassis, with a speed of six miles an hour. They are very useful in trench fighting, as they can go right down into the trenches and fire into the Germans without receiving any injury in return. For example, if the artillery has levelled three-quarters of a mile ahead, and the remaining quarter contains trenches which are still held by the Germans, a 'tank' can go into the field, no matter how rough it may be, and wipe out the defence in a few minutes. One end slopes up, so that with the caterpillar wheels and the claw chain under the centre of the machine it is easy for it to climb out again."

He Keeps the Rendezvous. (N. Y. Evening Post.) "I have a Rendezvous with Death," by Alan Seeger, in the North American Review. Mr. Seeger was killed in battle at Belleau-Santerre, last July. "I have a rendezvous with Death When some disputed battle ends, When Spring comes round with its ling shade And apple blossoms fill the air. I have a rendezvous with Death When Spring brings back blue skies and fair."

It may be he shall take my hand And lead me into his dark land And close my eyes and quench my breath. It may be I shall pass him still. I have a rendezvous with Death On some scarred slope of battered hill. When Spring comes round again this year And the first meadow flowers appear. God knows 'twere better to be deep Plowed in silk and scented down. Where love throbs out in blissful sleep. Pure light to pulse, and breath to breathe. Where hushed awakenings are dear. But I've a rendezvous with Death At midnight in some flaming town. When Spring trips north again this year And I to my pledged word am true, I shall not fail that rendezvous.

Unselfish. A place in the sun—hulk goal! Watch old Sol abate. There is no stingy strait that met; You can have mine.

SIR WILFRID REAS

The Correspondent's Question Service Committee

Ottawa, Oct. 22—Robert Borden and parliamentary branch to accept the belated Tait had resigned or do much better work as its most active re-

Sir Robert's invitation. The correspondence Robert's first letter re-

"My Dear Sir Wilfrid to enclose herewith which I have received Tait, as director-general vice." With the letter to co-operate with me think a larger number willingly acquiesce."

Sir Wilfrid's reply. Sir Wilfrid's reply Ottawa, Oct. 22—Dear Sir Robert, I received Monday last your letter of the 17th inst. regarding the formation of a National Service Commission to be entrusted to me, I cooperate with you in such a committee, aning last session your gestion on similar lines. Suggestion Must Have

"As to the latter, say at once that you have been a very course of conversation for I have no recollection of any such committee, and I am sure you would not have been so unkind as to suggest to me indispensable acquaintance myself of the times assigned to the council creating the one caused a search in the file of The Ca-

"The search satisfied not been published, asked you for a copy of the same, and to produce it here in it. (1) The governo point a director-general vice (hereinafter mentioned) who, under my shall be charged with ing, supervising an work of the director (hereinafter mentioned) in connection with the point for each man more directors of staff after called director-director-general, abn duties hereafter in (2) The governo shall be charged with ing, supervising an work of the director (hereinafter mentioned) in connection with the point for each man more directors of staff after called director-director-general, abn duties hereafter in (3) The governo shall be charged with ing, supervising an work of the director (hereinafter mentioned) in connection with the point for each man more directors of staff after called director-director-general, abn duties hereafter in (4) To make with the nature an various industries (5) The governo shall be charged with ing, supervising an work of the director (hereinafter mentioned) in connection with the point for each man more directors of staff after called director-director-general, abn duties hereafter in (6) For the p necessary informati means of industry a from time to time board, as the case with and receive o persons engaged in inforence mentioned, ination aspects of the cultural societies, la manufacturers' assu (c) For the pu and carrying on all and of affording to number of men the tary service, to tak may be expedient t labor in the domi greatest advantage, to make an estim labor. (d) For the llls as far as possible for women in work w more value to be ment in which the person shall not be tary forces of Cana tory authority of the (h) The offic unit which is being locality may appa channel, from the o tor to be the direct clusion shall be final (i) The governo the instance of a point a national ce in any military dist be composed of the the director may b