

## Heroic Deeds Done in Battle By Canadians

Little Party Grimly Held Trench  
For Hours.

OFFICERS SET EXAMPLE  
Seriously Wounded, Some Unto Death  
They Inspired Men to Carry On

By J. F. B. LIVESAY  
(Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

With the Canadian Army in the Field, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8.—Saddened though they be by the heavy price of victory, the people of Canada will thrill with pride when they come to read the full story of the wonderful early days of last week against enemy masses determined to wrest from them their conquests. Gallant and heroic episodes are innumerable. Battalions, companies and little knots of men stood their ground against wave after wave of assaulting troops, supported by the greatest massing of machine guns this war has produced. It is the penalty of storming troops, such as the Canadian Corps, that they sometimes create for themselves, in their impetuous advances, unprotected flanks. The salient they drive into the enemy line becomes enfiladed and it power is not at hand to widen it out into a practical front, the troops in the apex must either fight it out against overwhelming odds or fall back. The latter is not the lesson the Canadian Corps has learned, and it was this desperate clinging to positions, tactically untenable, that contributed to our heavy casualties. Incidentally it was just such stands that stemmed the enemy waves and frustrated his savage efforts to win back Bourlon Wood.

Such a situation was brought about Tuesday morning, when a famous Ontario regiment, having reached its objective south of Cuvillers, found that its left flank was exposed and shattering enemy masses were advancing upon it. A retirement would have been perfectly justified, but such would have uncovered our centre and imperilled all the gains on our right, brilliantly made in the early morning. So that battalion, much weakened as it was, stood fast. At the end of the battle the gallant colonel, formerly of the Canadian Engineers, was the only officer unharmed. Holding the vital trench on the flank was a party of seventeen of this unit, whose command had been taken over by a staff captain attached to the intelligence staff of the brigade. He had been sent forward by the brigadier to help all the depleted rank of officers, after having been wounded himself only three days before he took his place in this battle.

Held Grimly for Hours.

This little party was entirely isolated, but for hours they held on to the trench that was the key to the position. They were still grimly carrying on, taking great toll of the enemy, when support was pushed into them. Few were unharmed, and the captain, an M.C., with a barbed of his wounds.

The intelligence officer of another brigade, engaged in like operations, particularly distinguished himself by brilliant reconnaissance work, pushing out beyond our outposts under a continual fire. He comes from British Columbia. A lieutenant in a Manitoba battalion, D.C.M. and M.C. and formerly a non-commissioned officer, by his devoted example inspired his men to stand fast under extraordinarily heavy punishment. Though wounded in both legs, he carried on until he fainted from loss of blood and was carried out. The commanding officer of a Nova Scotia battalion, though wounded in the cheek, temporarily losing the sight of an eye, refused to be evacuated and stayed by his unit throughout the operation, contributing greatly to its success. The colonel of an Ontario battalion, though with a fatal wound in the hip directed his command until he lost consciousness. His brilliant leadership had proved a great asset in a critical part of the struggle.

These are but a few, innumerable cases. Never have the Canadians fought harder nor to better purpose. In those five days of battle they dealt a blow at the enemy from which he still reels. Above everything else, it was the unconquerable spirit of all ranks that gained the decision, the effects of which are hardly yet realized. Notwithstanding the enemy's lavish and repeated pourings of blood, he has not shaken a whit our stronghold on his vital pivot of Cambrai.

## "The West is Not Canadian"

A writer in "The Statesman," a Toronto weekly publication devoted to rehabilitation of the Liberal party, seeks to discover Canadian nationality, a "temperamental nationality," typically and essentially Canadian.

He says to find it in the back townships of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. "The West is not Canadian," he dogmatically states. "It is American—broadly, simply, blatantly, but progressively American."

What nonsense is this? One might well ask the quality of statesmanship that would endeavor to cleave from the rest of Canada all the territory west of the Great Lakes, and to say, "This is not Canadian."

The West is not parochial, it is true. The Canadianism of the checkerboard does not appeal greatly to it. But Canadian the West is, with a broadness and a vision that some Eastern Canada communities would do well to envy and to emulate.

There are many Americans in the West, and the West respects and highly regards this class of settlers. The West sees the United States with eyes free from prejudice, finding much to admire and some things to criticize. But there are also many English in the West, and the West is no more American than it is English, Scotch, or Irish, or Russian, or Rumanian, or Ukrainian, or Scandinavian (to mention only a few of the races who go to make up the population of the West as a whole). The West is cosmopolitan in the composition of the people, but it is Canadian, thoroughly and strongly Canadian, in character.

Canadians born in the West, or in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island outnumber by far any other single class of the population of the West. They are broadened and gain wisdom by daily contact with the people from other lands, but with the breadth of vision and keenness of judgment so gained they set beyond doubt or question the standards of the character in the West.

Far too many persons in Eastern Canada dismiss the West with the careless judgment, "Oh, the West is more American than Canadian." It isn't anything of the kind. It isn't merely "sets" a high standard of Canadianism for the whole Dominion to follow. It is strongly patriotic, but not in the least parochial, while some seem to seek patriotism in parochialism, and it isn't there. The writer quoted above, for instance, remarks, "I tell you the United Farmers' movement is one of the most national, most Canadian things in Canada today." To be sure it is, and in its present form it originated in the West and had for its chief object the replacing by co-operation of parochialism and the development of the higher patriotism. Yet we have the slack judgment, "The West is not Canadian."

—Regina Post.

## Admiralty Chiefs Confer

Sir Eric Geddes Discusses Naval Affairs at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Conferences between American and naval officials and the British Admiralty Board, headed by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, which arrived on Monday, began yesterday in Secretary Daniel's office. Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Vice-Admiral Duff, assistant chief of the admiralty naval staff, shared in the discussion with the civil heads of the two navies.

Important questions relating to the winter naval program probably will be decided at the conference. The Admiralty party shows that the British First Lord came prepared to deal at once and finally with any agreement that might be reached during his stay here.

## Veteran Killed

About two months ago Lucien Godfroid, a Belgian, who was fighting for his country, when he was severely gassed and a sufferer from shell shock, arrived in Perth, where his sister resides. He was in a pitiable condition, nervousness and mental affliction being his trouble. Shortly after arriving he secured work with the building company and was a good and willing workman; but his affliction was a great handicap as his memory was defective and he was given to fits of moroseness. On Friday last he was missing and a search was begun, with the result that his body was found on the old Thompson farm just on the outskirts of the town. He had secured a shotgun and started out to see what he could get in the way of game; but when he was found he had a gaping wound in his forehead, caused by the charge of shot from the gun. In his hand was an unlighted cigarette and a match, the unfortunate young fellow, evidently being in the act of lighting his cigarette when death came.

## THE BRITISH BATTERING RAM

In all the pages of Allied history in this war, nothing stands out more prominently than the fact that from a "contemptible little army" the British army has grown to be the most powerful and deadly force arrayed against the German enemy.

The secret of Allied successes in France today is the British army, that has sprung up to answer the threat of Germany and to deliver blows that must forever humble the militarists of that blood-thirsty nation and bring humiliating defeat to all their "tinsel-woven" ambitions. "Valiant France has done her wonderful share, and is still fighting magnificently. But it is the British stroke against which Hindenburg is unable to stand. It is the British army, recruited from men who four years ago had not dreamed of military service, that is hurling itself in irresistible force against the armies of the barbarians.—London Free Press.

Ex-President Roosevelt is to be one of the speakers at the Vermont State Teachers' Convention to be held at Montpelier early in November.

## THE GOOD SPENDER

There is little honor in being a "good spender" as commonly understood. The only really "good spender" is the thrifty enemy of his country. Canada needs for her own development.

The individual who spends for the sake of spending is like an enemy of his country. Canada needs for her own development and security, all that her people can save out of their present abnormal prosperity.

Tens of thousands of Canadians are making more money now than they ever expected to make. They must pay for the debt of honor and of gratitude. They must save for Victory, and Save to Live, when Canada calls.

Save intelligently. Save earnestly. The country will need your savings. So stand prepared. Be ready to "deliver the goods."

## SIR THOMAS WHITE ANNOUNCES SECOND VICTORY LOAN

Rate is 5 1/2 Per Cent. Issue in Two  
Maturities.

DUE IN 1923 AND IN 1933

May be Paid in Five Installments and  
Will be Free From All Taxes

Winnipeg, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, opened the campaign for the Second Canadian Victory Loan, with a stirring speech in Winnipeg Tuesday night. The Industrial Bureau was crowded with men and women to hear the minister of finance speak on the new loan.

Five hundred millions of dollars is the amount required to be raised by the Canadian Government to carry on the war. The minimum amount which the minister of finance asks for is three hundred millions of dollars. The larger amount will be raised if possible.

Through the prospectus of the fifth Canadian War Loan—the Victory Loan of 1918—the Dominion of Canada will ask for a minimum amount of \$300,000,000 with right to accept all or any part of subscriptions in excess of that sum, to be used for war purposes only and to be spent wholly in Canada. The rate of interest will be 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1, and the denominations, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The loan will be offered in two maturities—5 year bonds, due November 1, 1923, and 15-year bonds, due November 1, 1933.

In Five Installments.

The issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Provision is made for payment in five installments, as follows:

10 per cent. on application.  
20 per cent. on December 6, 1918.  
20 per cent. on January 6, 1919.  
20 per cent. on February 6, 1919.  
The last payment of 30 per cent. balance of principal and 10 per cent. interest, representing accrued interest at 5 1/2 per cent. from November 1 to due date of the respective installments. As a full half year's interest will be paid on May 1, 1919, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. Payment may be made in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any installment due date thereafter with accrued interest at 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Bearer bonds will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest, will be authorized denominations, and will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as soon as the required registration can be made.

Bonds of this issue will be free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will carry the privilege of conversion into any future domestic issues of like maturity or longer, issued by the government, during the remaining period of the war.

Subscription lists will open on October 28, 1918, and close on or before November 16, 1918.

## A Unique Matter

Lieut. Reg. Hay, one of the best known hockey players of Winnipeg, took a novel means of communicating with his parents in Winnipeg. He dropped a postal card addressed to his mother in Winnipeg from a balloon in which he was making a flight above Ealing, England. The card reached its destination on the same day as another card which Lieut. Hay posted after making his flight. He was serving as a physical instructor in a camp in England, but did not find this exciting enough, so applied for transfer to the Royal Air Force, with which branch of the service he has been now for three months. He played hockey with the famous Monarch club of Winnipeg and figured in several Allan cup contests. His only brother, George, has been at the front for two years, and their only sister, Margaret, is a nurse with a unit now in France.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, it is invaluable for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, it is unsurpassed while for cuts, sores, ulcers and like ills it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

## THE ONION A DISINFECTANT.

Much has been said about the virtues of the onion, but few know of its use as a disinfectant.

An onion cut in half and set in a room will attract to itself all manner of germs, leaving the air sweet and pure; it is therefore most valuable in cases of infection. You should take care, however, to burn the onion afterward.

No part of an onion should ever be used for domestic purposes after having been allowed to lie about overnight. The eating of raw onions is a great personal protective in time of epidemic, and it taken with cucumbers the breath is left innocent of any objectionable odor.—London Daily Chronicle.

## Church Loses Its Appeal

\$160,000 INVOLVED

Supreme Court Decides Money Left  
By Mary H. Orr Should Not Go  
to Christian Scientists.

One of the most interesting judgments given out by the Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa yesterday was the one dealing with the interpretation of a portion of the will of Mary Helen Orr, of Bobcaygeon, which she disposed of about \$60,000 to the benefit of the Church of Christian Science charities. The appellant in the action was Mary Cameron, who was the only surviving sister of the deceased's mother, but who, since the proceedings began, has died, leaving as her next of kin a son.

The action was a proceeding for the interpretation of a portion of the will of the late Mary Helen Orr, which was as follows:

Fifty thousand dollars will be held as a fund towards helping to supply such institutions as may in the near future be demonstrated to show that God's people are willing to help others to see the light that is so real, near and universal for all who will receive. These institutions may take the place of what, at present are called hospitals, poor-houses, jails and penitentiaries or any place that is maintained for the uplifting of humanity. Ten thousand dollars as a fund to be used in lending to deserving people, to buy small homes or farms. This money can be lent at 6 per cent or whatever is lawful on good security. The profits accruing can be utilized, as said before, in such work as is helpful to men and women who are willing to know and experience the truth as revealed in the bible, and which has been our lot through the revelations as given in Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. The whole of my estate must be used for God only.

Vague and Visionary.

The case was first heard before Mr. Justice Sutherland in May, 1917, who held these provisions as regards the \$50,000 were "too vague, visionary, chimerical and impracticable, and the objects intended to be benefited and the time when the benefits would accrue, were so uncertain as to be incapable of intelligible construction, and therefore void."

As to the \$10,000, he held that it was not a good charitable gift and likewise fell into the residue, and as to the residue that the words "the whole of my estate must be used for God only" did not constitute a good residuary bequest, the effect being that the \$60,000 above mentioned and the residue, amounting in all to \$160,000, was undisposed of and went to the next of kin.

Reversed Decision.

The Court of Appeal of Ontario reversed Mr. Justice Sutherland's judgment and directed that \$50,000 should be devoted by the executors to the dissemination and teaching of the principles and purposes commonly known as Christian Science, and that the \$10,000, while void, fell into the residue and that the whole residue should be applied to religious and charitable purposes.

The Supreme Court has now unanimously reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal, and have restored the judgment of Mr. Justice Sutherland.

Trial Judge Right.

"I am of opinion," says the Chief Justice, in part, "that there is no ground for the interpretation which the Court of Appeal has placed on this bequest, and I think the trust so vague and uncertain that the trial judge was right in declaring that the bequest was void and falls into the residue."

Justice Anglin agrees with Justice Sutherland that the bequest should not stand because of its vagueness.

Justice Brodeur held that the direction was too broad. "It may be that the testatrix had a general charitable intention, but she did not express it in words, and the Court can't give expression to an unexpressed intention."

Justice Idington says the judgment of the appellate division is "in effect making a will for the testatrix, and giving effect to something she failed to express."

Justice Casella also concurs, but his judgment is not filed.

## PLUCKY GIRLS' SUCCESS

Oxford County, Maine, has a record of two girls who walked two miles and picked blueberries for eleven days out of thirteen and sold more than \$50 worth at fifteen and twenty cents a quart, this season.

## NEARLY 900 VETERANS RETURN SOME COMPLAIN OF TRIP HOME

Not All Seem to Have Been Contented  
On Transports—Talks of Long  
Service.

Toronto.—Nearly nine hundred returned officers and soldiers reached the city yesterday, trains arriving at 7, 7, and 11 p.m. Credit is due to Major Goodwin Gibson, Jr., for the arrangements in regard to the time of the arrival, and also as to the issue of passes to the soldiers on the train, thus obviating delays at the station. The first train brought 194 convalescents, the second 198 men, and the third had 501, including men on leave. Many were from out of town, and Major Gibson arranged to accommodate 55 at Park School. On the second train a case of influenza had developed, and Pte. Maurice Rowe, of Georgetown, had to be hurried to the hospital.

Citizens who responded in line to the appeal for autos to take the returned men to their homes, deserved better consideration than they received, when the military apparently took control, instead of

within such municipality.

The amount of wastage or destruction of any such necessary of life, and the reason for same.

The fair rental value of any dwelling held or offered for rental within the municipality.

Immediately upon the close of the investigations the said committee shall report their findings to the minister of Labor and to the Council by which they are appointed, and shall publish over their signatures in the paper or papers published in the said community, or where there is no such paper, in a paper published at the nearest point thereto, the fair price to the consumers in that municipality of the necessities of life investigated.

Except in investigations held by a "Fair Price Committee" whenever in the opinion of the minister of Labor there is evidence disclosing any offence against these regulations, the minister of Labor shall take such proceedings as he may deem necessary or shall remit the evidence to the attorney-general of the province, within which such offence shall have been committed, for such action as such attorney-general may be pleased to institute.

The conclusion, fairly evident, that those who are familiar with local municipal conditions, and the best judges of what are fair prices to be paid for the necessities of life, are in harmony with the spirit of Canadian democracy.

This order-in-Council repeals Orders numbers P.C. 2777 and 2957, but re-enacts, with slight changes, those sections prohibiting the accumulation and withholding from sale of the necessities of life, and compelling any person holding any such necessary of life in excess of what is required for consumption or for the ordinary purposes of business, to sell the same at prices not higher than are reasonable and just, and further provides that any person who leases or sells or offers for rental any property shall lease the same at a rental not higher than is reasonable and just.

The minister of Labor or his deputy may require any person who produces, stores, or deals in any necessary of life to make returns containing such information as he may require with respect to this production, purchase, sale, shipment, origin, destination or price of such necessary of life, and the said minister is given power to investigate the business and to examine the premises, books, papers and records of any person and for this purpose the said minister may appoint an examiner or examiners with the power of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Enquiries Act.

The Council of any municipality may appoint a committee of two or more of their officers, to be known as the "Fair Price Committee" and shall submit the names of the committee to the minister of Labor who shall in writing authorize it to investigate.

The amount of any necessary of life specified by the said Council and held by any person for sale or disposition, within such municipality, at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations.

The time when any or all of such necessary of life was acquired, produced, or brought within or into such municipality.

The cost within such municipality of such necessary of life, including all charges of an overhead or other nature affecting such cost.

The price at which such necessary of life is held in such municipality for sale, or at which any sales or part of the same or of a similar necessary of life have been made by such persons within such municipality at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations.

The price which in the opinion of the committee would be a just and reasonable one at which to hold such necessary of life for sale.

## Fair Prices

A fair price list of maximum retail prices is authorized to be established and published in every municipality in Canada by municipal action supported by provincial and federal authority, following the promulgation of an order-in-Council signed Thursday, October 4th.

The reason for the establishment of municipal fair price committees throughout Canada is to allay public opinion by demonstrating that the consumer is protected against extortion and safeguard fair dealing dealers against unjust charges of profiteering.

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## Japanese Prince on Way to Ottawa

Will Be Guest at Rideau Hall During Stay

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 10.—Traveling incognito, Prince Fushimi of the Royal Family of Japan, arrived in Victoria Tuesday morning on the Japanese steamship Fushimi Maru, on a special mission to London as a representative of his imperial majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"His highness is accompanied by a distinguished staff, including Marquis Maeda, Marquis Inouye, Viscount Matsudaira, Admiral Omori, General Shiba and others.

From here the Prince will proceed direct to Ottawa where he will be entertained by the Governor-General at Rideau Hall.

## After Missing Couple

Archie Coutre and Irene Moore Still at Liberty.

Archie Coutre, aged nineteen, and Irene Moore, aged thirteen, disappeared from Cape Vincent, N.Y., on Friday last. They came to Kingston and registered at an hotel as brother and sister. They later went to Ernestown and soon after left. The girl's father and an under sheriff are in Montreal seeking to locate the pair. When Coutre hired Wilford Dodge, Cape Vincent, to carry himself and the girl to Wolfe Island on Friday evening, in Dodge's motorboat, he represented the girl as his sister and said he was going to Kingston to visit his brother who was ill in a hospital. He told the same story to an immigration officer at Wolfe Island, and said that his sister, accompanying him, resided in Kingston.

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The price which in the opinion of the committee would be a just and reasonable one at which to hold such necessary of life for sale.

## Royal Engagement

Paris, Oct. 11.—A despatch received here today from Luxembourg announces the engagement of Princess Charlotte, eldest sister of the reigning Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, to Prince Felix of Bourbon de Parme, a brother of the Austrian Empress.