

WEEKLY SUN

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NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

The following are worthy: Be cheerful. Be liberal. Be full of courage. Pull together. Have faith in Brandon. Prove your faith by your works. Talk less and do more. Do your full duty by the men in the trenches. If you cannot do military service, be a producer.

GOOD WISHES FOR 1917

The Sun wishes its readers the contentment that comes from duties well done. May the war be brought to a victorious end for Britain and her allies before many months of 1917 have passed! May the year be full of blessing for all of our people to whom the war has brought affliction and suffering! In the new year which peace shall open for the world may Canada and the Empire enter upon a long career of greater glory and greater service to mankind!

THE NEW YEAR

There is a tremendous work before us in the twelve-month that commences Monday. That the war must be waged to a definite and victorious issue is a foregone conclusion, but whether victory comes soon or late the task to which we must all bend our energies of mind, body and soul, is one of unprecedented magnitude. It is a task that calls for supermen—not the supermen of German Kultur, but men who can rise above the selfishness of normal times. The task before us as a people is of surpassing magnitude and bewildering phases. To prosecute the war with courage, determination and efficiency is only a part of it. The chief part, it is true, but there are many other lines of endeavor in which much must be achieved if 1917 is to be worthy of the sacrifices made during 1914-15-16. There are many lines in which energy can be directed with good results. Not the war alone makes demands upon us. The community is fairly alive to its duty in this regard. But what it must be brought to realize is that if the burdens of war are to be borne without undue stress, the arts of peace, especially production, must be promoted by every means in our power. A war for freedom costs more than lives; it costs money; and the money must be earned in some way by those who are not bearing arms. This is exclusive of what is needed from day to day, for that will be paid in some way, but what will have to be paid when peace comes, when as a people we set ourselves to liquidate our liabilities. The war caught us unprepared; let us be alert to see that peace does not find us unready for it. The year 1917 is being fittingly inaugurated by a campaign for national service, a campaign for national saving, and the continuance of the campaign for greater production. If we as a people worthily carry on the objects laid before us, we will be better able to bear the burden should the war continue throughout next year and even into the following one. The work before us in the new year is really of a dual character for the campaign for national service includes that for greater production, and we must individually and collectively put all our strength to accomplish it. It is no exaggeration to say that never before since history has been

written, has the world been confronted by a more stupendous task than that which awaits it in the year 1917. In just proportion to our measure of service will it prove a happy New Year.

REGISTRATION CARDS

The distribution of National Service Registration cards has been begun in Brandon and the postmen are leaving in the homes a number thought to be sufficient to enable all men between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five to register. Our advice to all who are within the ages specified is to fill in the desired information immediately on receipt and mail the cards. Nothing whatever is to be gained by delaying, neglecting or refusing to do so. The Federal authorities desire to have this enrolment of the manhood of Canada, and if it is not secured in this way some other plan will have to be adopted.

There is nothing in the twenty-four questions asked that can be considered inquisitorial, nothing that any reasonable person might properly feel he ought not to answer. The answer imposes no obligation on the person signing the card in an implied way. Question twenty-three is: "Would you be willing to change your present work for other more necessary work at the same pay during the war. While question twenty-four is: "Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live and go to any other place in Canada to do such work?" Affirmative answers to these questions imposes an implied but not a binding obligation. They would not authorize any person to insist upon the signatory doing the things which he expresses a willingness to do. There would still remain the right of acceptance or rejection of a contract offered.

If a man does not wish to change his employment during the war during the war he can say so plainly. It is, however, not too much to ask that the cards be filled up and returned promptly.

THE SEA OUR HIGHWAY

It is a mistake to say, as we do, that the seas separate. It is a wrong conception. They unite the British Empire; for without them its parts are too far asunder. The British Navy has made its power felt all over the world, because the oceans are its highways. The great relief that has spread over the Empire is wholly due to the fact that the waters that cover the sea combine and weld together its various states, so that each can do its part for the common cause.

The frontiers of that Empire are not the coasts of Great Britain, but the shores of Germany, Austria and Turkey. Their navies remain pent up within their ports, and venture out only to retire in haste and confusion. Canada has had her shores guarded, not upon this continent, but far across the seas. This is an impressive fact. And when the war is over and we come to consider our future, we must never lose its inspiration. At present the Atlantic is free to us, and it will remain so while the British Navy is supreme. In the Pacific different conditions will confront us. There we have now a strong ally. But Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements suggest to us a naval alliance that is satisfactory. Each of the island powers, for such they are, and the British dominions in China and Malaya, will contribute their quota, and with them Canada must unite to keep the Pacific ocean free for our commerce. What a mighty fleet will the combination produce to make that ocean in fact, as it is in name, the Pacific!

Let us respond eagerly to the invitation now extended to us by the British Navy to supply men for its new super-dreadnaughts, so that when it becomes our duty to seek the nation upon the sea with these brave sister nations and communities, we will be able to man our coming fleet with Canadian tars.

The seas, broad as they are, will then become a bond not a barrier, and will cement the alliance so happily begun upon the fields of France and Flanders.

FIGHT IT OUT

The great reason why there is no prospect of peace discernable through the volume of peace talk, is because Germany has not been defeated. She has not felt either the suffering of humiliation or defeat upon a grand scale. She has been beaten off at Verdun; forced back a few bloody miles along the Somme, and her internal conditions may be as grave as the most optimistic of us believe; but if the war were to end today with France, Belgium, Serbia and Roumania evacuated and compensated, the German armies could still hold their heads proudly erect and the people would have their belief in the Hohenzollerns as the Lord's anointed, strengthened. Then on the sea the German fleet would remain intact, the second most powerful in the world and defiant of the ability of the most

powerful fleet to do it injury. The German spirit would not have been chastened and would continue to boast "Deutschland ueber Alles," and would rally to the call of the next war lord when he deemed the proper moment to strike had arrived. In the next war they would fight better than in this for traditions would inspire deeds of valor.

The contemplation of such a conclusion of the war is insulting to the Allies. Their fighting spirit has been fully roused and nothing short of utter defeat or decisive victory will abate it. It has taken two years of dreadful slaughter to rouse them, but they are now as war-like as the Germans were two years ago last August. Allied armies and people regard the Germans as their bitterest enemies and want no dealings with them in military dealings. To end the war on any better terms for Germany than she can secure after utter defeat is unthinkable.

COMPETENT CRITICISM

In Toronto recently some soldiers were given a route march in a blinding snowstorm, and a young man watching them exclaimed: "What fools." A row was forthwith started, but was quickly quelled when the young man explained that he had been discharged from the army after seven months' service in the trenches, and that his remark was intended to apply to the officer who had ordered the men to be subjected to needless exposure. Some one asked him if the men would not have even worse experiences at the front, and he replied in the affirmative and said that such experiences were followed in many cases by incapacitation of the men, and he could not see the use in exposing men to needless risks under the delusion that they were thereby being prepared for what they might have to do. That young man's head is screwed on right.

TO RE-WRITE DICKENS' WORKS

A certain publisher announces that "A Tale of Two Cities" is to be rewritten by "a clever and suitable fiction writer who knows precisely the form which readers desire."

Heaven forbid! The readers who would like the result of such an operation do not need it, for they already have a horde of claptrap books and magazines to meet their requirements.

The publisher who would propose, and the hack writer who would undertake, such an operation as this are by their very effrontery proved incompetent to do the work.

Every lover of Dickens—and there are millions of them still—will shudder at the prospect. Of course no lover of Dickens need read such a production; and yet the horrible fascination of it will inevitably lead most of them to read it, grinding their teeth and clenching their hands murderously while they do it.

The reading world probably is familiar with the complacent style of those who undertake such tasks as that proposed by this publisher.

Once upon a time a clergyman who was inordinately satisfied with himself without adequate excuse for it, undertook to rewrite the gospels, putting them into up-to-date style. All we remember of his work is this perversion of the shortest sentence in the Bible—"Jesus wept," which he rendered thus: "The Saviour of the world burst into a copious flood of tears."

There ought to be a law against such appalling vandalism.

Scissored and Penned

Camera Never Lies

After the inventor, the photographer. It is only a few weeks ago since the gentlemen, who, with the support of certain confiding journalists, frankly confessed to having designed the British "tanks" somewhere amidst the farms of the Middle West or the corn belt of Canada, became strangely silent when the War Office, in London, which certainly ought to know, dryly announced that the new war-engine had been built from the designs of British officers, and so added to the certainty of those people who realized that tractors built for use on the farm were not exactly adapted to charging across treaches, and resisting the impact of the shells of field guns. And now here comes Mr. Lloyd George smilingly assuring the House of Commons that the photographs of these same "tanks," in certain American papers are not in the least like the real thing. And yet some people say that the camera never lies.

United States is Pushing Dollar Exchange.

Monetary Times: According to advices, New York is keen in furthering dollar exchange. Some of the leading United States financial institutions are making efforts to supplant the sterling bill by the dollar bill. The procedure, as explained by the London representative of the New York Evening Post, is somewhat as follows: Usually the importer in Great Britain of cotton or of other goods or commodities from the United States goes to his banker there and obtains terms from that bank for accepting his bill; so that, through the means of the sterling bill he may be able to pay the shipper of the goods from the United States. Now, however, certain prominent United States financial institutions approach the English importer and offer to finance the whole trans-

action. They agree to give an advance to the importer on certain terms of interest, payment then to be made to the New York Importer through the "dollar bill."

To meet the objection on the part of the importer, who might be uncertain as to the ability to obtain United States currency at the date of maturity to cover the bill, the United States houses concerned offer to arrange even that matter in advance by guaranteeing exchange at a certain level. A certain amount of business appears to have been carried through on these lines; but English bankers are pretty much alive to the situation, and wherever possible are preparing to compete with these devices by giving their customers such terms as shall make it still profitable to keep to the system of the English sterling bill. Yet the development is of interest as showing the efforts New York is making to become not only a great leading centre, but a great centre on which it is hoped bills will be drawn.

The "banner with a strange device" is certainly being carried by the women of England, and especially by the women of London. Hardly has the city recovered from a realization of the fact that women make not only good bank clerks but good managers, but looking down, as it were, it discovers that a silent army of women have stepped in and taken the place of men in a more humble but hardly less exclusive sphere of the city's activities. The postgirl has long been a familiar figure in the suburbs, where report has affirmed that she is "quick as quick and accurate as the postman," and now she is learning the "way of the trade" in the city. In her neat uniform of blue serge and shiny waterproof hat, she is settling down to the work with all that matter-of-factness so characteristic of her ventures in other directions.

Trench Raids By Night and Bayonet Charges By Day

Lieut. H. G. Glover Returns Home on Short Furlough—Has Seen Great Deal of Service

An interesting visitor to Brandon this week is Lieut. H. G. Glover, of the Imperial army, who is spending a few weeks' furlough at his home near Boisjardin. Lieut. Glover is recovering from wounds received on September 15th in a particularly severe advance on the Somme, when practically the entire battalion of which he is an officer was wiped out, less than a hundred men of the seven hundred and fifty who went over the parapet answering the roll call. Of the casualties upwards of four hundred and fifty were killed, including a large number of the officers. It was on this day that the British "tanks" went over for the first time, much to the enjoyment of "Tommy" and the consternation of "Fritz."

Mr. Glover left Brandon with that splendid body of men, one hundred in number, who were drafted from Brandon to the 27th Battalion at Winnipeg in October, 1914. After serving six months in the trenches with the 27th and having taken part in much severe fighting, he secured a commission in the Imperial army with the

Norfolks. It was while leading his platoon in this battalion on the 15th of September that he received his wounds. Of the thirty-eight men under his command eighteen were killed and twelve wounded.

Lieut. Glover is a fine specimen of Canadian manhood, standing over six feet tall and with a soldierly bearing in keeping with his physique. Like all true soldiers he is very reticent concerning his participation in the great war but if one can judge by reading between the lines he has already done his bit many times over. Two years of active service, with eleven months of actual trench warfare both on the Ypres salient and on the Somme, with trench raids by night and bayonet charges by day, having suffered from the cold, wet, and the enemy's bullets, and having taken his toll of the enemy, one would naturally suppose that he had performed his full share, but he sails the middle of January to rejoin his battered but rejuvenated battalion on the Somme.

AS OTHERS SEE US

London, Dec. 30.—The Manchester Guardian, discussing Sir Robert Borden's refusal to pledge himself against applying conscription, says his statement is notable but such a step is unlikely. "Canada," says the Guardian, "looks like raising 500,000 men without conscription. Her supply of munitions and the application of prohibition without a change of government or even coalition is a notable record for Mr. Borden."

WEATHER CHEATED ALLIES OF FULL FRUITS OF VICTORY ON SOMME

(Continued from Page three)

balance of advantage on our side is still greater. During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of a large number of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even large numbers became latterly decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle. Aided by the great depth of his defenses and by frequent reliefs, which his resources of men enabled him to effect, discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But toward the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there is no doubt that his power of resistance was very seriously diminished.

In the course of his detailed study of operations, Gen. Haig frequently touches upon the handicap of the weather. In mid-October came the Allies' great chance to really break through the German lines.

"We had at least," writes Gen. Haig, "reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had as yet attained. The resistance of the troops opposed to us had seriously weakened in the course of recent operations. There is no reason to suppose that the effort required was not within our powers. Unfortunately, at this juncture very unfavorable weather set in, and continued with scarcely a break during the remainder of October and the early part of November. Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery, and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads, broken by countless shell craters, rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food, stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of the attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap to the full the advantages we had gained."

In its general phases, Gen. Haig's dispatch reports that the total number of prisoners taken during the Somme battle, between 1st of July and the 18th of November was over 380,000, including over 800 officers. During the same period he states, "We captured twenty-nine heavy guns, ninety-six field guns and field guns and field howitzers, 136 trench mortars, and 51 machine guns."

Brilliant Play Basket-ball Game

In Fast Exhibition Brandon Players Took Measure of Winnipeg—Score 48-27

Before one of the largest crowds that ever packed the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium the local All-Stars won a hard and fast game from a team composed of Winnipeg and Maroons from the capital city by the score of 48-27. The game was brilliant and the play more than strenuous, several of the players being hurt, but this did not mar the match in any way. The local All-Stars had gathered a very strong aggregation together, and although Hughes failed to show up, Riley who substituted in his place more than made good. The visitors also had a fast quintette but they were all at sea in the second half, with the result that the All-Stars played "rings" around them when it comes to locating the basket, as the locals scored twenty-six points in the last session to the "Pegs" eleven.

Many interruptions took place during the first half owing to several players colliding and having to be given first aid, but the players continued throughout. The game was in progress only a minute when Robinson, who was really the star of the game, notched the first basket for Brandon. The Winnipeg came back with five points, but the local team refused to take the short end of the score, with the result that they quickly caught the visitors and passed, them, and from that time on to the end of the game they were never headed. The score at half time ended 22-16 in favor of Brandon.

Shooting into the south end basket the All-Stars had things their own way, as the "Pegs" couldn't seemingly notch a field basket at all. Time and again they shot but the ball refused to find its way into the basket, while Harry Robinson continued to roll up a big total for the Brandonites, many of his shots being from out near centre and bringing warm applause from the crowd. No less than ten fouls were called on the visitors in the last half and the All-Stars were not slow to take advantage of the chance to ring up some points. What combination was played this half was all done by Brandon, as the losing quintette did not get started, and three field baskets was their limit.

Of the local players, Robinson was the individual star of the game, and his shooting was a treat to watch. The majority of his shots were from near centre and every one sailed through the basket cleanly, being labelled "two points" all the way. McGuinness was in top form, his passing being most impartial, while one of the best plays of the evening was his poke shot into the basket when a foul throw was missed. Davidson and Riley formed a guard which the Winnipeg found almost impassable and it was their fast work in the second half that held the visitors to eleven points. Both checked their men closely, while Riley also found time to slide up the floor and score a timely basket. Tom Stark refereed the first half while a Winnipegger took the whistle the second part of the game.

The game between the business men and an all-star five from the league, for which the admission was charged, resulted in a win for the leaguers by the score of 23-17. The business men started off strongly but they didn't have the staying powers of their opponents, with the result that the younger players, staged a fierce rally in the second half which made their win an assured fact. Pat Morgan, who shows signs of being one of the best basket tossers around Brandon, was the outstanding player of the game.

Wapioak Pays Death Penalty

Kenora, Ont., Dec. 30.—John Wapioak, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Emil Heubner and Miss Erma Heubner, at their residence at Olympia Mine, Shoal Lake, on May 11th last, was hanged Friday morning at eight o'clock in the jail yard here. He walked with a firm step to the scaffold without any sign of either fear or bravado. Just before Executioner Ellis placed the black cap on him he turned to the officials and others present and said: "Good-bye, boys; good-bye, Mr. Myles." The latter addressed to the governor of the jail. Wapioak admitted the shooting of his two victims at his trial in October, and said Joe Mucklee, the other Indian who was with him, was not to blame.

ANOTHER FIRE VICTIM

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 28.—The death of Wm. Walsh, 457 Roger street, and St. Joseph's hospital, brings the total of known deaths from the Quaker Oats fire to twenty-one.



DON'T LET YOUR SOLDIER LACK ZAM-BUK

Scores of men at the front have written home to friends and relations asking for Zam-Buk. They need it to apply to chapped hands, cold cracks, frost bites, chilblains, cold sores, stiff joints, and other similar ailments incidental to trench life. These ailments, although not serious, cause him endless pain, and the soldier who is supplied with Zam-Buk will be saved much unnecessary suffering. Nothing stops pain like Zam-Buk; nothing draws out the soreness and heals so quickly. For hands, sore and blistered after trench-digging, Zam-Buk is splendid, and applications of Zam-Buk to the feet before long marches will prevent the feet from becoming sore and blistered. The letters below illustrate the soldier's need and appreciation of Zam-Buk. Private J. R. Smith of the "Princess Patricia" writes: "Tell my friends, if they want to help me, to send Zam-Buk." Sapper G. T. Webster, 2nd Field Co., Canadian Engineers, writes: "You can have no idea how much we appreciate Zam-Buk out here. It is splendid for sores, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc." Shooting-Smith McIlwraith, of the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, writes from France: "I have used Zam-Buk for 14 years in the British Army in South Africa, India and France, and have never found its equal. There is no fear of blood-poisoning from cuts or scratches if Zam-Buk is applied. The trouble is that Zam-Buk is too scarce out here—our friends should send us more of it." This applies to you, so be sure to include a few boxes of Zam-Buk in your next parcel to the front! All druggists 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25, or direct from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Religious Men Talk on Matters of Agriculture

Saskatoon, Sask., Dec. 29.—Two hundred delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta are attending the convention of Rutherfordian Presbyterianism being held in Saskatoon. The purpose of the convention is to organize not only the Rutherfordian Presbyterian church on a sounder footing in the province, but also to secure a greater measure of co-operation among the Rutherfordian farmers of the various districts.

The Rev. J. Bodruz, of Montreal, was elected president by unanimous vote.

An opposition coterie of about fifteen members, headed by the Rev. Azuliak, H. Slipezenko and M. Swytan, representing Muscoville Greek orthodox and Rutherfordian Nationalist tendencies, caused a considerable commotion during the first half of the first morning session and were finally ejected from the meeting. They objected strenuously to the idea of greater cohesion among the Presbyterians, and to the fundamental purpose of the conference, desiring to keep things in status quo.

The rest of the session was devoted to a discussion of the needs of Saskatchewan farmers, the principal subject being the question of rural credits. The suggestions made were that the present rates of interest which are charged by the banks are too high, ten and twelve per cent, and that the provincial government should organize special farmers' banks which would loan money to the farmers at a rate of not higher than five per cent. It also said that implement dealers charged outrageous rates of interest on farm machinery.

and this high interest, coupled with the rapid depreciation of farm machinery, made the operating expenses of farms so great that many farmers had been brought to bankruptcy through no other cause.

INDIAN SOLDIER NEVER REACHED FRONT

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The death occurred at the base hospital Tuesday of Pte. G. Nackogie, an Indian member of the 228th (New Ontario) battalion, who succumbed to pneumonia. His home was in Moose Factory, in the Hudson Bay region. It is probable that his remains will be sent home for interment. Part of the journey will be made over the northern dog trails, and the time required to complete the trip will be two weeks.

COCAINE DEALER JAILED

Quebec, Dec. 29.—Jimmy McLelland, giving Toronto as his home has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, the maximum penalty, for having been found in possession of cocaine. The police claim he had a habit of selling on trains throughout the country. McLelland said he has a brother in the Queen City.

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