

## Liberal Meeting Tonight

Laurier Liberal ward and district chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries for the City and County of St. John and Albert County are requested to meet at the Foresters' Hall, 12 Coburg street (near corner of Union), this evening at 8 o'clock for organization purposes.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. SCULLY,  
First Vice-Chairman of Liberal Association for City and County of St. John and Albert County.  
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Secretary.

## To Stand Up Or Going To Quit?

Hon. F. B. Carvell Limits The Issue

### IF GERMANY SHOULD WIN

Minister of Public Works Says Referendum Would Delay Re-appointments Until Christmas of 1918

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 19.—Returning Officer A. R. Foster held his court this afternoon and received two nomination papers for the electoral district of Victoria and Carleton. The nomination papers of Frank Broadstreet Carvell were filed by Hon. W. P. Jones, and James E. Porter, of Andover, filed his personally. Mr. Jones, as agent for Mr. Carvell, objected to the sufficiency of Mr. Foster's nomination papers on the ground that they had not been signed by twenty-five persons whose names appeared on the voters' lists. The returning officer stated that he had no official list and would accept the papers. Mr. Porter is a farmer of Andover, and at one time was a member of the legislative assembly.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Carvell addressed a meeting in the Hayden Gibson theatre. The large hall was filled to capacity, a considerable number of ladies being present. On motion of A. D. Holbrook, seconded by W. P. Jones, T. C. L. Ketchum was elected chairman.

Mr. Carvell given Oration.

As Mr. Carvell entered the hall he received an ovation, this being his first public appearance since assuming office. Mr. Ketchum, in introducing the minister, referred to the gravity of the situation, and to the pride of all true Canadians in realizing that the leaders of the political parties had been bold enough to come together for the purpose of winning the war.

Mr. Carvell, on rising to speak, was received with cheers. He said that he had appeared before audiences in the political world in this constituency for great many years, but never in his lifetime had he appeared before them under the conditions that he did today. He had been perhaps you might call a Liberal of the Liberals, rather forceful in his expressions and views, but while he might have made mistakes he had been sincere.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to where he stood he wished to give them the reasons why he occupied the position he did today. Prior to the month of May last or rather to the month of August, 1914, we had never a question in Canada which stirred men to their very souls. We had only questions of dollars and cents, whether a tariff should be higher or lower, whether a railroad should be built or not, questions purely of local affairs, and we fought over them viciously, perhaps more so than was necessary.

When this war broke out in 1914 it had immediately wired Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggesting that he interview the premier and say that the Liberal party would do everything they could, all war votes were passed unanimously, the opposition reserving the right to criticize anything that they considered wrong.

A great many things had happened in Canada since then that he had not agreed with. No man in Canada had taken his political life in his hands more than he had in order to show where he stood. He had nothing to take back and no apologies to make. Then in May, 1917, when the premier came back from England he stated that the conditions at the front were such that we needed more men than we were getting to fill up the wastage.

Was Referendum Right?

Never in all his life time had he been worried as he had been over that propo-

sition not that he had any doubts about his right to vote for the bill itself. He told his leader that so far as voting for conscription was concerned he would do so. What did bother him was the proposition for a referendum. That bothered him for a month. He tried to convince himself it was the proper thing to do. Every time he came back to the question suppose a referendum should be defeated?

Suppose the people of Canada voted against some form of military service, where were we to get men and if we didn't get the men where was Canada to be in the eyes of the world? Worse than that, suppose we lost the war and went down to defeat, as one of the two hundred men who had a right to vote upon this matter had voted against Canada doing all she could, where would he be?

He had no hesitation. It did not bother him very much longer and once he had made up his mind he voted against the referendum and for the conscription bill. He had no doubt whatever that they would give him the endorsement to which he was entitled.

Mr. Carvell went on to say: "I want to say to my Liberal and Conservative friends here if anybody thinks it is a pleasant thing for a man who has been as long as I have allied to one party and taken as active a part as I have, and I say it without egotism, climbed as near to the top as I have, if anybody thinks it is an easy thing to break away from the associations of a lifetime, he is wrong. It is a hard thing for me to break away from them. However, I am not going to break away from them very many of them because most of them are going to follow me."

Question of Principle.

Mr. Carvell referred eloquently to Sir Wilfrid Laurier who had been leader for thirty years and said that he gave him credit for honesty and he wanted Sir Wilfrid to give him credit for the same. They had differed simply on a question of principle. He could not bring himself to vote against what he considered what was necessary and the good of the country. Mr. Carvell then related the negotiations leading up to the formation of the union government. That he refused to enter the union government at first because he thought that when the law was passed his leader would say that it was the law of the land and must be obeyed but he found that the Liberal leader would not consent to enforce the law and he would not follow him unless he did enforce it. On that rock they split.

The Liberal-Unionists could not agree that after the elections were over and the Liberal party had come into power and there were twenty-five thousand men in uniform those men would be sent home or tied up until a referendum while thousands of our men were being slaughtered on the other side.

"The government that has gone out asking for your suffrage is neither Conservative nor Liberal, but composed of both banded together for the sole and only object of doing the best they can for Canada, carrying Canada through these troublous times and for a reasonable time for demobilization."

"Then our contract ceases—I have not been asked to give up one principle which I have held dear during my lifetime."

"Neither have the Conservatives who joined that government been asked to give up one principle. We have only the one object in view of seeing that Canada goes forward and does all possible until this war is over."

Mr. Carvell then reviewed the present war conditions and pointed out the extreme gravity of the situation.

If Germans Should Win.

Mr. Carvell then described what would happen in Canada if the Germans should win the war. People might say that it was impossible that the Germans should ever get to Canada, but who would have said a year ago that Russia would collapse or who would have thought a year ago that the Germans would have been in northern Italy?

"It is very well to say that when the Germans come to Canada we will fight, but the only place to defend Canada is in France and Flanders and the only way to defend it is by sending men there. There is no army like that of Canada that has done what the Canadians have done. When there is a hard place to be taken the other troops are withdrawn and the Canadians are sent in to take it and the French-Canadians are as good as any."

"The issue boils itself down to one simple little question: Are you willing that Canada shall stand up to the end or are you going to quit like Russia has quit? You are either going to send men back the Canadians at the front or you are not, that is all there is to it. Why, when you read the papers, when these horrible telegrams come, when you realize the brave men who have paid the supreme sacrifice, when you realize the other men who have been wounded and maimed, men in hospitals, going through almost unbearable agony, when you realize what these men have done and more are going to get it and the army is going to be gradually reduced and reduced and reduced."

"It all comes down to the question: Are you going to let these men die in vain or are you going to rise like true Britons and send men to help them?"

"That is what this election means."

"We say we are going to send men, the leader of the opposition says he is going to have a referendum, and I want to tell you that you couldn't possibly work out a referendum and have men on the firing line by Christmas of 1918."

AUSTRALIAN POLICY FOR CONSCRIPTION

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 19.—The government of the commonwealth has issued a proclamation to the electors definitely pledging that powers sought in connection with conscription would not be exceeded and also that married men and sufficient labor for carrying on the essential industries would be exempt.

## THIRTEEN SEATS BY ACCLAMATION

Eight Laurierites and Five Unionists

### All Ministers Opposed

Conservative Executive in St. John Endorses S. E. Elkin—Candidates in Neighboring Provinces

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Sir Robert Borden's Union government will go to the polls on December 17 with fully ninety per cent. of the 285 constituencies in the nine provinces of the dominion represented.

With the list of nominations complete with the exception of some outstanding situations, it is indicated that the supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or some other section of the opposition have found a standard bearer in nearly every riding and that the seats which go by acclamation are very few, including eight in Quebec province—all Liberal or independent Liberal and presumably giving support to Sir Wilfrid and the anti-conscriptionist program.

On the other hand, Shelburne-Queens, Nova Scotia, sends Hon. W. S. Fielding, former finance minister of the Laurier administration, to the commons without a contest as a Liberal-Unionist supporter of the Borden government. Early reports indicate that Saskatchewan has returned four members by acclamation, all Liberal-Unionists and government supporters. In all their own constituencies the members of the government will be opposed, though in many cases the candidates nominated against them are obviously put up merely to make a contest.

Labor candidates, some of them quite strong enough to make a good showing, were nominated in several districts and the promised "soldier" nominees are in the list. Triangular and four-cornered contests are made in several instances and the whole aspect of the nominations promises a month of warm election campaign.

But one of Ontario's eighty-two seats went by acclamation. J. McMartin, Gleaners-Stormont, Liberal-Unionist, who declared himself a supporter of the government's war policy, was returned unopposed.

In Mississauga one Liberal and a Labor candidate are running.

Mr. Elkin Endorsed.

At a largely attended meeting of the Conservative executive last evening it was decided to proceed with the merging of the Liberal-Conservative forces and plans in support of Union government. Plans for this were discussed and the candidature of Stanley E. Elkin, a colleague of R. W. Wignmore was endorsed. Mr. Elkin was present and was given a flattering reception. Brief speeches by Messrs. Wignmore and Elkin were heartily applauded.

Candidates in the field in N. S. and P. E. I. are:—

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Cape Breton South and Richmond—G. W. Kyte and W. F. Carroll, Liberal; J. C. Douglas and R. H. Butts, Unionist; Robert Baxter, and John A. Gillis, labor; Cape Breton North and Victoria—D. D. McKenna, Liberal; John McCormick, Conservative.

Inverness—Dr. A. W. Chisholm, Liberal; Thomas Gallant, Conservative. Pictou—Alex. McGregor, Unionist; R. H. Mackay, Liberal. Lunenburg—J. W. Margeson, Unionist; William Duff, Liberal. Colchester—Hon. P. B. McCurdy, Unionist; G. H. Vernon, Liberal. Kings county—Sir Robert Borden, Unionist; James Seely, Liberal. Shelburne—Hon. W. S. Fielding, Liberal Unionist, acclamation. Antigonish-Guythorpe—J. H. Sinclair, Liberal; Captain William Wells, Unionist. Digby-Annapolis—A. Davidson, Dr. J. L. Lovett, both Unionists.

In Halifax, N. S., Nov. 19.—There will be a political contest in Halifax. Today Hon. A. K. MacLean and P. F. Martin were nominated as the Unionist candidates. Dr. E. Blackadder was nominated by the Liberals, and Ralph

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If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents; apply a little as directed, and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually why not now?

H.P. SAUCE

The World's Appetiser

H.P. tempts the appetite, it makes you want to eat

BRITISH MADE

Inner, president of the Trades and Labor Council, will run as a Liberal-Labor candidate. G. A. Redmond, who was nominated at the Liberal convention, retired.

Hants County—H. B. Tremaine, Conservative; L. H. Martell, Liberal. Amherst, N. S., Nov. 19.—Hon. E. N. Rhodes, former speaker of the House of Commons, Union government candidate, and H. J. Logan, K.C., win-the-ways Liberal, were nominated today for Cumberland.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 19.—The following candidates were nominated today:

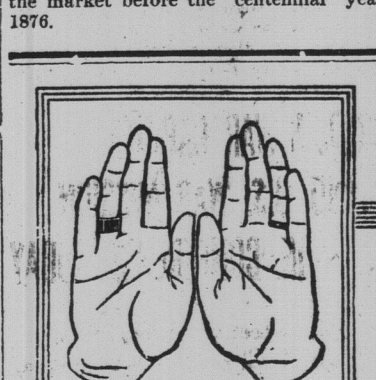
Queens county—Donald Nicholson, Alexander Martin, Conservative Unionist; A. B. Warburton, John E. Sinclair, Conservative Unionist; Captain Jos. Read, Liberal.

Kings county—James McIsaac, Conservative Unionist; J. J. Hughes, Liberal.

### FORTY YEARS' SUCCESS

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So women can, with confidence, depend upon that old, tried and tested remedy for women's ailments, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, still as popular as ever, though it was placed on the market before the centennial year, 1876.



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—and the greatest of these is—"FOR CANADA"

## GREAT NORTH-WEST BACKS GOVERNMENT AGAINST GERMANY

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20.—As a demonstration of the loyalty of Minnesota and the whole Northwest, representatives from every county of this state and the other commonwealths gathered here tonight and affirmed their purpose to stand back of the government in its prosecution of the war against Germany. The audience through the adoption of a resolution, pledged its support in "deeds, sacrifices and service," as a message from President Wilson, read at the meeting, suggested.

The message from the president was as follows: "Nothing could be more significant than your gathering to express the loyalty of the Great Northwest. If it were possible I should gladly be with you. You have come together as representatives of that Western Empire in which the sons of all sections of America, and of the stocks of all the nations of Europe, have made the prairie and the forest the home of a new race and the temple of a new faith."

"The time has come when that home must be protected and that faith affirmed in deeds. Sacrifice and service must come from every class, every profession, every party, every race, every creed, every section. This is not a bankers' war or a farmers' war, or a manufacturers' war, or a laboring man's war—it is a war for every straight-out American, whether our flag be his by birth or by adoption. We are today a nation in arms, and we must fight, farm, mine and manufacture, conserve food and fuel, save and spend, to the one common purpose."

### Will Force Decision.

"It is to the Great Northwest that the nation looks, as once before in critical days, for that steadiness of purpose and firmness of determination which shall see this struggle through to a decision that shall make the masters of Germany rue the day they unmasked their purpose and challenged our republic."

T. P. O'Connor, Irish member of the British parliament, taking as his text an American flag which he held in his hand, dwelt on the opportunities afforded emigrants to this country as the basis for a loyalty that should be untarnished by a divided allegiance.

"Washington warned against 'entangling foreign alliances,' a warning not unnecessary in this time," Mr. O'Connor said. "Divided allegiance is 'European entanglement' in its worst form."

Either America had no right to enter the war, Mr. O'Connor said, or she must stay in the war until the things that brought her into it are destroyed.

United States Senator Frank B. Kellogg declared that there were only two parties in the nation in this time of war. "One is with the nation and one against," he said. "God has written

down the outcome of the war and it is our duty to carry out the decree."

The meeting voted to organize "The America First Association" with F. W. Murphy of Wheaton as president.

## The Milford Fire

Ten families, forty-two persons in all, were rendered homeless and six houses were burned to the ground by a devastating fire that raged in Milford yesterday afternoon. The fire was discovered in a house owned by Thomas Conway at about 12.15 o'clock at noon, and from here it spread to five other houses, burning them to the ground. The fire

did not die down until about 6 o'clock and during the evening it was fanned into flame again by the high wind, but fortunately no damage was done. The embers were still smouldering late last night. It is estimated that the damage will probably amount to \$20,000. It is thought that damage caused by the fire will amount to between \$10,000 and \$20,000. An estimate of the loss of each individual loss is as follows: Two Summerville houses, \$6,500; Murphy house, \$1,500; Conway house, \$1,500; Carrier house, \$4,000; Cushing house, \$2,000; total, \$15,500.

"Why do you think a man like Jagers, with a wife and growing daughters, is so anxious to go to the front?" "I heard him say he wanted some peace and quiet."

## We Keep the Quality Up

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The more you know about coffee—and the more particular you are about aroma and flavour—the more you will appreciate "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE. Once you have tried it, your choice will always be Chase & Sanborn's "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE.

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