

Many More Men For The Army

Important Statement By Sir Auckland Geddes In British House of Commons

London, Jan. 14.—Nearly half a million men from Great Britain alone are to be recruited into the British army at the earliest date possible and it is probable that many more will be added to that number in the coming months. These will comprise the younger men, who up to the present have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war services.

This announcement was made in the house of commons today by Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, whose statement of the government's man-power proposals was replete with interesting details of Britain's strength in the struggle into which she means to throw her full resources.

Going into the details of the situation, the minister said in part:

"The plain facts do not support the statement that the armies are melting for lack of recruits and that recruiting has broken down."

"The government has examined in detail the position of the Allies on the western front and the results are not unsatisfactory. Excluding Russia and Roumania, the Allies have a substantial superiority in fighting and ration strength over the central powers. From a statistical standpoint the strength of the enemy gives no cause for anxiety."

"The withdrawal of Russia means that not less than 1,600,000 men will be made available on the western front. Notwithstanding Russia's defection, the resources of the Allies and America are sufficient to assure victory, and nothing but a psychological catastrophe can save the central powers."

"Every day the hitting force of Britain becomes of greater importance to the alliance. Russia no longer strikes for freedom; France has poured forth her strength in the struggle and cannot sustain the full burden indefinitely. America is not yet in the field and months must elapse before she can advance with full stride; Italy has suffered grave misfortunes."

"On Britain and on the skill with which she handles her man power in the months to come, everything depends."

"At sea we must be supreme; in the air we must win supremacy, and on land we must do the best we can to fill the gap Russia has made until America can take her place. And all the time we have to keep our vital industries going."

Sir Auckland assured the house that the Entente Allies at the present time in numbers and morale were on equal terms with the forces of the enemy at present opposed to them, and with the necessary reinforcements, which would be found during the year, could face any additional forces which the enemy could bring. When the full force of America came into play, a superiority would be established, which would be the sure herald of complete and final victory.

The naval personnel, said the minister, had expanded during the war from 150,000 to 400,000. The army today had more than 4,000,000 men on the rolls. The combined air service had increased from 2,000 to 125,000. The total enrollment in the armed forces had been 7,500,000. England had contributed 4,500,000; Scotland, 620,000; Wales, 280,000; Ireland, 170,000; the dominions and colonies, 900,000. The remaining 1,000,000 composed of native fighting troops, labor corps, carriers and similar workers were from India, Africa and other dependencies.

The minister declared that it would be necessary to raise in this country at once from 420,000 to 480,000 men from civil life as an absolute minimum. More might be necessary during the coming year. He added that the government had decided not to introduce conscription in Ireland for the present, in change the military age limit in Great Britain and the colonies.

The government could not give preferential treatment to any organization. Many young men in essential industries, he said, had acted as though they held a privileged position. They must share the burden with the others and be replaced by older men.

"Owing to the way women have come forward," said the minister, "there has been no great difficulty in obtaining sufficient numbers for the work for which they are required. Nearly three-quarters of a million women have been placed in employment of one kind or another in the last eleven months. But it is clear that a great further call will be made on women of all classes."

Three possibilities for increasing the army, said the minister, had been considered:

1. Lowering of the military age. The Germans were taking boys of seventeen, but lowering the age below eighteen was contrary to natural instincts and economically unsound and the fighting value of the average youth of eighteen was not commensurate with his value in civil life.

2. Raising the age limit. Economically this was less objectionable. Austria-Hungary had raised the age to fifty-five years while the British limit was practically forty-three. But the fighting value and staying power of a man of forty-five was less than of a man of twenty-five. The government felt strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age limit, while there were notoriously large numbers of younger men fit for service.

3. Conscription for Ireland. The government had considered the vexed question carefully and was satisfied that the reasons which excluded Ireland from the first conscription act had lost nothing of their potency.

The government had determined, however, to take a large number of young men engaged in essential industries and also to take steps to maintain the industries after the young men were withdrawn. More than 1,000,000 men now were exempted on occupational ground. The government had divided the essential industries, roughly into three classes. From the first it would take no men; from the second about half of the fit men, and from the third class about one-third of the men.



If you knew—actually knew to a certainty—that C. P. R. stock was going up to 150 this week—you would jump right in and buy.

Since the label was put in the pocket of the Semi-ready Suits and Overcoats we are selling—wool prices have advanced 35 per cent.

In Boston last week British wool was snapped up at record prices—\$11.40 a pound. The prices surprised dealers. "Outrageous!" was the way some dealers characterized it, and yet at the close of selling 4,786 bales the prices went higher.

It would be wise to buy good clothes as an investment—right now.

All the finest Suits and Overcoats—genuine Semi-ready Tailoring—are offered still at reduced prices. The label in the pocket tells the true value of a year ago—but the values today are much higher.

Overcoats—Ulsters—Trench Coats—double-breasted and single-box coats, velvet collar coats—kimono-sleeve coats—in staple patterns and in a riot of fancy weaves—all British wools.

Suits—single-breasted sack models—double-breasted effects—in fine English worsteds, silk mixtures, Saxmies, Tibbets, Chevots, Tweeds—in a wide variety of browns, blues, greys, greens and sombre mixed effects.

Prices now—\$14.40, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$24.00, \$28.00.

Labels from \$18.00 to \$35.00.

It is real war-saving to buy now—for it looks like terribly high prices for any kind of a good suit during this year.

Even Peace would not bring a decline in Men's Clothes for a year—for forty million men must then return to civilian dress.

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THE VICTIMS OF LA GRIPPE

Every winter la grippe sweeps over Canada like a scourge, leaving behind hundreds of health-wrecked victims. Ask any of those who have been attacked by la grippe what their present condition of health is and most of them will answer: "Since I had the grip, I have never been well." This trouble leaves behind a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart, caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip almost always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From the first to last these pills make new rich, red blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Thus the lingering germs are driven from the body, and the weak, despondent victims of la grippe, are transformed into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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MENNEN'S COLD CREAM

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JAPANESE PICTURE AT IMPERIAL DELIGHTFUL

Fine Photo Play is "The Call of The East"—Good New Musical Talent

In The Call of the East, a remarkable photoplay at the Imperial, Sessue Hayakawa returns once more to his native Japan which he deserted some time ago to come adventuring to the great United States where he first studied English and English literature at the University of Chicago. The play was written by Beulah Marie Dix, who also arranged the story for the screen. Tsuru Aoki, winsome little wife of the actor, who has played opposite him in many previous Paramount productions, is seen again in support of her husband in this photoplay. As a native Japanese girl she wears some of the most gorgeous and elaborate apparel ever shown on the screen.

Having established himself as a comedian in Hashimura Togo, from the Imperial's musical features this week are especially entertaining. Frank Kane plays a miniature cello with wonderful dexterity and his numbers are chosen with a due regard to taste and popularity. His imitations of animals and instruments are clever and laughable. The Sisters MacMahon sing with much acceptance. Their opening number is a charming novelty—telling the sweet song their mother used to sing, not this (and then they did the finale to the well known waltz from Lucia di Lammermoor) but it was a song that went like this (then they sang Rock A Bye Baby). Their encore numbers were fine.

Among the pictures shown in this hall were some splendid scenery trips—The Tonic Towns of England—health resorts and in the Central Auvergne Valley, France. These were prettily colored and most picturesque. The Pathe British Gazette was, as usual, very interesting.

FAVORS TAX INCREASE FOR J. D. ROCKEFELLER

Mayor Hylan Wants Personal Assessment Raised to Lighten Burden on Real Estate

New York, Jan. 15.—The wealthy men of the city, and particularly John D. Rockefeller, would pay more taxes on their personal property, according to Mayor Hylan. In a letter to Jacob A. Scharf, the new president of the tax department, the mayor suggested that the personal tax assessments be increased in order to lighten the burden on real estate. In his letter the mayor said: "You are expected to equalize taxation in this city. I am informed that because of various amendments and exceptions to the personal property tax law the bulk of personal property in this city escapes taxation. In consequence real estate bears an undue share of the burdens of government. Personal property should bear a larger share, and it is for you to readetermine what should come within the scope of personal property for taxation. The burden on real estate must be lightened and all wealth made to bear an equal share of the cost of city government. Small property owners are losing their equities because of excessive taxation and a depression in real estate values."

You may recall that the tax assessor in Cleveland, Ohio, levied on John D. Rockefeller to the extent of \$400,000,000 personal wealth. Mr. Rockefeller es-

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The general conclusions are that, for a given type of weather, the concentration of oxidized nitrogen in the rainfall varies inversely as the amount of rainfall, and that the total amount of oxidized nitrogen per unit area found in the rainfall accompanying a storm depends upon the type of weather and is practically independent of the amount of rainfall. The highest total amounts of oxidized nitrogen were found at southern and inland stations in rain water resulting from monsoonal storms following a heat wave—Scientific American.

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