## MANY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FAVOR PATRONAGE SYSTEM

Outspoken Expressions of Preference for Old Style.

**NEW CLASSIFICATION** 

Bill Ratifying It Is Given Second Reading After Discussion.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.-Outspoken expressions of opinion in favor of returning to the old system of party patronage in preference to the administration of the civil service act by the civil service commission featured the second reading of Hon. A. K. MacLean's bill to ratify the new civil service classification. This classification was tabled in Parliament towards the end of the regular session and deals with both the inside and the outside service. It has since been subjected to considerable revision. Despite the many objections voiced in the House to the bill, it was given a second reading and referred to a special committee.

mittee.

The arguments of members opposed to the present civil service system were mainly to the effect that it was wrong both in theory and in practice; that the most efficient officials in the government service were named under the old system, because members made their recommendations with a sense of responsibility, and that better results would follow a return to the practices. old system, because members made their recommendations with a sense of responsibility, and that better results would follow a return to the practices that prevailed before the passage of the civil service act in 1908. Members who disapproved of the existing system included Hon. T. W. Crothers, former minister of labor; Dr. Edward C. Hocken and Thos. C. Foster (East York), while supporters of the abolition of political patronage included Dr. Charles Sheard, Dr. Michael Clark, R. L. Richardson and H. M. Mowat.

At a late hour D. D. McKenzie's motion, asking for the appointment of a committee to go into the matter of the Meighen code telegram and the taking of the soldiers' vote at the last general election was under discussion.

Hon. Jacques Bureau continued his speech of yesterday and read affidavits from two private soldiers who claimed that they had been ordered to vote for the Union Government under a threat of being transferred to infantry battalions if they refused.

Statement an Insult.

Brigadier-General Griesbach quoted Mr. McKenzie as having said that officers from the rank of general downward threatened men under their command with the front line. The only officers who would dream of issuing such a threat was a man who was a coward himself. Such a threat could be addressed advantageously to cowards, and cowards among officers and men in the corps. "It can only be repeated by cowards for the benefit of cowards," General Griesbach declared.

His declaration raised a storm. There were loud cries of "order." Mr. McKenzie angrily jumped to his feet.

"Does the honorable gentleman," he called out, "direct the charge of cowardice to me as a member of this House?"

"If the cap fits the honorable gentleman, he can wear it." General Griesbach sharply retorted, and again there were loud cries of "order."

Mr. Bureau broke into the fray. "I have just read two affidavits that threats had been made. Does the reading of those affdavits constitute cowardice?" he asked.

"I am speaking of the Canadian corps in France."

France. To a soldier the statements contained in them are absurd. I don't believe them even if they are affidavits."

Have it Out.

Mr. Bureau—Is the charge that those who read such affidavits in the House are guilty of cowardice? That is what I want to know. Then we can have it

Gen. Griesbach-My statement is that no officer would dream of making a threat of that sort unless he is a coward. No person would use such a threat to a soldier unless that person believed the soldier to be a coward. The whole

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ing sufficient of the land digestive juices and in consequence does not extract from the food enough nutritive matter to nourish every part of the body.

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tt."—Mrs. Margaret Ness, 1846 E. Hazzard street, Philadelphia, Pa. Women who suffer from displace irregularities. inflammation, ulceration, backache, sideache, headaches or "the blues" should not rest until they have given this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass., for special suggestions. The result of its long experience is at your

## The Why? of Another Victory Loan

THEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster-beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts.

THAT query was, "How soon will our boy be home?"

ND, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

ANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them

T was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of

the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle.

TO bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources.

CANADA solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

HEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly, the economic side could not be overlooked.

THAT was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Need **Divides** Itself in

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts.

(a) To finish paying the expenses Two Parts of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.

(b) To provide national working capital.

Obligations The obligations to soldiers into Soldiers

That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas.

The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged.

The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended.

These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

Gratuities There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

Land ' Settlement

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Vocational For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Training Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

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National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries,

mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

of Credit Loans

The "Why" Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada

must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada.

If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

portation portation development work.

For Trans- Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other trans-

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

# Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance the Dominion of Canada.

in cowardice, who believe that men could be influenced by cowardice. It is a coward's argument and can only be used by cowards.

Mr. Burertu demanded a retraction of this statement, and, on his demand being sustained by the deputy speaker, Gen. Griesbach withdrew it.

The debate was then continued by Mr. G. R. Nicholson, who characterized the remarks of Opposition speakers.

argument is a cowardly argument, and slanders on the Canadian troops who can only be used by persons who believe had fought for the freedom of this U. S. IMMIGRATION

INTO CANADA SHOWS

year, 38,222 persons entered Canada as settlers from the States, of whom 17,-818 were of the farming class, 11,009 being adult males, 3,038 adult females and 3,773 children under fourteen years of age. The other 20,404 were made up of laborers, mechanics, miners, clerks, INCREASE IN 1919

INCREASE IN

LIBERAL HOUSE LEADER ASKS FOR COPIES OF WAR-TIME CONTRACTS

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.-D. D. McKenzie is copies of war-time contracts entered into between the Government and the Do-minion Canners, Limited, of Hamilton and Simcoe, between August 1, 1914 affort to form a new cabinet to take

and August 1, 1919.

The Liberal House leader also asks for the production of all correspondence between the Government and the company, and for special reports made by the Milton-Hersey Company, Montreal, and others relating to transactions between the Government and Dominion Canners, Limited.

Boys and Girls

Clear the Skin

FAILS TO FORM CABINET. Belgrade, Oct. 3.—Stoyan Protitch remier of Jugo-Slavia, has failed in his

