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TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28.

The Duke Opens the Fair.

It was a fine opening in war time for an exhibition presenting the products of a nation which has distinguished itself in its military support of the great ideals of humanity, and this Excellency the Duke of Devonshire acquitted himself with dignity and good feeling throughout the ceremonies yesterday afternoon. There was very properly a distinctly military color about the proceedings, and the martial songs of the school children, sung with clear and ringing freshness, the long lines of veterans, including men from the Crimea, of sixty odd years ago, the men of '98, of '95 and the more recent campaigns in South Africa and in Europe, supplied the actual material from which the name and fame and glory of Canada has sprung up among the nations. Mr. and Mrs. Eiton, parents of Private Eiton, V.C., were presented with the bronze insignia, "For Valor," which represents our proudest chivalry, and if the sympathy of a nation can console, they were soothed by the greetings that came to them.

There has rarely been a finer day at Exhibition Park. The lake was most picturesque, flecked with whitecaps which came tumbling out of a hazy horizon in the southwest. It was not too warm and not at all cool, and so pleasant for those who wished to sit, or for those who preferred to stroll about. The Exhibition opened with a record maximum of completeness, and almost every department was in full operation after the formal opening by the duke.

His Excellency speaks with ease, with admirable diction, good phrasing, and sterling good sense. He avoided platitudes, and made his auditors appreciate the earnestness with which he fulfilled his duties and the cordiality with which he regarded the opportunity.

His reference to Lord Grey was warmly received. Shortly before he had left England he had seen the former governor-general, who told him that he would have plenty to do and little time for idleness, but whatever he did he was to be sure to go to the Toronto show every year. This, the duke promised to do, unsundered already by what he had seen of the buildings, of the agricultural exhibits, and the great extent of our annual institution.

The Exhibition celebrates this year the jubilee of confederation, and a highly appropriate setting for the grand stand performance is the panorama of old Quebec, with the citadel crowning the heights of Abraham, and the broad St. Lawrence in splendid perspective lying below. The spectators are on the Levis side. Men of war lie in the river. It is a fitting reminder of one of the most glorious pages in Canadian history.

Another View of the Slackers.

Australia has been sending 6000 recruits a month to the European battlefields, and expects to raise the number to 7000. This is a reproach to Canada, which has a population about half as large again, and has done nothing like so well in proportion. The Australians are keeping as many men in the battle line as we, and they need 7000 men a month to supply reinforcements. The Australians have our measure.

We have plenty of men to supply reinforcements, and while these do of volunteer no alternative remains but to call on them by the only authority they recognize, to do their duty. It is the voice of the state, of the people themselves, that utters the call.

Those who are inclined to decline the call, or who turn deaf ears to it on the score of conscientious objections, or for any reason other than absolute inability to serve the country in one way or another, have many things to consider. If they are really shirking and know it, they are of all men most miserable. They may make a brave front to the world, but the gnawing canker of cowardice will never leave them in peace. We are inclined to agree with a United States contemporary, however, who says there isn't nearly so much cowardice as some people think, and that the effort to escape service is simply one of the many forms of cowardice that afflict human nature. Many experiences appear to corroborate this view. Some of the so-called pacifists are quite ready to resist conscription by force and to shed blood if necessary. People who would sooner shed the blood of their neighbors than the blood of their country's enemies are not the right kind of citizens. So our contemporary fails to questioning their motives. What are they here for these recalcitrants, and the immigrants? What did they come for?

No doubt they had motives and it is not to be supposed that in every case it was to escape European conscription. America, says our contemporary, was known as "The Melting Pot." It should rather be known as "The Money Pot." Crossing the Atlantic was merely a get-rich-quick scheme. These slackers are after money and not patriotism. They would sell their souls for a sufficient pecuniary consideration, but they wouldn't give a drop of blood in battle to save Canada. Where do such men belong? Can they be classed as conscientious objectors when their conscience only exists in their pockets? It is, perhaps, after all, their ignorance or their training that makes them act thus. But they will never grow wiser by being encouraged in their error.

It is for men like these that the selective draft bill has been passed. No man will be drafted to any service for which he is not fit, and his proper place will be found for him. If he is suited for home duties he will be kept at home. If he cannot fight he will be drafted among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. He will at least be made useful and this ought to be a real comfort to him and to his friends who had feared that he was wasted.

German Plotting Fails.

In Russia the mystery and the marvel are not that things have been so bad, but that under the circumstances the army and the people behind it have done so well. As month by month the revelations are made which show the true nature of the Germans, their falsity, deceit, intrigue, their plotting and conspiring, their insane ambitions, naturally centered in the perverted brains of the Kaiser and his family, it becomes clear that the Father of Lies himself could not have conducted a more elaborate campaign. Rumors of these things had floated about for years before the war, but no one outside Germany appeared to dream that anyone was insane enough to attempt such diabolical treason against the human race. The latest discoveries indicate without doubt, and in distinct detail, that after Britain had been smashed by the United States was to be similarly disposed of, and that this on the side of the Atlantic as on that of the Pacific, "Deutschens über Alles!"

All the rumored antagonism of Japan to America, and we believe, to China also, was manufactured out of German cloth, and wherever there is marked disloyalty to be found in any nation German influence will be found behind it.

Such views would be incredible but for what has already been demonstrated. The former Russian minister of war is now on trial for treason, and the story is more like stage fiction than sober fact. General Sukhomlinov was constantly in the pay of Germany and Austria since 1911, selling military information, and it was he who, at the height of the Russian successes, when the Austrians were about to be crushed, withheld supplies, countermanding and side-tracking trains of munitions and provisions, and compelling the retreat.

It is said that the general's wife was the chief conspirator, and had her husband entirely under her thumb, and that it was she who engineered the plan to sell Russia to her enemies. Ordinary people will ask how did they expect to get away with it? Just as the Kaiser himself expected to do so—by success. Nothing succeeds like success, it is said, but success never perched on the Kaiser's banners. Had he been victorious over France and Britain all the evidence would have been destroyed, posterity would have been left with the word of the All-Highest, so cleverly cartooned in New York the other day. The Kaiser is shown attempting to sign a peace treaty, but is brushed aside. "Someone must sign for you who will keep his word."

The czar himself thought that Germany would eventually succeed or he could never have allowed himself to be carried away so far by his wife and Rasputin and other scoundrels.

The plots have not succeeded, and will not succeed. It is the most inspiring thing in the history of the race to see the reunion which the war is accomplishing among the English-speaking peoples. It is worth the war to have brought this about.

A New York paper says: "In order to crush England that great nation must first be beaten, driven from the seas, and cornered and disarmed. When that has come to pass then the crushing can begin. But it cannot come to pass until America also is crushed. If England should meet with decisive reverses, America will stand as sword and buckler between her and the Hun."

It is magnificent to have our cousins adopting this tone after four generations of alienation. But what a comment it is upon the false ones who only the nations and the people that forget God could imagine that such treachery as Germany's could triumph. The Mohammedans have a great text in their Koran. "Among those who plot God is the greatest of plotters." He plots on the side of truth, and Germany has taken the path of deceit. Those who aid her actively or passively, by open violence on the field of battle, or by treason and malingerings in the lands of Germany's foes, will find themselves caught in the toils.

Do you wish to buy or sell? Look over the classified advertisements and see how interesting they are.

The War Needs of Canada
THE NEED FOR CONSCRIPTION
OF MEN FOR THE ARMY

By Benjamin Apthorp Gould

The time has come when the question of whether or not conscription of men for the army must be adopted by Canada can be simplified into another question, namely: Shall Canada continue in the war? If this last question be answered in the affirmative, there must be conscription. There is no other choice. If Canada is not to quit the Canadian troops in the middle of the war, the tradition of loyalty to British ideals, the tradition of responsibility, the tradition of victory are among the most important factors in making the British character what it is. In the manner in which we have carried out the war, if as a worthy part of the British Empire Canada is to create a national character of her own, it is necessary that in these crucial times we create traditions which shall be a worthy heritage to our sons.

There is no question but what we have already gone far to create a tradition of Canadian bravery and Canadian response to the call of duty which will in the future be of incalculable value to the nation. The utmost importance that we do not consent to any action, or permit any failure to act, which shall prevent the final completion in the war of the tradition which has been nobly begun. We have declared that we were in this war to the end. We have acted hitherto as if we were determined to make good this promise, but the time has now come when it is definitely up to us to decide whether our promise must be carried out to the letter, or whether it was merely a form of words.

Conscription is not, and cannot be popular, any more than can any of the other necessary burdens of civilization. Taxation is not popular, but it is necessary for the individual to work to earn a living, and we all recognize that the last two at least cannot be avoided.

We must look squarely in the face the question of whether the enforcement of conscription, which is necessary if Canada is to continue in the war, will be more bitter than our failure to do so.

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take them personally into the army. There are selfish manufacturers and profiteers who will vote against conscription for fear that it will lessen their profits and damage them financially. There are selfish and narrow politicians who hope by opposing conscription to gain advantage for themselves. There are pro-Germans who want to see Germany win. It is of vital importance, if the soul of Canada is to be saved and Canada is not to fall at the last in completing the duty which she has so splendidly begun, that the brave, the selfless, the patriotic, and all those who are truly worthy of being Canadians shall join themselves together in the unbreakable determination to continue in the war to the end, no matter what the hardships or what the sacrifices which such conduct may entail.

The prime minister has pledged the honor of Canada to this duty, and parliament has from the outset recognized this duty. It is only since it has become necessary to take concrete steps to make the performance of this duty possible that any considerable opposition has arisen. The principle is accepted by all, except the parochial and unpatriotic Nationalists in Quebec; it is only since it has become necessary to endure unwilling sacrifice to transform this word into fine deeds that the outcry of the selfish has resounded.

Above all, every volunteer who has gone to uphold the name and the standing of Canada went on the understanding that we support our nation; every generous and noble impulse requires that we support our nation; every thrifty and patriotic citizen who has gone to fight our battles relying on us not to desert them in their extremity, we are crying out to us to help them by every ideal of duty and decency we owe to them; we are willing to mortgage our honor and our future and the esteem of men, laws necessary for modern civilization. There are slackers and cowards, but we must have conscription. Quit or conscript; there is no other choice.

government negotiations with Hon. J. A. Calder and other western Liberals. It is an observation that he had nothing to say, in the absence of any official pronouncement Ottawa has apparently settled down to the contention that once again negotiations are off.

News reaching the western members by wire indicates that if this be the case, the difficulty is not so much the formation of a national government as the question of leadership. The western representatives are dubious as to their ability to swing the prairies behind the Borden leadership.

One message to a Liberal conscriptionist westerner puts their case in a nutshell. It reads: "I cannot carry Borden as leader." This is believed to be Hon. Mr. Calder's problem.

Will Both Leaders Step Aside? Upon whether both the present leaders, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, are prepared to effect the present crisis, and entrust the creation of a national government to other hands, the fate of further attempts to secure the withdrawal of the present leaders from the time being, upon Asquith-like lines, of independent support of the formation of a government, the enterprise of its formation could be accomplished, and the purely partisan concern and chagrin, which is now being poured into the machinery, would be reduced to negative proportions of influence and potency.

Putting Partyism in Background. The Globe learns from communications to western conscriptionist leaders that recent conferences of representatives of the various provinces, wrestling with the problem of prospective union with a sincerity which has put mere party considerations altogether in the background. The new leaders of a war government will not only represent both parties and both sections of the Canadian citizenry, but will also command their confidence and support, and the rock upon which the union craft is continually striking. The man at the helm must be one believed in and trusted.

From all accounts, the westerners have taken hold of this pivotal phase of the project with frankness and sincerity. Apart from partisanship and personal predilections, they have sought to analyze the situation, to question, to unflinchingly communicate that they found it to be the paramount obstacle to the common goal. There are indications that they may go farther and respectfully submit suggestions as to public men who might, in the crisis, be entrusted with the task of forming a national war government.

It is reported in Ottawa tonight that they may suggest as men who could command considerable confidence and support from all parties and sections of the west two easterners, Sir Adam Beck and Mr. F. B. Carvell as minister of war, with complete jurisdiction both in Canada and overseas.

Scarcity of Bread Compels Holland to Go on Rations The Hague, Aug. 27.—The Dutch minister of agriculture has decided that the stock of 2800 grammes per head must suffice for eleven days. Sept. 2. When bread tickets were first issued, there was the period for this ration; later it was increased to nine days, but the increasing scarcity necessitated a further reduction in the consumption.

plies, including provisions and munitions, in the United States. Sir Robert Borden said the government had no official information as to announcement of the British food controller referred to by the member for South York (Mr. Maclean).

Mr. Maclean pressed his question as to the purchase of munitions. It was generally understood, he said, that there was to be a marked diminution in the munition orders of the imperial government in this country.

British Output Increased. Sir Thomas White, in reply, read the recent statement given by the press by the chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, which forecast the fall in such orders on account of the increased efficiency of the British munition manufacturers. Sir Thomas went on to say that the purchases of the imperial government in this country had been mainly financed by the Dominion Government. These advances to date amounted to \$385,000. The chartered banks had further financed British orders for munitions to the extent of \$100,000,000. For months past the Dominion Government had advanced to the Imperial Munitions Board \$25,000,000 a month, but for July, 1917, this had been increased to \$35,000,000, and \$35,000,000 was also being advanced for the month of August.

For the months of September, October, November and December, 1917, the government had already arranged to make advances to the Imperial Munitions Board at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month.

Sir Thomas said that in addition to the advances to the imperial government, he had, as minister of finance, advanced \$40,000,000 for the purchase of cheese in Canada, and \$10,000,000 for the purchase of hay, oats and flour.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "Who distributes this \$40,000,000 for cheese?"

Sir Thomas White: "The Imperial Munitions Board. The imperial commission which is purchasing cheese in this country."

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Sir Thomas White explained that we were borrowing all the time from England for our expenditures overseas, and as a set-off we were arranging credits for the British authorities here. The money advanced to the Imperial Munitions Board, for example, belonged to the British Government, and was expended under the direction of that government exclusively. This closed the discussion.

Bruce Reply Withheld. Sir Robert Borden then brought up the matter of the Bruce reply to the Borden report. That reply, he said, would be laid upon the table of the house. It had not been requested by the government and could not be treated as official especially in view of the fact that Dr. Bruce had seen fit to send copies of it to members of parliament. The prime minister doubted if the documents would be made public. He also said that Col. Bruce being now in the imperial service, it would be manifestly improper for the Canadian House of Commons to without first submitting it to the British war office.

While the prime minister was on his feet he took occasion to furnish a reply to another matter often brought up by Sir Sam Hughes. Sir Sam, he stated, had made the charge that since Sir Geo. Perley, minister of militia overseas, the number of officials in the administrative staff of the overseas militia department had been increased from 50 to 1200. He read a cable from Sir Geo. Perley to show that on December 1st, 1916, there were, in fact, employed on the staff, 134 officers, and 53 civilians. That number had now increased to 127 officers and 468 civilians.

Sir Sam wished to dispute this statement and asked some questions concerning the Borden-Perley correspondence, but Mr. Speaker declined to permit any discussion.

Amount of New York Loan. Just how much money Finance Minister White did get from his New York loan came up again for discussion. Sir Thomas explained that the \$100,000,000 issue sold for 98 cents, and the underwriters' commission was 2 per cent, which would have made the loan

net the government \$98,000,000. However, the Bank of Montreal, having turned over its share of the commission due to the government, \$8,250,000 was in fact realized.

Replying to a question about the proposed pension legislation, Sir Robert Borden said that he thought this should be left over to be dealt with by the new parliament as soon as elected. However, in view of the increased cost of living the government would by order-in-council, after approval by the legislature, increase all pensions on a percentage basis, and such increase would date back to and take effect from April 1st, 1917.

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HOUSE DISCUSSES
BRITISH BUYING

Munitions Output and Order
Against Canadian Pork
Are Debated.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 27.—In the house of commons, the British House of Commons, today, a discussion was held on the subject of the Canadian pork and bacon trade.

Mr. Maclean (South York) precipitated an interesting discussion in which a number of members participated, and in the course of which some interesting information was elicited from the government. Mr. Maclean, on the orders of the day, read a press dispatch to the effect that the British food controller had announced that there would be no further purchases of Canadian pork and bacon. He asked if there was any connection between this announcement and the rumor that the United States government was contemplating an understanding that the allied governments would purchase their supplies from the United States.

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