FAVOR UNION GOVERNMENT AND WIN WAR POLICY

Local Conservatives Would Have Union of Parties to Choose a Win-the-War Candidate in Local Riding

SPANKIE DEBATES

E. H. Crandell and S. B. Hillocks Declare for Unionism, While Dr. Spankie Thinks the Matter Over

E. H. Crandall, president of the South Calgary Conservative association, informed The Albertan that he favors the new win-the-war government.

"I am in favor of anything that will win the war. I think that is the first and only consideration that should occupy the minds of the Canadian people at the present time," said Mr. Crandall.

"Do you mean by that statement that you think this is the only way to win the war?" asked the reporter. "No, I think the war would be won anyway."

"Then what attitude do you take toward the present union government, and what do you think will be the attitude of the Conservatives toward it?"

"I think the public will support it."

Liberals and Conservatives.

"Do you think the Liberals and Conservatives can get together on this matter and choose a union candidate?"

"I don't see why not."

"How would you suggest the candidate should be chosen?"

"By calling a win-the-war convention, properly advertised and properly representative of the whole constituency."

"But how would you make this convention properly representative? Where would the delegates get their credentials?"

Mr. Crandall then outlined a plan. He would like to have small win-the-war conventions held in various parts of the constituency. Then these conventions would send properly accredited delegates to the main win-the-war convention. The candidate who is thus selected t ohave the united support of both parties.

Endorses Union.

S. Bacon Hillocks, while not being wholly satisfied with the selection of Liberals made for the cabinet, is a firm believer in union government, and thinks that all parties should get behind the new government and make it a success. He said to The Albertan: "As far as I am concerned, I think the union win-the-war government is the right thing. Naturally I am not convinced that all who have been taken into the cabinet should have been taken in. But aside from local prejudice I have always been in favor of union government. I think the Conservatives will go on with it and that it will sweep the country. If you ask my opinion, I think the sane Conservatives and Liberals should back the win-the-war government."

Not Prepared to Think.

Dr. Spankie, the president of the Calgary Conservative association, has been away shooting, and since returning to town has not had time to think sufficiently on the subject to furnish an opinion.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MILITIA DEPT. TO MEET HERE

All Appointees to Local Tribunals of Militia Department Will Hold Conference in Calgary on Friday

The representatives of the militia department who will attend each local tribunal in the province, will attend a provincial conference at Calgary next Friday to receive final instructions from Major Kerby as to their duties when officiating at the tribunals.

Major Kerby was instructed some time ago by the military authorities at Ottawa to recommend the names of 105 men, returned veterans if possible, who would act for the department in attending the tribunals and looking after the department's interests.

Major Kerby has not completed his list of appointments yet, but will call the conference in the meantime and afterwards give individual instructions to appointees selected later.

The conference will be held in the public library on Friday afternoon.

DR. ROBERTSON TO SPEAK

Dr. James Robertson of Ottawa, will address a meeting in the Central Methodist church tonight at 8 o'clock, on the subject of "Food Control." The educational institutions of the city are joining with local food control committee to make this meeting a success and will assist with the program.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE HAVING A FEW DAYS LEISURE

The British recently took a well-earned rest at his beautiful home at Criccreth. Photo shows him on the verandah with his daughter, Megar. —London Daily Mirror photo.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY SCALP RASH

That Burned and Pained Four Years. Hair Came Out. Loss of Sleep.

"My scalp was red and very itchy, and a fine rash developed which burned and pained incessantly. This seemed to destroy the hair roots, causing my hair to come out, which disfigured the top of my head. It also caused loss of sleep.

"The trouble lasted four years. Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which encouraged me so I bought more, and I had one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) John Cunningham, Church St., Antigonish, N.S., April 4, 1917.

Why not make Cuticura your everyday toilet soap and prevent skin troubles? Absolutely nothing better.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.

CHIEF COMPLAINS THE POLICE CANNOT CONTROL TAXICABS

Licenses Are Issued to Any Person, Fit or Unfit, for Payment of Fee to Government

That urgent legislation is needed at once to place power in the hands of the police to regulate the issuing of taxicab licenses was pointed out yesterday to The Albertan by Chief of Police Cuddy, for a variety of reasons, among which is the fact that as regulated at present by the provincial authorities, licenses are issued promiscuously to any and all applicants without references being furnished by the applicant for licenses, who are often of character and antecedents which render them unfit for the work of dealing with the public, especially strangers to the city, many of whom are at the mercy of the drivers of taxicabs, in that, if the driver of the vehicle is untrustworthy enough, especially in the case of young girls, they may be taken to destinations other than that asked for, and placed in great moral peril.

Examples of this were quoted by the chief of police, in that in one holder of a license who has not the use of both his hands cannot operate his cab without endangering the safety of the public.

The matter of the regulation of the issuing of licenses of public vehicles for hire was brought before the city council last February, which is said to have taken up the matter with the provincial authorities, but so far nothing has yet been done to bring about the required legislation to transfer this power to the city police, who are the most concerned with regard to safety.

Should Increase Penalty

Another matter pointed out by the chief of police, was that the law at present is not strict enough in dealing with vehicle drivers who pass a street car discharging passengers, in that the present fine of $20 and costs is not enough of a deterrent and should be raised to $100 and costs. The chief quoted several cases in which irresponsible taxi drivers had been reported to the police for severe offenses which under normal regulations should have caused them to lose their licenses.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF HARRY VALENTINE IS NOT CONCLUDED

Eye Witness Is to Give Evidence; Lawyer for Weir Puts Witness Through Grilling Test

Coroner Ross opened the inquest last evening into the death of Harry Valentine, the 13-year-old boy who died Saturday evening after being run down by an automobile on Seventh avenue operated by Robert Weir, a taxicab driver of 723 Sixth avenue west.

The first witness called by the coroner was Dr. Ned McPhatter of Fourteenth avenue, who testified to having been called by Weir Saturday evening to attend the injured boy.

Dr. McPhatter said death was caused by the windpipe being broken or lacerated, which had resulted in the blood flowing into the lungs.

He also testified that there was no mark or bruise on the skin of the throat to show that any heavy wheel or other implement had passed or struck the boy's neck.

Dr. McPhatter gave it as his opinion, in reply to questions, that if a heavy Studebaker car weighing some 3,500 pounds had passed over the neck that it would have been crushed. He had not noticed any damage done to the clothes of the victim of the accident beyond the fact that one of his pants legs was torn at the knee.

He said the boy was conscious when brought in, but died soon after, and testified that even if a dozen surgeons had been present his life could not have been saved with the injuries he had sustained.

Weir was represented by Attorney McKinley Cameron, while Attorney H. H. Gilchrist represented Mr. C. T. Valentine, father of the dead lad, Mr. Valentine being present in person.

Witness Confused.

The second witness was 16-year-old Cecil Newby, who testified to having seen the accident. He said he had seen Harry Valentine pass him on a wheel and had thought he was a boy he knew. He had followed and passed him, and seen him knocked down by the automobile, but on cross-examination by the Attorney for Weir, was easily confused. He could not give a correct estimate of the speed at which the Studebaker was driven, and under the grilling he received at the hands of the experienced lawyer could not tell whose fault it was that had caused the accident. He said he thought Harry had been dragged 30 feet after being struck, but was not sure. He said Harry had turned to go back, and then had evidently changed his mind after seeing the auto and tried to turn back south, and then the crash had come.

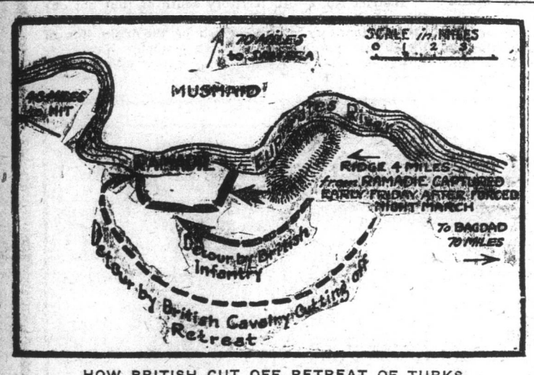
He was followed on the witness stand by George Valentine, 14 years old, brother of Harry, who said that Saturday night he had started to cover his route on a pony owned by Wilfrid Manary, and that his brother Harry, on his brother's wheel, had started to go with him. He said Harry got ahead of him and that he had been passed by the automobile, which was going fast, and had seen Harry in front of it, heard the crash and had seen the glass fly. He said the auto had its lamps lit, but that no horn was sounded. The boy made a good witness and held his own with the attorney for Weir.

During the course of the examination it developed that there was a woman in the car with Weir, who helped to hold the injured boy till the office of Dr. McPhatter was reached. George had asked Weir to take his brother to the Herald building, where several doctors reside, but Weir evidently thought that, being supper time, no doctors would be on hand and had gone to Dr. McPhatter's instead. George said he did not like the way Weir had pulled his brother out of the auto and left him on the sidewalk, but later admitted Weir seemed under strong excitement. He told how Harry had opened his eyes and asked where he was, and then become unconscious till he died.

Jury Are Sleepy.

By the time these witnesses had been examined and cross-examined it was 11.30 o'clock and both lawyers asked for an adjournment as the jurymen were getting sleepy. The coroner assented to the adjournment as four witnesses, including the woman in the car, had yet to be examined.

The consensus of opinion amongst the jurymen was that death had been caused by the head of the victim being jerked violently back, which stretched the windpipe and ruptured it. The inquest will be continued at 8 o'clock this evening in the undertaking parlors of Harrison & Foster.



HOW BRITISH CUT OFF RETREAT OF TURKS

The accompanying diagam illustrates the strategy used by General Maude, formerly of Ottawa, in gaining his success on the Euphrates. By a forced night march his troops early Friday morning captured a ridge at Mushaid. That place is north of the river, but General Maude does not report that he crossed the stream, and so we assume that the ridge, which he says is four miles east of Ramadie, is on the south bank and responsible for the bend in the river at that point. While part of General Maude's troops held the river front west of the ridge an infantry column made a detour away from the river and advanced on Ramadie from the southeast and south, in addition to which a force of cavalry made a longer detour by way of the south and entrenched themselves west of the town. The river hems in the town on the north and is without bridges, so that the enemy army, having failed in desperate attempts to break through to the west, was compelled to surrender.

DAY OF PARTIES IS GONE, SAYS MINISTER OF NEW GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page one)

ciples. There had been the realization of the great paramount duty of winning the war. It was the work of concentration of the means of the people of Canada towards winning the war that was being attempted.

Put Canada in the Ring

It was no time now to ask why Canada was in the war, continued Mr. Doherty. Today all realized that Canada was at war for her own heritage and that it was a fight for the self-preservation of Canada. "The feeling that we are fighting against the aggressive power that wanted a place in the sun," he said, "has replaced the feeling that we were doing something generous when we went to war in 1914. We threw more than our hats in the ring; we put Canada in the ring; we made Canada the lawful prize of the conqueror; and if that be true, and surely no one can question its truth, then if that line of defense which our boys are holding their share of were broken and the British fleet smashed this Canada that we threw into the war as the stake in the game would not be ours for long."

The war has either to be won or lost, the minister continued. To lose meant the loss of the heritage handed down and the institutions that had been brought to such a stage or perfection. There was an alternative and that was while realizing Canada was a stake to allow others to win the war that was to save Canada.

"I do not think that Canadians are built that way," declared Mr. Doherty. "It is true the men and women of England and France are willing to sacrifice their loved ones to defend Canada, if Canadians wish to sit safely at home and let others do the work. That is not the sort of people we have in Canada. The time to call a halt and say that we have done our share is when the war is won."

Thinking to Action

It was necessary to concentrate the thoughts of the people on winning the war, said Mr. Doherty, and the transition from thinking to action was not great.

The Military Service act, its purpose and aim, were set forth by Mr. Doherty. He was glad to be able to say that the win-the-war measure was not due to one party, but to the men intimately associated with the great parties, who had felt it necessary.

Canadians were in this critical war by choice, and cannot be in the war and make no sacrifices. "So I am not here to try to gloss over this Military Service act," he said, "and for which, by the way, I am not here to apologize, and of which I am proud. I am not here to try to make any endeavor to have you believe that its operation will not call for sacrifices on the part of those affected by it. I am not afraid to say this, for I know that I am talking to a Canadian audience, and Canadians are not afraid of sacrifice, and sacrifice is necessary to save Canada."

Speaking of the new government, Mr. Doherty said newspapers and others were speculating on a name for it. That did not matter; it was starting out to achieve the win-the-war purpose, and by the fruits of its labor it would be judged, just as by their actions the people of Canada would be judged.

"It will be time enough to name that government," he said, "when in God's good time with the backing and support and patriotic self-sacrifice of the people of Canada, it shall, as Canada's instrument, have achieved that great paramount duty of seeing that Canada does her share in winning the war."

James Morris, lately member of parliament for Chateauguay, who is win-the-war candidate in the united counties of Chateauguay-Huntingdon, was given a magnificent reception. This was specially the case when he said that, no matter how his vote on the Military Service act might affect him politically, he could not desert the boys in the trenches, when he had helped induce them to volunteer. Mr. Morris made an appeal to throw aside party feeling.

Mayor T. B. Pringle presided.

"Darkness . . . but look! In Heaven, a light,
And it's shining down . . . God's accolade!
Lift me up friends. I'm going to win—my cross!"
From "Tricolor," by Robert Service

TO the sick and the wounded, the British Red Cross ministers according to the highest traditions of the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Small wonder, then, that their insignia dawns upon many a sufferer's returning consciousness as God's Accolade!

To Canada is given the privilege of once more leading the Empire in aiding the work of the British Red Cross, by contributing generously to its cause.

On "Our Day"—October 18
Let Your Gift Be Generous

A Few Facts About the Work of the British Red Cross

The British Red Cross Society is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the Sick and Wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the War.

Its work is therefore the concern of all classes of British subjects, whether living in the British Isles, in the Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, or in foreign countries.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

$100,000 for initial outlay in providing and equipping after-care institutions for totally disabled men.

$100,000 for materials for Red Cross Working Parties.

40,000 books and magazines supplied weekly for the sick and wounded.

460 Motor Ambulances, Cars, etc., for Home Service.

28 Command Depots and Convalescent Camps regularly visited and supplied with Comforts and Games.

The home (London, Eng.) administration and management expenses (excluding hospitals) for the year ended 20th October, 1916, represent 2.92 per cent. of the total expenditure, or less than 3 cents on the dollar. Audited accounts have been supplied to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Red Cross work costs over $300,000 per week or $30 a minute.

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