

HON. ROBERT ROGERS IN STRONG ADDRESS AT BANQUET IN TORONTO, REVIEWS CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR AND POINTS OUT GREAT WORKS WHICH MUST BE CARRIED ON AT ONCE

His Address Moderate in Tone and Eloquent in Arrangement, a Tribute to Those Who Have Done so Much, and a Forceful Suggestion to Those Who Now Control the Destinies of Canada.

Much Has Been Accomplished But Much Remains to be Done and There Are Avenues of Activity Along Every Possible Line Which Will Demand the Closest Attention and the Ablest Thought That Canada is Able to Produce—We Must Not Fail in Any Respect in What Must be Worthy of the Boys Who Have Done so Much for us.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Hon. Robt. Rogers at the banquet given in his honor here tonight spoke as follows: The reception such as I have received this evening would more than compensate any public servant for all his labor, all his worry, and all the just and unjust criticism that he might have endured for many years. What little service it has been my privilege to render to this splendid metropolis has given me a sincere pleasure. That my efforts have met with favor in your eyes gives me a sense of satisfaction that I shall never lose.

And let me at once acknowledge with feelings of gratitude and many thanks the compliments implied through the position which I occupy this evening. I am not vain enough to regard this magnificent demonstration as being due in any way to any personal merit of mine, but I do venture to regard it as an evidence of your lasting interest in the welfare of that party that has ever been great and that has contributed to the sound development of our country.

That great party has never failed to do its duty in every national crisis; that party will not fail today to fulfill its plain duty to save Canada from ruin, and to rebuild it stronger, more prosperous and happy than ever before; that party stands today in the battle for Canada's reconstruction prepared to fight as bravely as our sons, our brothers and our fathers have fought during four years of hell on earth.

Our brave soldiers have done their duty; it is high time now for us to do ours. Unquestionably we live in troublous times. Never before in the history of our country has there been such evidence of such apprehension and general uncertainty as that which exists today. It is very evident that our different schools of human politics have not lately been performing their proper functions. History tells us that "The death of party" is the origin of faction, and this history also tells us that which I am sure we all well know now that faction is quick to breed intrigue that is just as quickly followed by dissidence and strife. This to my mind is the principle cause of our general uncertainty and apprehension today.

The school of Liberalism, as known and understood by the party year ago gave the services in the government of the country on certain terms and conditions, conditions which they themselves so repeatedly made abundantly clear that their contract was for, and only for, the period of the war. It must therefore be accepted that with peace in sight the time is not far distant when this army of learned gentlemen will return to the lucrative practice of their own profession.

I take your presence here this evening in such large numbers as an evidence of your deep and lasting interest in the school that represents the traditional policy of our great party who have, whether in time of peace, in time of war, or in times of unrest, never failed to fulfill their duty to Canada, never failed to work for the progressive development of our common country, and will not fail today in the great work of reconstruction through which we can best preserve our Canadian heritage for our own Canadian people.

That is why when I accepted the kind invitation, through which I am privileged to occupy the position which I do this evening, and to put myself to the question, on what can I touch in venturing to interest, even for a few moments, those who would assemble that always apart from the thought that our great war will be the crowning event of all future histories of the world, my mind came back to the wonderful opportunities which the blessings of peace are going to bring to our Dominion.

For fifty long months and more, we have been engaged in a terrible war, which most people thought would never come. And let me say here, that if there is any one class more than another who during that long period of test and trial have devoted their untiring energies, who have at all times, with anxious willingness fulfilled their duty and their part, worthy and well, that class is represented in every city, town and hamlet within the four corners of our Dominion by our good women. May God bless them for their invaluable assistance.

Are we ready with plans that we can accept an unwise and an indeterminate peace, we can only finish our struggle with German militarism. When we are sure we have thoroughly humbled Germany's unwise and unloving ambition, when we have accomplished this, we will then find ourselves just beginning the real upbuilding of our own country.

We know now what unpreparedness for war has cost us. Surely the great lesson of the moment for us is that we must not lose again through unpreparedness for peace. There is impending before our eyes, an epoch in our lives, an epoch in the history of our Dominion, which will have results of these proportions for all time.

memory of which will go down through all the ages of time. There must be no ingratitude to the men who have gone down into the Valley of Death, there to safeguard, for you and for our liberty, for our freedom. The work of demobilization must not be delayed through long drawn-out legal technicalities, and through endless red tape. The work of demobilization should be quick and carried through with common sense business methods. Everything must be done by us to see that our returned men are settled in a way that will make them independent. The men of our army must at all times be our first consideration. Every Canadian at home is proud of our boys who have gone overseas. Every Canadian at home is proud to day to live in the reflected glory of their native born sons who answered the call of duty, and followed their flag under fire. It has been my great privilege to be able to visit the front on the field of conflict where, under most trying conditions, they have by their courage and their determination immortalized the name of our Dominion. In that solemn moment of test and trial on the battlefield, they proved themselves as soldiers of the King to be equal to the best traditions of their race. They were, always organized, always efficient, always smiling, and above all, ever ready to answer the call of Canada's death and march forward to face death for love of country, ever supported in that faith which teaches that the smoke of battle but obscures for a moment the vision of the fallen to the open gate of Eternal Paradise.

One word more, and it is this, that sometimes think that we in Canada do not fully realize and appreciate what we owe to our invincible Navy. That Navy that has for centuries past been the guardian and protector of the world's commerce upon the seas; no matter how much during that long period other nations may have been jealous, yet they have all acknowledged that the world's shipping was safeguarded by reason of the fact that John Bull was abroad upon the oceans. All civilization acknowledges today our debt of gratitude to our sons of the seas.

Through all the trials and hardships of the past four years and more, our sailor boys have ever remained faithful to their trust, faithful to their task of maintaining and preserving that magnificent organization, that superb structure—the greatest organization which the world has ever known, the British Navy. Unconquered and unconquerable. Still waiting and watching, lonely and grand—if you wish—always the trusted guardian of our liberty and freedom that is priceless to humanity in all parts of the civilized world. No nation could be more proud today of her navy than we are our worthy American neighbors, just as we are proud of the share and part which they have taken on the wide field of conflict during the past 18 months as defenders of human freedom—just as we were proud four years ago, to be able to join in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of established peace between Great Britain and her great American Daughter, the United States.

I am sure that I only tell you that which you all well know, when I point out that Canada, during her existence as a Dominion has always done everything in her power to prevent any unfortunate rupture of good feelings between Great Britain and the United States.

As Canadians we are able to point today to the fact that we have done one unkindly or one unneighborly act; and I am sure I speak the sentiments of all Canadians everywhere when I say that we propose that what our policy has been in the regard in the past, so shall it be in the future.

I will know that we all hope for peace and lasting peace. Great Britain and her allies could not afford to accept an unwise and an indeterminate peace, we can only finish our struggle with German militarism. When we are sure we have thoroughly humbled Germany's unwise and unloving ambition, when we have accomplished this, we will then find ourselves just beginning the real upbuilding of our own country.

We know now what unpreparedness for war has cost us. Surely the great lesson of the moment for us is that we must not lose again through unpreparedness for peace. There is impending before our eyes, an epoch in our lives, an epoch in the history of our Dominion, which will have results of these proportions for all time.

The question I put to you tonight is, are we ready, are we ready to grasp our new opportunities with strength, with decision and with determination? Are we ready with plans that we can accept an unwise and an indeterminate peace, we can only finish our struggle with German militarism. When we are sure we have thoroughly humbled Germany's unwise and unloving ambition, when we have accomplished this, we will then find ourselves just beginning the real upbuilding of our own country.

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for peace today, while hundreds of thousands of the bravest and best of our sons have been fighting to secure it for us? We must not for some moment forget that for some considerable time past the best men of the United States, the best men of England, and the best men of all nations who have not capitulated have been preparing and making plans to provide for the future welfare of their respective countries, to meet "after the war" conditions. We should have followed their example, we should have made plans and to our country to see that it should continue to grow, and become in the near future a great power.

Every nation has ever been endowed with such possibilities as are ours today. We have an abundance of opportunities, we have special advantages, we have a territory almost the size of all the warring countries of Europe. In territorial extent, Canada is as large as the Great Republic, and we have the finest natural resources, the finest railway network, the finest coal and oil fields, the finest timber resources of any similarly situated people in any part of the world. We have the greatest possible opportunities of our inherent rights to equal power development. Our agricultural possibilities are unsurpassed. We have the greatest forests in the world today. We have our great navigable rivers and lakes, the richest fish to be found anywhere. Our country abounds in minerals. We have precious treasures of gold, of silver, of copper, of nickel, of coal and of iron. In word, we possess today the greatest inheritance known to any part of the civilized world, and it belongs to us as Canadians.

We must see to it that it will be sufficient for our immediate future. We must see to it that it will be sufficient for our immediate future. We must see to it that it will be sufficient for our immediate future. We must see to it that it will be sufficient for our immediate future.

This is a time, not for rest, but for increased work and energy. We must have determination. We must have courage, a patriotic courage, and above all, we must apply sound common sense, business methods, methods that will be understood by all. Under such conditions we can, then, depend that our future will be assured, and that we will succeed in not only preserving, but in properly developing our own common good of our own Canadian people, our great Canadian heritage.

We must be ready to remedy the dislocation of Canada's industries brought about by war conditions—conditions that made it necessary to quickly divert our industrial machinery from peace to war, and to swing them successively back again to peaceful industrial and commercial purposes that will be understood by all. Under such conditions we can, then, depend that our future will be assured, and that we will succeed in not only preserving, but in properly developing our own common good of our own Canadian people, our great Canadian heritage.

Under our new opportunities, we should know today that we have made progress in the past, and we should know that we have made progress in the past, and we should know that we have made progress in the past, and we should know that we have made progress in the past.

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a progressive Canadian national policy. It is just forty years ago since a national policy was first adopted in Canada under the guiding hand of a man whose name should never be mentioned in any assembly of Canadian people without feelings of reverence and respect—the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald.

I will be told that a progressive Canadian national policy is just that, and my answer is, it is Sir John Macdonald's national policy brought up to date, as he would bring it up to date if he were here to see the wonderful opportunities which are going to present to this Dominion. As Canadians we should all be proud of what that policy has accomplished for Canada in the past. It has ever been endowed with that halo which surrounds every righteous and blessed undertaking which has for its purpose the betterment and the eternal development of a great country.

Believe me when I say that no community in any part of Canada will be safe in future, unless it knows and fully understands what the value of a progressive Canadian national policy means for our country. Today, more than ever before, Canada's future depends on the safe and sound exercise of our inherent rights to equal power development, according to the needs and requirements of our own Dominion.

We should look today at what that great nation, our worthy neighbor to the south of us, has been able to accomplish through its national policy. That great nation who have been helping to settle the fate of civilization, who have followed British subjects able through the fiscal policy to develop a power and a strength that never could otherwise have been developed. We should only look at their great financial strength. We have only got to look at their agricultural and industrial self-sufficiency to see how they have done for themselves. When you have done this, I am sure you will agree with me that we in Canada must remain satisfied, that we must remain firm, for there is only one safe course for Canada to follow, and that is to hold fast with both hands, to a progressive Canadian national policy.

No matter what the different schools of politics may have had to say in the past, there will be no getting away from the fact that for the future we are to live in an age of a war of tariffs. Every country will be trying how best it can, by agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible protection for its industries, and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. It would be a disastrous mistake for any thoughtful Canadian to imagine that with the end of the war, the different nations will return to the same economic, peaceful conditions which previously prevailed. There is no such deluding ourselves upon this point. Our great military struggle will surely be followed by a great industrial and commercial competition between all nations.

This is no time for experiments, this is no time for half measures. The war problems that are abnormal, a progressive Canadian national policy will admit of no exploitation of any one class or section by any other class or section. It must be broad enough and strong enough to safeguard with advantage alike our agricultural, developments, our peaceful industrial development, and the labor interests of our country. There should be no lack of unfeeling, no lack of good will, no lack of harmony between all the provinces of Canada. This is our opportunity, this is the time to make clear to the world our broad Canadian patriotic spirit of good feeling, through which with truth we can declare: East is West and West is East, and Ocean passages to Ocean clear. Through cables made of heart strings strong.

That carry words of faith, not fear. From hearth to hearth, from home to home. Till far across this wide Domain.

The Peace Christmas. On account of "war times" we have many times held back our natural inclination to give something.

And now with an equal regard for the fitness of things, we instinctively turn to something that shall adequately commemorate what will be known as the "Peace Christmas."

Let it be a gift which is lasting and worthy of the occasion. Write us and we will send you the Birks Year Book.

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No spoken word shall ever be heard to tell the world we had been true. Agriculture, industry and labor have taken a big share and a big part in this war. Surely it is our plain duty today to protect them from the consequences which the devastation of this great struggle has imposed. The sound and businesslike development of our foreign markets, of our home markets, will soon put Canada's balance of trade on the right side, and an one of those who believe that as far as possible we should bring our new markets home to our own producers, for after the best possible manner, for what most of the rest of you produce is the man who comes here to live, to work, and to build up the nation.

That is why much, vitally much for Canada, depends upon our immigration policy. First of all, we must have a selected immigration. We have to be sure that the men who will have the competition of all other belligerent nations. We should be ready in every desirable country in the civilized world, to attract as new immigrants those who are the best of their kind, those who are the best of their kind, those who are the best of their kind.

We must not allow other nations to beat us in discovering how best to exploit the most commodious, the most attractive and the most promising opportunities for the war-worn populations of Europe, that are to be found in any part of the world. If our immigration work is systematically and intelligently done, we can make for our country a moment of time that will not feel the burden of our war debt. Fifteen millions will carry on eight millions, every province in Canada will be immeasurably more prosperous. We shall not then be compelled to stand by in envy and jealousy, watching from afar the progress of our neighbors on all sides.

Just look at the vast number of new and happy homes that can be provided in our Maritime Provinces, and in the great army of new immigrants. Look at the wonderful opportunities for countless numbers of new and happy homes which our presents, opportunities that are special and desirable in many respects, for a particularly large flow of immigration. And let me tell you that I am sure are satisfied that binds every man to the community that marks the home of his childhood and his mother.

Yes, in this great province, want immigration, and you want a lot of it. You have room, not for thousands, but for millions, of new immigrants. Ontario has always been recognized as the mother province in the family of provinces that make up our Dominion. You should make up our country, that entitle you to that position. Your leadership in power development has excited admiration in all parts of Canada, and in the Dominion today that does not know and understand what your power development has meant to the Dominion, but for the Empire as well, in the great practical assistance which that development was able to render during the past three years in the manufacture of war munitions. I say nothing of your leadership in your war efforts, your men and treasure, it is beyond all praise. Mere praise would be inadequate.

As a war effort, I need not tell you that I am proud of our four western provinces, proud to be able to tell you that which I am sure you all well know, that we have made every call, both for men and treasure. The men out there, who breathe the clear fresh air of Western Canada, are indeed lovers of freedom. They want this war to end, and they want the great and pressing question with us, for our future, is immigration. I really believe, that we have in our western provinces, the most tempting magnet for migrating people in the world.

This is the greatest blessing for new and desirable immigrants in our great province of British Columbia—that province that is so much noted for its wonderful timber and mineral resources, that province that has been aptly called "The Orchard of the Empire," as it is also called the "Garden of the Empire." Its enchanting lovely lakes and rivers, and its grand and immeasurably wealthy forests and mountains, await only the sweat and toil of new immigrants to assist in the necessary work for its future development.

Then we have our vast and rich prairies, which are divided into three great provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—three provinces that are comparatively speaking, empty today. We possess in those provinces, really, an almost inexhaustible. Even Canadians forget that we still have at least two hundred and fifty millions of acres of virgin white land that are as profitable as the finest wheat lands to be found anywhere in the world—lands that when cultivated are, to my mind, worth more to mankind than all the pearls, all the gems or all the gold, that has ever been discovered or produced in this globe of ours.

This great empire is waiting in the glorious sunlight of our prairie provinces for millions of new immigrants waiting only to be scratched with the white man's hand and hand. We have in those three prairie provinces the best and most extensive and the richest food producing area left to the white man to transform into new and happy homes.

Our one difficulty in the West is that, as a result of our generous homestead laws, in the past, coupled with generous land subsidies and land allotments, we find today, many millions of acres of our virgin soil are lying waste, because of the fact

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that much of it has found its way into the hands of speculators of the idle rich class and strong corporations, many of whom make no attempt at any cultivation whatever. This is a serious drawback, a serious drawback to the obligation of seeing to it that a remedy for this must and will be found. The speculators and corporations who are rich and who control these millions of idle acres of virgin lands should be given the opportunity to convert them into intelligently managed and cultivated farms. Their unwillingness to take advantage of that opportunity should place upon them the obligation of seeing to it that these lands are made available for settlement at such a reasonable price as will put them within easy reach of the men of our army, men who are suited to farm life, men who can furnish evidence of their anxious desire to take up farming as their future and permanent occupation. This course will not only protect Canada from exploitation and manipulation in our land settlement programme of the future, but it will save unnecessary outlay and the assuming of unnecessary obligations. We must plan before we can reap, and we must plan men on the soil before we can plant. Men who will systematically and intelligently cultivate must not be obliged to start farm life anew, handicapped by the work of exploiters and manipulators.

Speaking of business better than ever after the war, as Canadians we have never for one moment lost sight of the fundamental fact that it would make all the difference in the world to us how completely we could win the war. The men and women of the Allied world I am sure are satisfied today that our victory will be full and complete, and satisfied today that the Allied world will not sell back again for gold that which their gallant sons have purchased with their lives. We have the utmost confidence that Great Britain and her allies will cognize to the full what they owe to themselves, what they owe to civilization, and above all what they owe to the memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of their country, and will see to it that that sacrifice will not have been made in vain.

One word more and I have done said. It is this, that if we in Canada do not rise to full appreciation of our opportunities today, we will, all the rest of our lives, feel that we have lost because we failed at the critical time. We must not fail, we must rise and prove ourselves worthy of our great heritage, prove ourselves worthy in the eyes of all, in the eyes of the brave men who came forward during the past four years to press their services upon their King and upon their country, serving notice on the world that they were prepared to face death for love of country, and all these notices contained the clause that they shared and their part would not be finished until the last shot in the war had been fired and until the last principle for which Great Britain stands had been gained. Our brave Canadian soldiers have remained faithful to their undertaking to the very end. When the history of this great struggle will be written, one of the brightest pages will tell the story of that most important, of that most coveted victory, the capture of Mons by our Canadian boys but an hour before Marshal Foch gave his order that the guns of the Allied armies were to cease to speak.

THE LA TOUR SCHOOL. The extent of the damage done to La Tour School by the explosion of the boiler has not yet been ascertained. Repairs will be rushed as quickly as possible in order to get the children back at their studies.

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Upset stomachs feel fine. All indigestion, gases, sourness, heartburn, brass or acidity goes instantly. No waiting! Quickest stomach relief known. Just as soon as Pape's Diapepsin reaches your sick, unsettled stomach all stomach misery stops. Costs little—All druggists. Stomach suffering is needless. WILL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET

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THE WEATHER.

to, Nov. 28.—Since last night... has travelled rapidly... to Michigan, where it is... the rain and gales over... the rains and eastward to Western... in the west the weather has... and moderately cold.

at CHILD'S... TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH... Mother! Remove po... from little stomach, liver, bowels.

"California Syrup of... at once if bilious... or constipated.

at the tongue, mother! If cont... a sure sign that your little... stomach, liver and bowels need... a thorough cleansing at once.

Dr. Wilson's... BILIOUSNESS... and Nervousness. Bilious head... and constipation—

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