

## BORDEN BETRAYS WORKINGMEN OF WHOLE OF CANADA TO PROFITEERS

President Watters Tells How  
Ottawa Crowd Bled the  
Motherland.

MUST CONSCRIPT WEALTH  
Speaker Charges Premier Is  
False to Promise Made  
Labor Men.

ANY PLAN TO KEEP POWER  
Throngs of Electors Hear Big  
Issues Discussed at Mass  
Meeting.

"Since it is just as necessary, we urged them to conscript wealth first—to confiscate the thing of lesser value first, but the Government said no. They wanted to take the man by the scuff of the neck, but to keep their hands off the 'lesser' wealth, which is just as essential as men to win the war. If men are to be conscripted, then for God's sake, we urged, confiscate the thing of lesser value also."

In the above words, J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, denounced the policy of the Government in the present crisis before an enthusiastic audience at the Masonic Temple Saturday night. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the London Trades and Labor Council, was well attended, and Mr. Watters, and George S. Gibbons, the local Liberal-Labor candidate, both were greeted with great applause. Mr. Gibbons also addressed the gathering, dealing especially with the defects in the enumerating system of compelling the voters' list. Among the other speakers were Joseph Dean, president of the London Trades and Labor Council, who occupied the chair; Ernest Ingles and E. H. Hessel.

**Are Not Disloyal.**  
In his opening remarks, Mr. Watters stated that although the members of the Trades and Labor Congress had been characterized as disloyal, they were not disloyal. They had pledged themselves at the St. John convention in 1914 to do all in their power to help at the outbreak of the war. Compulsory methods were opposed unanimously at the Vancouver convention, and at each succeeding convention since. Likewise the attitude of the Government had been to win the war without compulsory methods.

**Robbed Motherland.**

When the eighteen-pound shells were costing the mother country \$5.15, the speaker said, the railways, after allowing for cost of buildings, machinery, overhead charges, depreciation and a fifty per cent increase in the workers' wages, he showed that the shells could be placed in the hands of the British for \$1.40. He had urged the Government to use their own shops for shell manufacture.

"While they were bleeding the Empire to the tune of \$5.15, they were not for us to suggest that the Government use its own shops, and save the mother country from being bled white," asked the speaker.

"What is the use of having a war, if we can't make millions out of it? That has been their policy, as judged by dollars and cents."

It was absolutely disloyal on their part to suggest that the shells could be made without cost to the country, in Government shops, and the Government would not listen to it. It was disloyal to the country, but to the profiteers, and therefore the Government would not listen.

We urged the Government to commandeer the private shops, the railways, the mines and all the national resources and man-power, in order to send supplies to the boys without the profiteers getting in, and we were disloyal for that reason.

**The Government Policy.**  
"The Government, through its mouthpiece, the minister of railways, stated that nothing could be done other than to interfere with private enterprise. So we saw that the war was being waged on the basis of private enterprise, and the Government has never interfered with private enterprise."

"We urged the Government to concentrate all the powers of the nation on winning the war, and they said they would, but they never have, and their course has been a flat contradiction of their word."

By conscription of wealth was meant the confiscation of all the material wealth of the nation, the land whence come the supplies, the mines for fuel and iron, the railways and the mills in which the necessities of life were manufactured.

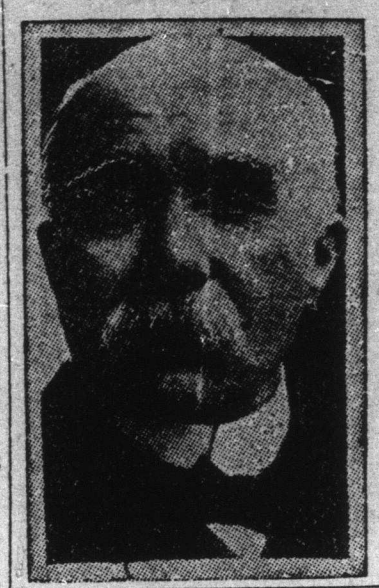
The minister of finance had intimated that wealth was a very thin thing, and that if anyone conscripted it, it would take wings, and fly out of the country, and Canada could not get on without it. But this was not true, added the speaker, for if the title deeds were removed, the real wealth would remain.

**Should Be Used.**  
"We claim that if the nation is in danger then all the wealth should be used to protect it, but the Government did not think so, but said that wealth is sacred, and instead of confiscating wealth they confiscated the man."

"As long as wealth is not conscripted, keep your hands off the man, we say; for the man must be fed, equipped and supplied or he is useless. If wealth were conscripted, it would be such a guarantee that the country was in danger that the trouble would be to keep men from flying to the colors, and to keep them in the essential industries."

"If the Government said there is no man, nor company of men, the C. P. I. or anyone else who can stand in the way, and that the country must have that railroad to win the war; if they said the same to the mine owners, the mill owners and the others, is there a man of you that would not respond

## GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, PREMIER OF FRANCE



when you knew that the Government was in earnest?"

The premier had told the labor executive that he could not guarantee that conscription would never be necessary, but if it did become necessary he would consult them. They had his written word "that if conscription was the only means of preserving the state, he would resort to it."

**Premier Is False.**

"Therefore this action shows that this is the last resort, since he has had to adopt conscription," said the speaker. "I charge the premier with this: He is either betraying the Trades and Labor Congress, because the nation is not in danger, or he is betraying the nation, because he is not doing all he can to do to preserve the existence of the state."

They had had much trouble with the Imperial munitions board regarding wages and working conditions, and they had made efforts to get an agreement that peace conditions would be maintained. No satisfaction had been obtained from the chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, a smooth old chap, and one of the greatest hypocrites in the Dominion of Canada.

They had called to Lloyd George on two occasions, and the premier had also called, but without satisfaction, so they had intimated the possibility of a strike. The chairman had grown up his hands in horror. "Every shell was a life-saver," he replied, adding: "Think of the boys at the front making \$1.00 a day; what if they struck?"

**Out for Profits.**  
"Don't tell me that the executive is being 'we know better. Not a shell is being manufactured as a life-saver. Let the Government cut out the profits, and it will see how many life-savers will be made. If there was a fraction of a cent more in ornaments, they would make them instead."

"If I had my way, which I suggested to the Government," added Mr. Watters, "the whole stream of profits which is flowing into the pockets of the manufacturers, and which is making millions of dollars out of the suffering of the people, would be cut off and diverted to the boys at the front, and we could then pay them \$1.00 a day."

**As long as the government is for profiteering, we claim they have no business to put their hands on the man. However, they have seen fit to do so, so don't realize the law. Conscription of wealth did not mean to take away the land from the farmers. They would suggest that the government appoint a man of the type of Dr. Robertson, and that he and his assistants should ascertain how much of each kind of grain and other supplies were required, so that the farmer could be required, so that the farmer would be no surplus. Thus the government could guarantee better prices to the farmers."**

**Should Be Removed.**  
The men who stood between the farmer and the miller or consumer should also be removed. No elevator man would be required. The government would be operating all the railroads, and could afford to pay the farmers, more, because the millions of dollars that are added on to the price by the middlemen."

Borden with conscription had divided the country in two, and in the opinion of the speaker, the Military Service Act was not calculated so much to re-inforce the boys at the front, as an after-the-war measure. The idea was to establish a military caste for militarism had always been the bulwark of autocracy. I would use it for the present to think over the Military Service Act. In Germany when the workers had threatened to withdraw their rights from the masters, they were called to the colors, and compelled to obey. In France three or four years before the war, a railway strike was almost successful when the men were called to the colors, and the same thing was done, and the men were forced to work."

He felt that the military service act might be used on behalf of the employers against the workers, and he recognized the danger to the boys who would return from the front. The M. S. A. could be easily perpetuated, and then it would be used to rebel against unions and against the workers. He would see how quickly militarism could be the bulwark of autocracy."

**No One Responsible.**  
"The careful of the Union Government for neither party is responsible," said he. "It is irresponsible, and can do what it likes. The nature of it was contrary to democracy, so the voters should be careful. It is a little amusing to me."

He had more to hope for from Frank Jarvis, than he had from the late Government, and might be again. "Who is responsible for union government?" Mr. Watters asked.

"Whose idea was it? Who would want an irresponsible government? If you laid your finger on Mackenzie & Mann, A. Leach, their solicitor, Sir Thomas White, Hon. Frank Cochrane and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, you would be pretty near the mark. They are the power behind the throne. Sir Thomas White is the particular representative of Mackenzie & Mann, and no man was ever more faithful to those whom he represented."

The speaker then told of the methods used by Mackenzie & Mann in getting the money out of the Government, and termed them the two most infamous scoundrels in Canada.

"Can we expect the Union Government to be any different to the late Government?" asked the speaker, "when the manufacturing interests, the financial interests and Mackenzie & Mann have still got a strangle hold on them? I am without hope for the country under such circumstances."

The war-time elections act was an effort to win the election by waving the flag, but any scoundrel could wrap himself in the flag, and the present Government was doing so to save its existence.

**Any Scheme to Win.**  
"I have said that the present Government should be defeated, because they are not out to win the war, but to win the election. A number of Canadian boys' lives had been sacrificed at the front on account of the internal Revenue bill, yet because the Government did not want to interfere with private profiteering they continued to let the contract for the rifles run on."

As long as the present Government stands for private profiteering, and for sacrificing, betraying and deserting the men at the front, the quicker we get rid of that inefficient hunch—Union or Conservative—who tell us that you will be better off for the country," said Mr. Watters in conclusion.

Mr. Gibbons on being referred to his nomination as the representative of labor being rebuffed by the Liberal party, gave him a clear mandate, if elected, to do as he saw fit, as it arose in the House, and to oppose any measure that was in the interest of the privileged few.

He favored the organization of the workingmen for their own protection and advantage; it was becoming more necessary now, in view of the organization of joint stock companies and industrial combines.

I believe in trade unionism with all the mistakes it has made, and for

good, he declared. In the next 25 years a strong resentment would probably spring up, separating labor from capital, unless labor were given representation in Parliament. It was absurd that one of the most intelligent and best educated men in the Dominion should represent the community without representation in the Dominion Parliament. He returned to power, would call the representatives of the labor movement to the House, and would do in the British Government.

The speaker said that labor conferred a great honor on him, but also had imposed a great duty and responsibility, and he pledged himself to fulfill it. He would vote for the repeal of the portion of the act which would give one dollar of the people's money to Mackenzie & Mann.

The Borden Government, faced with defeat, knew it was bankrupt, and in sheer inequity brought in the act which disenfranchised hundreds of citizens of Canada. Many loyal women also had been disfranchised by the act.

The old method of registration had been done away with, and enumerators were making up the lists. "I am advising the Government must be passed by the Unionist organization before he will be accepted," he added.

**Doubtful Methods.**  
They were sending their own men into each subdivision to decide who had the right to vote. The lists were not printed then, but they were put in the enumerators' pockets. As far as the voter was concerned, until fifteen days before the election, then one copy was put up in a conspicuous place in the subdivision and another in the post-office.

No one unless they went to the post-office and searched through the several lists for his own, then looked through it for his name, could know whether the Borden Government was giving him a vote.

Only four days were allowed to find out if a voter's name was on the list. Then, if not on a written notice of appeal must be sent within the four days. The board then sits for five days, and a man must leave his business and hang around hoping that his case might be reached so that he could give his evidence.

"I ask every man and woman who has a vote to go out and force the enumerators to put their name on the list," added the speaker, as it will be impossible to hear all the appeals in the four days' time allowed."

**Can Carry London.**  
"Can labor carry London?" asked Mr. Gibbons. "Yes, if labor fights as only labor can, it will in spite of the domination of Mackenzie & Mann and Hanna."

How its way to victory on December 17. "Mackenzie & Mann will not allow London to put in a Labor representative without a struggle. Every man opposed to the big interests must do his bit, get together and smash your way through the entanglements of the war-time elections act on December 17," declared Mr. Gibbons.

R. H. Hessel stated that the supporters of union government, as it was called, would likely offer all kinds of criticism regarding the efforts of workingmen of London to have a representative in the Dominion House, but they were not going to be governed by the criticisms of the politicians. It was up to every man, no matter what his politics, to show that he was a workingman had some backbone, by giving the Labor candidate a good majority."

It was no wonder the food controller was not paid for his services, according to Ernest Ingles, for four employees in his office were drawing \$16,000 a year. "Good God, if they ever paid him, we'd be done," he exclaimed. All they have accomplished is to tell the working classes to quit eating in another month."

You will be asked to register a protest against 100 different deals traceable to the present Administration. I do hope that the citizens of this city will rise on December 17 and register the biggest kick this country has ever known."

**OAKES MAY RUN.**  
QUELPH, Nov. 18.—The political situation so far as South Wellington is concerned is still unsettled, and until the actual hour of nomination comes will there be any solution. The Liberal who are supporting Sir W. Laurier are making every possible endeavor to secure a candidate to oppose from Hugh Guthrie, but up to tonight there is no one definitely in the field.

That J. W. Oakes, formerly license inspector of the riding, may be a candidate, one of those who are active in the Liberal convention on Friday favored the move. He is a candidate, and he expressed himself at the same time as being of the opinion that it was not so much men that were needed at the front as it was food, and that the production should be the watchword. The name of W. W. Tyson, who was twice defeated for the Ontario Legislature, has also been mentioned.

**URGES ORGANIZATION.**  
STRATHROY, Nov. 18.—Dr. Rankin, Liberal candidate, had another rousing rally in his committee rooms last evening at which several local men spoke, besides the doctor, urging thorough methods of organization, especially in respect to the checking up of names on the lists.

One of the most enthusiastic supporters of Dr. Rankin is John C. Kay, of Listowel. "I have three sons at the front, and some of them have been spilling some of their blood, and more than that I have a daughter, there are three wounded soldiers. That is the reason I am supporting Dr. Rankin and Sir W. Laurier. For I can't trust that bunch at Ottawa," enthusiastically declared Mr. Kay.

It is announced that Premier Borden will be here on Friday night. The Conservatives are bringing all the big guns to bear in North Perth, even as they did in the by-election, when F. W. Hay redeemed North Perth a year ago for the Ontario Legislature.

**HALL IS CHOICE.**  
PRESTON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Hall, of Guelph, is the Labor candidate for South Waterloo, he being the hero of tonight's meeting at Bernhard's Hall. Rev. Mr. Walker, who was nominated to represent the labor men of this riding at their former meeting, has found it impossible for him to stand, and it was necessary for the labor men to hold another meeting to select a candidate. Mr. Hall is a strong man, and the meetings held here tonight were largely attended, and the workingmen have pledged themselves to support their representative.

**FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES ASHAMED TO GO OUT**  
Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly pimples, blotches, flesh worms and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow cast in the mold of beauty have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects.

It is Burdock Blood Bitters. This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Mrs. Katherine Henry, Port Sydney, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my face was so covered with pimples I was ashamed to go out at all. I tried several remedies, but they were of no use. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle, and by the time it was used I could see a difference. I then got two more, and when I had used them the pimples were completely gone. I can highly recommend B. B. B."

Manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND CONSIDERS CONSCRIPTION

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Nov. 18.—Selective conscription may be adopted in Newfoundland, as in Canada, in order to maintain the strength of the various overseas forces, in the opinion of Government officials here. The island has sent 6,000 men to the front in the last three years. Some speakers have set the number of men that should be raised at 1,000.

## JAPANESE MISSION SEES NEW SOO LOCKS

SAULT STE. MARIE, Nov. 18.—The Japanese Railway Mission, which is making a tour of inspection of the various lines in the United States, was taken on a tour of the Soo locks today. The visitors viewed with interest the progress of the work on the fourth lock, the trip being made on a special vessel furnished by courtesy of the canal authorities.

## AFTERWARDS THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WERE LOCKED UP THROUGH THE DAVIS LOCK, AND TAKEN TO VIDAL SHOULDER RETURNING VIA THE CANADIAN LOCKS AND ST. MARY'S RAPIDS.

**MEREDITH IS APPOINTED.**  
OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—It is understood that at a meeting of the cabinet on action October 22, He was in his 24th year. He enlisted at Winnipeg in the spring of 1915 and went overseas with the 22nd Battalion, but before leaving for France was transferred to the 45th. He was wounded during the early part of last summer. Besides his parents, three brothers and two sisters survive. Stanley and Earl Wilson, Detroit, and Mrs. W. J. Skinner, Miss Edna and Augustus of Forest.

## FOREST SOLDIER KILLED.

FOREST, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wilson have word that their son, Pte. Orville K. Wilson, was killed in action October 22. He was in his 24th year. He enlisted at Winnipeg in the spring of 1915 and went overseas with the 22nd Battalion, but before leaving for France was transferred to the 45th. He was wounded during the early part of last summer. Besides his parents, three brothers and two sisters survive. Stanley and Earl Wilson, Detroit, and Mrs. W. J. Skinner, Miss Edna and Augustus of Forest.

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A message to Mrs. E. B. Walton states that her son, Pte. O. K. Walton, who enlisted in the 11th Battalion, has received gunshot wounds in the right arm. This is the second time Pte. Walton has been wounded.

# Freedom Must by Freemen be Upheld

IN Canada there is no Prussian autocracy to reach out and take the possessions of the people by force. There is no tyranny of an "all highest" overlord with "divine right" to make the people fight and pay.

The people of Canada themselves decide to do the fighting and the paying.

Canadians are asked to lend their money, not forced to give their money.

Buy Victory Bonds and lend your money to the fight for freedom.

The canvassers in your neighborhood will tell you all about the Victory Loan. Subscribe for bonds yourself and use your influence to get others to do the same.

## Every Victory Bond You Buy is a Blow Struck for Freedom

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
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