

Indeed, certain men, who were without doubt sincere at the beginning of the war, when they were saying Canada was directly interested in the conflict and that we should make every effort to support England and France, behave themselves to-day as if they had forgotten the tragical and terrible times in which we are now living, but the great majority of our people are living in dread and anxiety, the proof of which may be seen in the sorrows with which hearts are filled as the bad news comes to us from the battlefields.

THE CRY FOR HELP FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

The cry for help from our soldiers has entered the soul of our people, and how could it have been otherwise? After heroic struggles, indescribable sufferings, our brothers are asking if we are proud of them and if we are going to give a little rest to those who have not yet fallen on the field of honour, or if they must continue the struggle unaided to the end without hope of being replaced, as the voluntary system has given its full results. If I am allowed to go to the towns and villages in my province to repeat this appeal which has come from the front; if I am to be allowed to speak instead of being threatened with murder, as the Liberal organization of Quebec did last Sunday at St. Anselme, you will see the people answering generously and nobly that the trenches, immortalized by the courage of our Canadians, must not be abandoned as long as there are Canadians able to take the places of their fellow-countrymen.

Instead of having passed a new Military Service Act we could have enforced the Militia Act adopted in 1906 by the Laurier Administration. This law of 1906 gives us the power to mobilize our troops and to send them outside of Canada. When it was adopted the then Minister of Justice stated that it gave the Canadian Government, if it were so inclined, the right to send troops to India. Why did not the Borden Government enforce this law of 1906? Simply because the said law states that the raising of recruits would be by ballot among men from eighteen to sixty years of age, whether married or unmarried, without taking into account agricultural, commercial or industrial needs. Canada's