

Brigadier General McLean Reported On In The Senate

Matter of Pay and Status—C. N. R. Bill Gets Third Reading—Further Discussion of The Election Act

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—In the senate yesterday Senator Cloran was told that Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General H. H. McLean, the general officer commanding in New Brunswick, had drawn in pay and allowance to August 31, 1917, a total of \$9,308. It was further explained that Brigadier-General McLean does not draw the separation allowance of a brigadier-general, which is \$720 a year.

To a question as to the qualifications of the brigadier-general for service at the front, the answer of the department was: "The government is aware that no officer, no matter what his rank may be, is sent to the front until considered qualified to perform the duties of his rank. Brigadier-General McLean is an officer on the strength of the Canadian expeditionary force which includes certain troops now in Canada as well as those in England and France, and is available for service wherever detailed, and as such he is entitled to the rate of pay and allowance authorized for the Canadian expeditionary force."

Replying to a question by Senator Landry, Sir James Loughheed said that the report that the attorney-general of Canada had intervened in the trouble at Fort City is entirely inaccurate, and that the department of militia was unaware of any troops having been called out for the purpose of settling the trouble.

The appointment of a committee to consider the rights of the senate in dealing with financial legislation was moved by Senator Landry and agreed to.

C. N. R. Bill Goes Through.

Third reading of the Canadian Northern bill was secured at the afternoon sitting. Senator Bostock moved that the bill should have a six months' trial. The amendment was declared lost on the division as that recorded on an amendment offered by Senator Belue at the morning session declaring that within five years the equity of redemption in the system may be revived by the repayment, with interest, of advances made by the C. N. R. The amendment was defeated by thirty-eight to thirty. The bill was given third reading by the same division.

The Election Bill.

When the military voters bill was taken up in committee Senator Roche argued that the franchise should not be extended by the bill to soldiers who had

not enjoyed the right to vote in Canada. Senator Belue again urged that it was ultra vires of the power of parliament to qualify as voters men who had never lived in Canada.

Sir James Loughheed replied that the British North America Act nowhere provided that residence should be the qualification of Canadian voters. The fact that a man was a member of the army that was fighting for the defense of the country appeared to him to be the best reason for giving him the vote.

Senator Dandurand saw no reason why Newfoundlanders in the Canadian force should have the right to vote in the Canadian election.

To the provision in the bill giving the military voter who has had no Canadian residence the right of choosing the polling district in which his vote may be recorded, Senator Bostock offered an amendment providing that such vote shall be recorded in the electoral district in which is situated the headquarters of the unit in which the soldier was attested or to the strength of which he was taken on.

Senator Fowler held that there should be no limitation placed upon the soldier voter.

Senator McLean said that the headquarters of military district No. 19 was in South Winnipeg, while the district included from Port Arthur to Regina.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said there had been 99,000 men enlisted from No. 9 military district, of which the headquarters was Toronto, and the men came from all parts of the world.

The amendment was declared lost.

Minister of Justice Called In.

Some minor amendments to the measure were made on the motion of Sir James Loughheed.

The committee stage was not completed, but on the motion of Sir James the committee reported progress and will continue with the bill today.

Canadian Accounted For 15 Huns

(Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.)

Canadian Army Headquarters, France, Sept. 12.—Since the heavy fighting of ten days' ago and the failure of the enemy's effort to win back the lost ground north and west of Lens, the Canadians holding this part of the front have had an extremely quiet time.

With little interference from the Germans, new trenches have been dug and outposts established well in advance of the front line held immediately after the battles of mid-August. The ground for which the enemy fought furiously at that time, has been given up recently without a struggle and our grip on Lens from the north has been so strengthened that no counter-attack now made would have much hope of success.

In one case the body of a Canadian, who had penetrated the enemy line alone during an attack, was found surrounded by the bodies of fifteen of the enemy, whom he had killed with bombs or his bayonet before he himself was slain. No other instance is known in the annals of the army where one man has accounted for so many foes.

Kernsky's Warning To Russian Army

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The following statement which was signed "Kernsky, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief" was given out here today: "By the armed forces of Russia I declare my complete faith in all ranks of the army and fleet, in the generals, admirals, officers, soldiers and sailors who have borne upon their shoulders the heavy trial of the past days.

"The half year's experiment of free existence could not fail to convince every one that all the extreme irrational demands not instantly carried out, wherever such demands may have come from, duty cause distance to the country. Let everyone remember whatever he might be, general or soldier in the ranks, that the slightest disobedience to authority will henceforth be punished.

"It is time to cease playing with the country's fate. Let all Russians who strive to save the revolution and to achieve freedom and a renewal of the common order of government understand and become imbued with the conviction that in this moment all our ideas and strength should be directed first of all toward the defense of the fatherland from the external enemy who is aiming to subjugate it."

Stabbing Case Dismissed

In the police court yesterday afternoon the case of Wellington Clark, charged with cutting Charles Comau in Carleton on Tuesday night, was dismissed. It was a case of "all well that ends well." Comau told the court in the afternoon that he and Clark had always been the best of friends and he did not think the cutting was done purposely. The use of the knife, he thought, was an accident. The magistrate warned the parties concerned and the case was dropped.

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COMMITTEES TO AID RETURNED MEN OF KINGS COUNTY

On Tuesday last a large and representative gathering of citizens met at the residence of ex-Mayor Wallace, Sussex, for the purpose of forming committees to work in conjunction with the provincial commission for the welfare of the returned soldiers.

The ex-mayor was in the chair and read an explanatory address, and extended a hearty welcome to all present. F. E. Sharp was chosen secretary pro tem.

Charles Robinson, provincial secretary returned soldiers' aid association, outlined the work of the provincial aid committee and recommended the appointment of a Kings county committee to care for the returned soldiers, and be representative of the various parts of the county.

F. W. Wallace was again chosen as president and J. M. McIntyre secretary of the committee and the following named, with some additions: A. D. Murray, Fenelon; H. A. Culbert, Sussex; S. H. White, Sussex; G. H. Adair, Sussex; Frank H. Rouse, Corn Hill; E. A. Flewelling, Perry Point; B. A. Keith, Annapolis; W. S. S. Wetmore, Bloomfield.

This committee was thereupon given power to add to their number and after some suggestions it was on motion ordered to the committee, and the following were then named: Mrs. C. H. Perry, Sussex; H. W. Jones, Perry; Miss Margaret Burgess, Sussex; Mrs. C. J. Stevens, Fenelon; Mrs. William Dunfield, Fenelon; Mrs. William Dunfield, Fenelon; Mrs. T. A. McFarlane, Annapolis; Mrs. E. D. McElroy, Central Green; Mrs. E. D. McElroy, Central Green; Mrs. F. T. Fenwick, Berwick; Mrs. J. E. McAuley, Lower Millstream; Mrs. G. B. Jones, Annapolis; Mrs. Geo. W. Crawford, Westfield Beach; Mrs. E. A. Schofield, Hampton; Mrs. E. A. Northrup, Bellefleur Station; Mrs. T. Williams, Bloomfield; Mrs. H. L. Williams, Long Reach; Mrs. Jas. H. Brown, Corn Hill; Mrs. Thos. Bell, Rothesay; Mrs. Arthur Bland, Nauwigwauk.

On motion of D. L. Belyea, seconded by G. B. Jones, it was resolved that an executive of twelve in addition to the president and secretary be appointed to carry on the necessary business of the committee. Following was the committee: F. W. Wallace, J. M. McIntyre, Geo. B. Jones, S. H. White, Mrs. C. H. Perry, Mrs. E. D. McElroy and Mrs. A. F. Robinson, of Sussex.

MILK

Again we're on the milky way, but that's no cause for joy. The rising price we're forced to pay continues to annoy.

We hear the farmer man lament the cost of growing grain. It costs him more to cut the hay, and that's not all, alas!

But all the modern cows display the wildest greed. And quite refuse to furnish milk without expensive feed.

The town milk-dealers all decry the farmer-man's expense. And say this talk of costly cows is merely a pretence.

But since the farmers raise the price, their milk must still be dear. Because they all must have their bit, these stirring times of war.

The sad consumers pay, but say the milk is very thin. That something has been taken out, and something else put in.

While those, farm-bred, can all recall the cows they used to know. Who ate green grass, and gave good milk, not many years ago.

Then, only in the wintry months when all the fields were bare. Did those so reasonable cows crave more substantial fare?

And then the milk kept sweet all day, and raised delicious cream. Ah! but such tales cannot be true. Surely those people dream.

For all the dairy farmers, and the town dealers as well. Will swear they do not modify the liquid that they sell.

They do not skim nor separate, the milk is new and pure. And washed with fresh spring water, just to make its cleansing sure.

The cream and butter they produce are from another source. The reason for the price? Why 'tis the war, of course.

What of the infants of the poor? What of the weak and ill? Why can the strong exploit such needs, their coffers deep to fill?

Because in war-time all is fair; vice, ruthlessness, or greed. For Might is Right and shall prevail. Such is the Prussian creed.

FRANCES PATTERSON.

Legislation Is Most Horrible He Has Known

F. B. Carvell's Description Of New Franchise Bill

Closure Is Applied

Threat To Force Bill Through The House Is Carried Out and Committee Stage Completed

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Consideration of the war-time election act was resumed in committee of the commons this afternoon, under the closure rule. Sir Robert Borden said that he would not move closure and would allow today, Thursday and Friday for consideration in committee provided the opposition would give an assurance that the bill would receive a third reading on Saturday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could not undertake to guarantee a third reading by the end of the week.

Brute Force of Majority.

Thereupon the closure rule was invoked and the bill was taken out of committee tonight, probably not before 8 a. m., when the discussion must automatically cease. Under closure the third reading should be reached by 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

When the house met, Sir Robert Borden at once moved that the orders of the day be called.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that there were a few questions and notices of motion which might be disposed of without any serious loss of time.

Sir Robert said that if no other subject of discussion was introduced he was prepared to dispose of these matters and withdrew his motion, Sir Wilfrid agreeing that nothing else would be brought up.

During question time, Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, answered a couple of questions on the order paper, standing in the name of Mr. Fortier. He said that Colonel the Rev. Father Burke had not been either to Washington or to Cuba on special missions for the government. He explained that Father Burke is at present on leave and received the questions disposed of, the house was moved into committee on the war election act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had noticed that a number of tribunals had been created. He suggested that a list of these tribunals should be tabled in the commons.

Sir Robert Borden said he could see no objection to the proposition and promised to confer with the minister of justice in regard to it.

The prime minister then remarked that there had been some consideration last night of a proposal that the bill should not be discussed in committee under closure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was sorry to see the government move the closure. It was not his desire to make a speech of thirty minutes' duration, but to ask questions and secure information relating to the bill. He said, however, that he had been pretty thoroughly discussed yesterday, but there had been little discussion on the remaining clauses.

Sir Robert then stated that he was willing to allow thirty minutes' duration for discussion of the details of the bill in committee. He realized that Saturday was not the best day, but in the event of the bill being brought forward in session so long, he thought that members should be willing to remain in the commons over the weekend in order to facilitate the business of the house.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with the opposition, said that he could not consent to an agreement to terminate the discussion at any particular time.

A Threat.

There was no desire, he said, on the part of the opposition to unnecessarily prolong the discussion. He characterized the proposal of the prime minister as a "threat."

Sir Robert replied that, under the circumstances, he had no alternative but to make the closure motion, which he did soon as the house went into committee.

The prime minister's motion for closure was opposed by the opposition and a division was called which resulted in its being carried by the majority of eight, forty-three members supporting it, while thirty-five opposed it.

A. K. McLean asked the prime minister if it were permissible for members to constitute the twenty minutes allowed to him under the closure rule.

Sir Robert replied that questions would be permitted.

Mr. MacLean then requested some information with regard to the men employed in the naval forces of Canada, the female relatives of whom would be enfranchised by the provisions of this act.

Hon. Mr. Hasen, in answer to Mr. MacLean, said that there were 3,888 men employed in the Canadian naval forces, 1,202 of whom were overseas, on ships of the British majesty. A number of others were employed on the Cruiser Niobe, on mine sweepers and patrol boats, protecting the coasts of Canada. The female relatives of these men would be enfranchised by the bill, but not the relatives of those working on patrol boats engaged in the protection of fisheries. A number of men were employed by the naval department on the coast and it might be possible to draw a distinction between them and the men actually on board ship.

Hon. Arthur Meighen stated that as long as the men were engaged in active service and were not actually in the dominion, the female relatives would be given the vote.

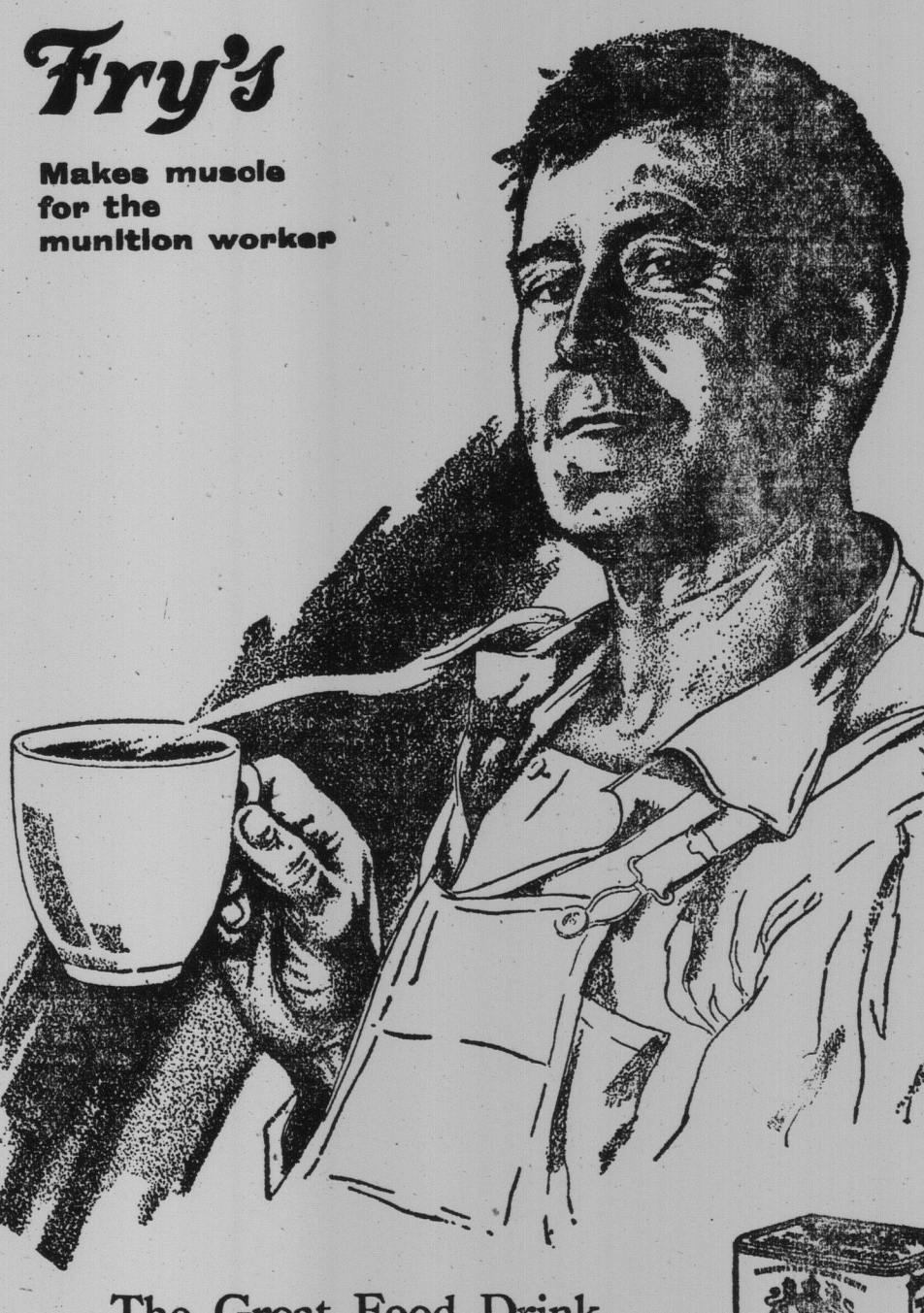
Mr. MacLean thought the female relatives of all those men who were working in Canada waters should be enfranchised. He asked why, he said, should the relatives of men working on a gasoline launch or a tugboat perhaps in one of our harbors be given the vote.

Mr. Meighen said any man who is engaged in active service should be given the vote, a distinction might be made between those working on the shore and those on board ship. He went on to answer a question asked by opposition members yesterday as to whether the war time election act would apply to by-elections held while it was in force.

Mr. Meighen said that considering the matter, he had concluded that this act would apply to by-elections, although

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the military voters act, passed some time ago, was not applicable to by-elections.

J. G. Turfiff urged that in cities there should be a judicial revision of the lists before the election. In the rural polls there was no need, he said, for a revision at all.

Mr. Meighen agreed that there was little possibility of plugging or disfranchisement. Revision in cities, he said, was necessary and judicial revision after the election would be an enormous undertaking to the electorate. Dishonest scrutineers, he said, would hesitate to do anything wrong when they were aware that their acts would be subject to judicial review at another date.

Mr. Meighen announced that it has been decided to have the lists posted for fifteen instead of twelve days before the election. Mr. McCraney maintained that the lists should be available as soon as candidates are nominated, four weeks before the election. At any rate the candidates should be supplied with lists as soon as qualified. Mr. Meighen declared the suggestion that the candidates should be supplied with lists, it was a reasonable proposal, he said.

Mr. Carvell declared that the enumerators who will prepare the lists in New Brunswick would be the worst partisans of the lists and when made up by the municipalities they would possess the element of fairness.

These partisans, Mr. Carvell declared, would put women on the list or leave them off as they pleased. He described the bill as "the most horrible piece of legislation ever proposed in my day."

Change Next Year.

The member for Carleton asserted that in every election held in New Brunswick during the past nine years, men who had no right to vote, had cast their ballots. "They were brought in from the United States in automobiles," he said, "and escaped before we could catch them." Men's names were kept on the lists who did not reside in the province at all, but the lists had been made up by Tory officials and Liberals had to take them. Now, however, the government proposed to entrust the making up of the female voting lists to similar political partisans. It was going to appoint enumerators to do the work, and no one could appeal from the decision of these men. There was no way to make an enumerator add a name to the list which should be added or take off one which should not be there.

There was, said Mr. Carvell, going to be a complete change in the franchise act of New Brunswick at the next sitting of the legislature.

Mr. Carvell objected to the provision of the act granting the suffrage to the female relatives of members of the Canadian naval service. Why, he asked, should the wives and near female relatives of every man who had rented his motor boat to the government be given a vote? He insisted that the government rented boats from Conservatives only and that a Liberal could not have his boat rented by the government. This meant that the female relatives of all these Conservative launch-owners would be given the franchise.

That the sheriffs of the various counties should be appointed to hear appeals from the decisions of the enumerators who compiled the female voters lists, was a suggestion of Mr. Carvell. This official, he said, was generally reliable. As far as he was concerned in his own riding, he would be perfectly satisfied to accept the sheriff in that capacity.

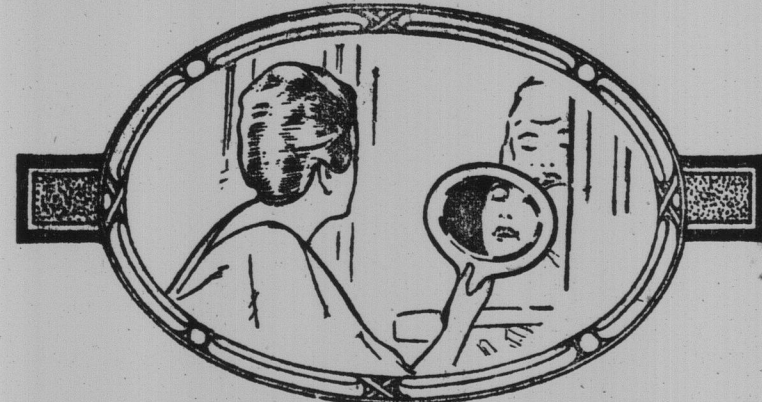
Hon. J. D. Hazen explained at some length the method in vogue in New Brunswick for revising the voters' lists. The lists which would be used in the coming election had come into force on

now and the next election. Many Conservative votes would probably be obtained in this way.

Mr. Hazen said that very few boats would, in all probability, be rented between now and the spring. He assured the member for Carleton that it was not the intention of the government to buy up boats in order to secure votes.

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Mr. Carvell wanted to know whether the government intended to add many new vessels to the patrol service between



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