

THE COURIER
 Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rates: By carrier, \$4 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$5 per annum.
 Semi-weekly Courier—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at \$1 per year, payable in advance. To the United States 20 cents extra for postage. Circulation Office: 1150 Chestnut Street, Chicago Office, 743 Marquette Bldg., Room 2, Douglas, Representative Bldg., Room 2, Douglas, Representative Bldg.
 Editorial ... 216 Night ... 455
 Business ... 152 Night ... 2055
 SWORN DAILY CIRCULATION 4388

THE SITUATION.
 By far the most serious war news which has come over The Courier leased wire for some time, is the announcement to-day that Kerensky has been deposed and that the Maximalists have control of Russia. One of their first steps it is said, will be to propose a separate peace and in any event it may be taken for granted that the Russian soldiers are likely to throw up their hands along the entire front, thus enabling the release of hundreds of thousands of Germans for the other fields of action. Russia has failed and it may be that the solution will come by allowing the Japs to take charge of the situation there.
 The British successes continue in Palestine.
 Two German commanders and their staffs were taken by the Canadians in the Passchendaele battle and also over four hundred other prisoners.
 Still the Italians retreat. It is said that the arrival of Allied forces has strengthened their morale, but there can be no doubt that treachery has been at work and the end may not be yet.
 The official record of British vessels sunk last week is the smallest yet recorded since the commencement of unrestricted submarine warfare. The figures were eight of over 1,600 tons and four under that figure.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT PLANS.
 For those who have forgotten, or didn't note sufficiently at the time, the Union Government platform, The Courier herewith furnishes a summary of the same.
 "1. The vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of Canada's efforts by the provision of necessary reinforcements, the immediate enforcement of the Military Service Act and the most thorough co-operation with the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the other Dominions in all matters relating to the war.
 "2. Civil service reform with a view to extending the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the outside service and thus to abolish patronage, to make appointments to the public service upon the sole standard of merit. The Civil Service Commission has already been directed to make a report to the Prime Minister as to the necessary steps for that purpose. Such arrangements will be subject to the existing regulations which give preference in appointments to returned soldiers who are duly qualified.
 "3. Extension of the franchise to women, with suitable provisions for enabling married women to determine their nationality and to obtain naturalization, notwithstanding marriage.
 "4. Adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes, as necessitated by the continuance of the war.
 "5. A strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization, accompanied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land to encourage increased agricultural production and to aid in the development of agricultural resources.
 "6. Effective arrangements for demobilization, for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers for assistance in enabling them to settle upon the land and for adequate pensions to those who have been disabled and to the dependents of those who have fallen.
 "7. The development of transportation facilities: the co-operative management of the various railway systems so as to secure the widest and most effective use of existing railway facilities; the encouragement and development of the ship-building industry and the establishment of steamship lines upon both oceans and upon the Great Lakes; co-operation with the various Provincial Governments for the improvement of highways, the investigation of the possibilities of air service for important national purposes.
 "8. The reduction of public expenditure, the avoidance of waste and the encouragement of thrift.
 "9. Effective measures to prevent excessive profits, to prohibit hoarding and to prevent combination for the increase of prices and thus reduce the cost of living.
 "10. The encouragement of co-operation among those engaged in agricultural production, with a view to diminishing the cost of production and marketing so that the price paid to the producer may conform more closely to that paid by the consumer.
 "11. The general development of all the varied resources of Canada and their conservation and utilization to the best advantage of the people with the co-operation and assistance of the State in every reasonable way for that purpose.
 "12. Adequate consideration of the needs of the industrial population; the maintenance of good relations between employers and employees, and such conditions of employment as will assure suitable standards of living among the laboring classes.
 "The policy of the Government will also aim at a truer understanding and comprehension between the various communities, both east and west, and the development of a national spirit of united effort among our people as the trustees of a great heritage."

THE UNION GATHERING.
 The most surprising thing in connection with the gathering together last evening of representatives of the Conservative, Liberal and Independent Labor parties was the fact that the Liberal delegates took the astonishing ground that the meeting was not for the purpose of naming a candidate.
 In order that there may be no misapprehension on this score, The Courier herewith republishes the resolution passed at the Liberal convention.
 "We having regard to the policy announced by the Union Government and feeling that the co-operation of all its supporters is vital to its success, a committee be appointed: W. D. Wiley, Robert Greenwood, J. J. Kelly, John Muir, A. Houghting, George E. Cooke, C. L. Messecar, M. McCormick, J. C. Biggar and M. W. McEwen with Dr. Wiley as convenor, with authority to confer with a committee of like number from the Conservatives of Brantford, together with an equitable representation from such other organized political associations supporting Union Government, for the PURPOSE OF SELECTING A CANDIDATE in support of Union Government favorable to all parties, and that this committee report to an adjourned meeting of this convention to be held on Saturday evening, November 10th, at 8 p.m., and that the secretary be instructed to send copy of this resolution to Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, the secretary of the Brantford Conservative Association, the secretary of the Independent Labor party, the secretary of the Brantford Trades and Labor Council, the secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, and to this press."

In accordance with the above, the Liberal secretary sent a communication to the three parties named, and also notified the Labor Council and the War Veterans' Association of what had been done.
 Yet forthwith, at the meeting Messrs. Muir, McEwen and other Liberal delegates stated that they did not understand that they were there for any such purpose. If not, then, of course, the whole thing was a delusion and a snare. However, the majority at the gathering took the very proper stand that the resolution meant what it said and went ahead accordingly.
 Another surprising feature was the claim of Mr. McEwen, spokesman for the Liberal delegates, that he did not know whether "equitable" meant ten men. The Conservative delegates very properly took the stand that it did and that Labor had as much right to ten men as either of the other parties. The general sentiment of the community will without doubt endorse this contention.
 Notwithstanding the words before quoted, "for the purpose of selecting a candidate," the Liberal delegates also refused to place anyone in nomination and the bulk of them failed to mark their ballots at all. The outcome was a vote of fifty-fifty for Messrs. Cockshutt and MacBride and there the matter stands with the chairman, as The Courier understands it, in the position of calling another meeting as he sees fit.
 Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, one of the Labor representatives, on motion of Mr. Brewster, occupied the position named and he did so in a clear-headed and impartial manner.
 A resolution was very suitably adopted, protesting against war profiteers becoming candidates.
 The situation as it at present stands is this:
 1. At a win-the-war convention, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt received a nomination.
 2. He was not personally consulted as he should have been as retiring member, with regard to any union convention if such were desired, but at a Liberal convention the suggestion was made for such a step.
 3. In order to facilitate matters Mr. Cockshutt on Tuesday night last handed in his resignation as candidate, and Mr. MacBride, Independent Labor, took a like course.
 4. At the convention of last night the Liberal delegates took the stand that it was not the intention to name a candidate. The Conservative and Labor delegates very properly adopted a contrary stand and proceeded with the business for which the Liberals had asked the convention.
 It will thus be seen that the Conservatives and the Laborites took a manly and open attitude throughout and that a blocking process was attempted by the very party which instituted the move.
 The public will form their own conclusions in the matter.

FUSION MEETING FAILED IN PURPOSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

down" queried Mr. Kelly. "This seems to be the only question."
 "We are a unionist gathering here, and so should all support union," declared Mr. Brewster.
 "If not, we have no right to vote as union men," declared Mr. Muir. "If we are in favor of the union platform, let us pledge ourselves to it; if not, let us differ from it."
 Mr. Ryerson explained that the labor party, while prepared to support the war, wanted a candidate with a free hand.
 "We are already here for winning the war," declared Mr. Stinchcombe.
 The main purpose before the meeting, declared Mr. Calbeck, was to ascertain whether every man present was in favor of the platform.
 "If not, let us differ from it," said Mr. Muir.
 Mr. Edwards withdrew his amendment, and clause 3 passed, with the qualification of "excessive profits."
 Messrs. Hess and Cooke opposed the clause.
 The resolution in full was then passed.
 Mr. Ryerson called for the nomination of Liberals and Labor.
 Mr. McEwen inquired whether that was the purpose of the meeting.
 Mr. Stinchcombe replied in the affirmative, reading the resolution of the Liberal Association.
 "Let your secretary read the letter sent him," insisted Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Harupp refused to do so, stating that the letter was private property.
 Mr. Stinchcombe inquired why the secretary of the labor party only was interrogated.
 Mr. Ryerson read the letter sent to the Conservative Association, which expressed the purpose of the meeting as being to take action with regard to a candidate.
 Mr. Harupp then consented to read his letter.
 Mr. McEwen submitted that the number of representatives the Labor party was to send to the meeting was not clearly defined. "An equitable representation" was the term used.
 Mr. Reville stated that each party had been called upon to name ten men. Labor had as much right to the ten as either of the others.
 "If Mr. McEwen is right," observed Mr. Brewster, "we are here for no purpose; we can do nothing at this meeting."
 "Mr. Harris stated that he wanted labor well represented, did he not?" queried Mr. Harupp.
 "I found out he said his speech," replied Mr. McEwen.
 "Strange," observed Mr. Harupp. "I was close to you."
 Mr. Stinchcombe declared that the labor party was sitting in numbers and came to the meeting to talk and act man to man.
 "What's Next?"
 "It is up to the Liberal party to say what we are here for," said Mr. Brewster. "They called us here."
 "Are there any candidates now in the field for Government honors?" queried Mr. Muir. "Mr. Cockshutt has withdrawn; Mr. Harris is not yet a candidate. Have the labor men a candidate?"
 Mr. A. G. Brown read a letter from Mr. M. MacBride, expressing his withdrawal from the labor candidacy to further the selection of a fusion candidate.
 Capt. Cornelius read a letter from the president of the G.W.V.A., appealing to all returned soldiers for support of candidates pledged to conscription and the winning of the war.
 "That's the spirit of the War Veterans," he declared. "We are an independent band, to raise up Canada to be a cleaner place to live in, as it was in the past." He appealed to the meeting to select a candidate pledged to the winning of the war.
 "Want Convention."
 Mr. McEwen considered that the selection of a candidate should not rest with 30 men, and moved that a convention of qualified electors be held on Wednesday, November 14.
 "Will Mr. McEwen point out how we would know who were entitled to vote and who not, at such a moment?" queried Mr. Stinchcombe.
 "The plan was to get there first would elect a candidate," observed Mr. Crowley.
 Mr. Ryerson expressed his opinion that the meeting should nominate a candidate, report back to their respective parties and later hold a public meeting for ratification of the nominee.
 Mr. McEwen amended his resolution to call a convention of two representatives for each party from each subdivision of the city and county. Mr. Cooke seconded the motion.
 "As I understand it," said Mr. Reville. "We are here for a set object defined in the resolution passed by the Liberal convention as 'for the purpose of selecting a candidate in support of Union Government.' Either that means what it says or it doesn't. I think it does and that we should go ahead."
 Mr. Harupp moved an amendment that the meeting nominate a candidate.
 "Proposed Nomination."
 Mr. Stinchcombe declared as unwilling to nominate a candidate at the meeting, a power which rested with the public.
 Mr. Greenwood endorsed the latter's remarks, endorsing Mr. McEwen's motion. He considered the percentage of farmers present unfairly small.
 If 30 men could not select a candidate neither could a gathering of 2 representatives from each subdivision, observed Mr. Harupp, who declared that the meeting had been

clearly called for the purpose of selecting a candidate.
 Mr. Brown supported the last speaker's contentions.
 Mr. Muir refused to take responsibility by voting upon any candidate. He thought the meeting merely of a "get together" nature.
 The war situation to-day, he declared, was more serious than ever before, and the people in a more serious frame of mind. A contest in the riding was to be avoided, if possible but the speaker refused to vote on the selection of a candidate.
 "Then what are we here for?" demanded Mr. Brewster.
 Mr. Calbeck agreed with Mr. Muir in a desire to avoid a contest, but favored the nomination of a candidate.
 "This resolution originated at the Liberal convention" observed Mr. Reville, "and the meeting was called to nominate a union candidate."
 "What is your objection to a convention?" queried Mr. McEwen.
 "We are here for a specific purpose," replied Mr. Reville, "and on your initiative."
 "If we do not nominate a candidate, all our labor has been in vain" observed Mr. Brown. "If the Liberals are hedging, why all right."
 The issue, declared Aid Kelly, was the people's not that of 31 men.
 "Is not that a true copy of your letter?" demanded Mr. Reville.
 "I understand the purpose of the meeting to be the forming of a union convention" observed Mr. Bigger.
 "If a candidate were nominated and not approved by the political parties, would all those present vote for the union nominee?" asked Mr. McCormick.
 The labor party, replied Aid Kelly, would not be bound to such a decision.
 "If we select a candidate" declared Mr. Ryerson, "I believe our party will not turn him down. I want to see politics abandoned entirely."
 The vote for nomination of a candidate carried, with 19 hands, 8 showing in opposition.
 W. F. Cockshutt.
 Mr. Brewster nominated W. F. Cockshutt, who for 6 years past represented the riding most adequately, supported union government on all occasions, and had been active in every patriotic movement. Under such circumstances he failed to see a better candidate for union government, an able man, a good speaker one who was poorer because of the war and a member of one of the city's oldest families. Mr. Cockshutt had made nothing out of the war, he had time and talent to devote to the union government, and he would not be a partizan, for during the war his entire energies and efforts lay toward the winning of the war. He knew no good reason for turning Mr. Cockshutt out or for opposing his nomination, except by those desirous of naming someone of different political stripe.
 Mr. Clement seconded the nomination.
 (Continued on Page Five.)

MEANS BEING TAKEN OUT OF THE CLAUSE, WHICH REFERRED TO EXCESSIVE PROFITS ONLY.
 "We are endeavoring to name a man without the votes of the electors," explained Aid Symons. "We must be careful that that man is not a profiteer."
 Mr. Cooke demanded to know the exact purpose of the clause.
 It was perfectly plain to all, declared Mr. Clement; it referred to excessive war profits, and barred one making such.
 "Who is to determine what profits are excessive?" asked Mr. McEwen.
 "Let us insert in the resolution over and above six per cent," suggested Mr. Brown.
 "Can't we have one man who has not made excess profits?" demanded Mr. Harupp.
 Mr. Edwards withdrew his amendment, and clause 3 passed, with the qualification of "excessive profits."
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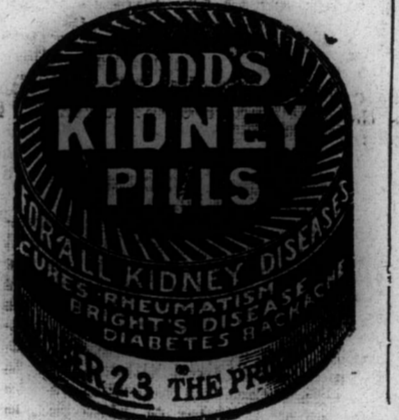
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The Military Service Act, 1917

A REMINDER
 for Class One Men—
 Go to the Post Office Today!

WHY WAIT!

The Proclamation which issued under the Military Service Act calls on all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917, to report for service or claim exemption on or before

November 10th, 1917

All that is needed immediately is for the report or claim to be made on the forms obtainable at any Post Office in Canada, and left with the Postmaster for transmission.

There is nothing to be gained by delay

On the contrary Class One men will avoid the congestion probable on the 8th, 9th and 10th of November, if they perform their duty under the law at once.

Claims for exemption may be made by the Class One man himself, his employer, or by a near relative, but not more than one claim should be made for any one man.

EVERY Man in Class One Must Report for Service or Claim Exemption.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

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COMING TO BRAN.
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WOMEN COMPLA.
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