

N UNIT
EN WELCOME

rows Cheer Men
mp Grant as
Detrain.

D FINE SIGHT

ts Ovation When
ars in Front
and Stand.

o'clock the 348th In-
of the National Army
nt. III. arrived at the
was welcomed by the
Mayor Church and
Russell of the Cana-
Exhibition. Several
afternoon word was
Exhibition to the ef-
ain would be there in
Colonel Barker of the
d his hand and men
several times, but
was late. When at-
received that it had
into station President
rder Borden and a
led down to the train

Marshall, commanding
attalion, was then pre-
turn introduced the of-
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on the train and later
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the band from Colonel

und of the band was
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ance passed the crowd
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lot, sturdy and hard
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novelty to all those
first time, an Ameri-
using the parade step-
evening the battalion
nt of the grand stand
an ovation from thous-
The whole stand rose
nd cheered when the
States entered the ring
marched around the
was paraded in front

TO THE TRADE

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS and THEIR BUYERS VISITING TORONTO THIS WEEK

Letters of advice and lists of quotations from manufacturers inform us that prices are still on the advance. One of the outstanding causes is the demand for textile and knitted goods to clothe **Five Million Soldiers** of the **United States of America**.

Notwithstanding this outlook we will continue our specialty prices for the week ending Saturday, September 7th, 1918, in the following departments:

**Staples and Linens
Dress Goods and Silks**

**Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear**

**Men's Furnishings
House Furnishings**

JOHN MACDONALD & CO., Limited, TORONTO

CANADIANS IN WAR A POWERFUL UNIT

**Sir Robert Borden Speaks
at the Labor Day
Luncheon.**

ATTITUDE OF LABOR

**Senator Robertson, James T.
Gunn and James Suther-
land Are Guests.**

A message of confidence in the fighting power of the Canadian army at the front that will stir the hearts of every true Canadian, that will do much to uphold the morale, and that will enthrall the industrial workers to greater efforts than ever before was contained in a fighting speech made by Sir Robert Borden at the luncheon of the Exhibition yesterday.

One of the largest assemblies since the Exhibition opened, greeted Sir Robert and the honored guests, Senator Robertson, James T. Gunn and James Sutherland. Employers and representatives of the employed, and an urgent plea was made for greater co-operation between the two. When Sir Robert rose to speak, the audience stood and gave three cheers for the prime minister.

An instance of the loyalty of the workers eloquently told of their part in the war, he said, when of the 144,000 men on active service in March last, 257,000 were classed as working men. The speaker was applauded when he explained the necessity for a representative on the British war council, and when reference was made to the inspiring record on the part of India in reducing her war efforts.

Railway Question.

Sir Robert spoke on the railway question, and compared the cost of \$45,000 a mile for the latest railway purchased with \$100,000 per mile for the Intercolonial. "The people must support any government in the matter of government railways," he said, "and there must be no party political interference. This is absolutely essential." In his opinion all the government roads should be under one system, and under corporate management, and for that purpose the Canadian Northern administration should be reorganized.

The splendid achievements of the Canadian army were alluded to, these

being made possible thru the fact that the people were behind the army. In regard to the criticism that too many Canadians were remaining in England, Sir Robert told of the combatants that had been made, and how it was the keenest regret of those who yet remained in England that the opportunity had not been afforded for them to go to France. "There is too much talk in this country about the men who would gladly go to France if they could," he declared.

Important Questions.

"After an absence of three months I found difficult and important questions awaiting determination, and it was not without hesitation that I put aside pressing duties in order that I might be present today," he said.

"To meet a pressing need the allied nations established a supreme war council which meets regularly at Versailles. For the like reason the British prime minister initiated in the autumn of 1916 the imperial war cabinet, in which all the dominions, including India, are represented. Its deliberations are necessarily occupied with matters of grave concern to all parts of the empire in relation to their war effort. Without this opportunity for full and free discussion and deliberation it would be impossible to accomplish essential unity of purpose and of effort. The duty of a prime minister is to centre his efforts on that which chiefly concerns the welfare of his country. No nation of the British commonwealth has been so clearly entitled than Canada to have its voice heard in the deliberations of the imperial war cabinet, and for the time being my duty lay there. Three hundred thousand Canadians in France and Britain would have held the recent war in their hands, and the important deliberations and permitted conclusions vitally affecting them, would have been reached while my country was unrepresented.

"There was no departure from the decision of last year's conference that specially called for that purpose. But one important advance was made; which indeed became inevitable after the constitution of the imperial war cabinet. Its members, dominions, with each other freely and on equal terms around the council board. The British prime minister, who presided during the absence of any Dominion prime minister from the actual meeting of the imperial war cabinet he may communicate direct with the British prime minister, who presides over that cabinet, and he may appoint a minister to attend the imperial war cabinet as his representative. Canada has not made any arrangement to carry out the latter promise, altho Mr. Lloyd George has been informed that Sir Edward Kemp is ready, whenever desired, for any conference or discussion which may assist the government's purpose."

Immigration of Indians.

"Our work in the imperial war conference devoted almost entirely upon my colleagues, but to one question I gave close personal attention, in conjunction with Mr. Calder. Last year's conference accepted the principle of reciprocal regulation of immigration between India and the dominions. That resolution was the result of a personal conference between the representatives of India and of the dominions, which was brought about at my instance. I took it up in the same way this year and an important resolution was passed. The first clause was especially important, because it accepted the principle (for which Canada had contended through) that the government of each dominion and of India is entitled to complete control of the composition of its own population by restriction, if necessary, on migration from any other part of the empire."

"The second clause deals with regulations respecting visits for pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for educational purposes. The third clause provides that Indians already domiciled in other British countries shall be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition that not more than one white and her children shall be admitted for each Indian. Hitherto the admission of wives and children has been prohibited in effect by the laws of Canada, altho it is allowed in other parts of the empire."

"The proposed departure from previous practice is supported by the example of other parts of the em-

pire, is warranted by humane considerations and is fortified by the splendid devotion and loyalty of the Indian people thruout this war. Last year the record of war effort placed before us by the Indian representatives was impressive; but this year the story of achievement and of what is yet to be undertaken is infinitely more inspiring. India is now more than redoubting her war effort which will be no inconsiderable factor in securing victory and peace."

Principle of Preference.

"The action of the British Government in working out the principle of preference which it first accepted in 1917 has led to misunderstanding and controversy. The principle of preference adopted years ago the principle of preference and each has worked out the policy according to its needs and conditions and the ideals of its people. After Great Britain had accepted the principle of preference in 1917 it became necessary for the government to consider the methods by which and the limitations within which that policy could be carried out within the British islands. The conclusions reached by the British Government were embodied in a public statement made by Mr. Long during our recent visit. They were never submitted to or considered by the imperial war conference. The policy was announced as purely a domestic question for the United Kingdom in which Canada was not called upon to interfere and did not interfere. We held ourselves free to work out the problem of preference according to Canada's needs and conditions. For the same reason Canada must avoid any attempt at interference with domestic policy in Great Britain."

"Questions of great moment demand and are now receiving the attention of the government. With one exception the largest railway proprietor in Canada is the Canadian people; and the day may come when there will be no exception. The acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway system was brought about by conditions arising from the war and in my judgment it was the wisest solution of existing difficulties. The system comprises about ten thousand miles of railway of which more than 8,700 miles are in actual operation; and including the \$10,000,000 to be paid for the capital stock, the total cost to the country will be between \$45,000 and \$45,000 per mile. The greater portion of the line runs thru a country which must develop rapidly in the early future. For this reason its future prospects are more favorable than those of the Intercolonial or the Transcontinental. But if we take into account capitalization the comparison is still more favorable to the recently acquired system."

"The government system of railways comprising the Intercolonial Railway, the Prince Edward Island Railway and other small railways in the maritime provinces embraces a total of 1941 miles hitherto known as the government system of railways. It represents a capitalization of more than \$197,000,000 without including interest. That means a capitalization per mile of \$70,666. If, however, interest were included (as it has been included in the capitalization of the Canadian Northern System) the capitalization would exceed \$100,000 per mile. Comparison with the Grand Trunk Pacific is equally striking. It embraces a total of 1748 miles. The total expenditure upon the road, including the rolling stock amounts to about \$180,000,000 or more than \$100,000 per mile. The Transcontinental Railway comprises 1811 miles and its capitalization is \$181,100,000. It represents a capitalization of \$92,000 per mile if interest be omitted and of more than \$112,000 per mile if interest is included."

"The country therefore has embark-

ed upon a wide policy of state ownership under very favorable conditions. Difficult questions at once present themselves as to methods of operation. If the policy of state ownership is to be successful, certain conditions are essential and the people must resolutely support the government in maintaining them. The methods by which the operation of the road is to be carried out must be as efficient as those of any private corporation.

"There must be no party political interference; that would be absolutely fatal to discipline, to efficiency and to success. On the other hand there must remain with the people and parliament almost immediately and they will be based upon the considerations I have mentioned. The total mileage owned by Canada before large, comprising nearly 14,000 miles and reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All the lines included in this mileage should be operated as one system and under one management; this system should not be administered by a department of the government; it should be connected as soon as practicable with steamship lines on both Atlantic and Pacific; and last, but not least, its operation should be kept absolutely free from party political interference. For these reasons and for this purpose the board of the Canadian Northern Railway should be reconstituted in the immediate future."

"I now come to the most important part of my message. For the third time I have had the privilege and honor of seeing the Canadian expeditionary force under arms at the front. Taking into account all the services, including the railway construction corps and the forestry corps, Canada's army in France and Belgium numbers 175,000 men. You know its remarkable achievements this summer. For four weeks our men have been driving the Huns from their strongest positions. They are doing it today. The Canadian army is almost equal in numerical strength to any one of the British armies. The force was never so strong, so formidable or so efficient as it is today. As the events of the war draw to their climax there was never greater need that it should be stronger than it is today. The name of Canada and the record of the Canadian army stood high among all the allied nations. Today they stand higher than ever."

Source of Pride.

"It must be a source of pride to every thoughtful Canadian that not only in the splendid valor and discipline of our infantry, but in all the so-called technical arms of the service Canadian soldiers stand at the very front. In artillery efficiency, in the work of the engineers, in the flying service, in the organization of its magnificent machine gun establishment, in its intelligence service, the Canadian army yields place to none. It is not too much to say that in many of these services Canada is pre-eminent."

"I believe that the machine gun organization of our army serves as an example and model to the British army. The work of the railway construction corps and of the forestry corps has been equally distinguished. Up to the 31st August, nearly 414,000 men have gone overseas in the Canadian army. Do you realize that in this fifth year of the war the Canadian army, in numbers, in efficiency, in morale and in determination, is stronger than ever before? What has made this possible? The resolve of Canada to support and stand by her army, the provision of adequate reinforcements, the maintenance of the army at full strength; these are the factors that have sustained and enhanced the courage, resourcefulness, discipline and devotion of the Canadian soldier. The strength of Canada's purpose reaches its highest expression in the men who hold her battlements; but in the ultimate issue no army can be stronger than the spirit of the people behind it."

"There is complete co-operation and unity of effort between our forces in France and the troops in England, who stand ready to take their place in the line when the call comes. A most thorough system of training has been organized. I have many thousands of soldiers who had recently arrived from Canada. men who have been enlisted

under the Military Service Act. There was but one report as to the spirit which animates them. They are strong in their sense of duty and in their determination to win this war as those who preceded them."

"Much has been said of men remaining in England who should be at the front. I found no evidence of any such condition. Colonel Gunn, a very capable officer, was appointed many months ago to the important duty of coming out from all the various units in Great Britain, including the forestry corps, all men capable of military service at the front. He has gone repeatedly thru every establishment, from headquarters down, and thru every office in each department; he has despatched to France every man fit for military service except a few whose expert knowledge was regarded as essential to the duties they perform. The American Camp."

"After visiting one of the Canadian camps I journeyed in the afternoon to the American camp at Winchester. Six hundred thousand men have passed thru that camp on their way to France. Twenty thousand of them crossed the ocean last May in the same convoy with me. They are of splendid physique, very vigorous, very earnest, very determined. There are one and a half million of them on the other side of the Atlantic, men of the same type as the Canadians. Already they have taught the Germans not only to respect but to dread their fighting qualities. To realize what they have already rendered possible, consider the situation in France as it is today."

"When I reached England early in June the Canadian army was in the front line. It was a well-founded belief that the grand climax of the war was approaching. Before that comes there will be much talk of peace. No inconclusive peace, which would be merely the prelude to another struggle, will be accepted by the men who have borne the burden and made the sacrifice. The issue must be settled now and Germany must learn her lesson once for all. Flaming incense would shrink from the nameless outrages by which she has deliberately degraded the name of humanity; they would blush for the barbarous and brutal cynicism with which she has scorned and broken every decent convention of public law and international usage. Was it for nothing that the Americans went into battle shouting 'Remember the Lusitania'? Was it for nothing that the Huns heard the battle cry, 'Remember the Landover Castle' when the Canadians made their onset? The memory of these things cannot be wiped out in a day or a year, or even a century. There is no desire to crush or humiliate the German people, but they have permitted their rulers to breed them as false, brutal and barbarous; they must prove themselves regenerate before they can be received again on equal terms within the world's commonwealth of decent nations."

Pride in Workmen.

Sir Robert expressed pride in what the workmen of Canada had done in the war, and called attention to the fact that the sacrifices made by the average workman in leaving home without a very great deal of comforts such as others enjoyed. It was not necessary to go farther than Toronto for an example of loyalty, for from the street car men alone 800 had enlisted voluntarily."

"So far as the organization of labor in Canada is concerned, not one single protest has been suggested by any branch that it is relieved from military service. I have heard of no strike, and I am sure that the fact that there has been evidence of labor unrest during the past year. He explained this by saying that the industrial army had increased sixfold since 1914 and that conditions had changed so materially that the larger army found recognition difficult. If they had taken an unwise course it was not because the heart of labor was not sound, but that the

purchasing value of a dollar had decreased.

Both the employer and the employee had made mistakes in the manner of approaching various differences, but this was not the time for inter-ructions, and for that reason the board of conciliation and appeal tri-bunal had been formed. "Labor at home is absolutely behind the boys overseas," he said, but he cautioned tolerance in facing the serious labor problems that were sure to follow the declaration of peace. Labor was not attempting to do more than raising the standards of living as they were before the outbreak of the war."

Attitude of Labor.

James T. Gunn spoke on the attitude of labor towards the war. It recognized Germany's efforts as an attempt to foster uncivilization on the world, and this attempt would be resisted at all costs by labor. Labor's interests were human and all inclusive, and it was sound, clear and sane in its international attitude. It believed in a strong race based on character."

Within eighteen months or two years there would be grave problems to face, with the men returning from the front and about 300,000 war workers out of employment. "We have paid too little attention to the questions that will arise when the war is over," he said.

The war had changed industrial life because of the influx of women, and it would be impossible to go back to the pre-war status. Consequently machinery would have to be set in motion to safeguard the rights of the women as well as the rights of the men. "If this is to be done," he said, "it is essential that the spirit and the sense of industry as in the past must be changed. Employer and employee must realize that they are partners in the service of the community. They must respect each other's rights, for there is a spirit of organization and co-operation coming. Ethical ideas must be observed and encour-

ed if labor is to take its proper place."

James Sutherland, chairman of the Labor Day committee, thanked the president and directors for the consideration given the arrangements for Labor Day. He said there was not another place in the world such working people together. He said a resolution had been passed by his committee in favor of making Labor Day a provincial day, when the crowd that would come would be in keeping with the spirit of the day.

PLAYGROUNDS ATTRACT CROWDS ON LABOR DAY

Earls Court and Carlton playgrounds held the field at the playgrounds of the Exhibition yesterday morning and afternoon, both programs drawing large and admiring crowds. The events for the most part were composed of dances all given in costume.

The number, "How do you do?" was a very appropriate opening selection given by the Earls Court playgrounds, the children dancing very prettily and saluting with the enquiry as to one another's health when they met in the centre. The "Irish Jig," by the Carlton girls, in bright colored costumes, followed. The "Butterfly" dance was gracefully given by Elsie Millership, formerly a member of the Earls Court playgrounds. The "Highland Fling," by Evelyn Williams of Earls Court, was particularly good. A feature of the morning was the "Gavotte," danced with a good deal of old-time grace by Bernadette Koehn and Annie McLarnon of Earls Court.

The afternoon program consisted of 20 numbers given by the same schools. Those in charge were E. R. Duesome, head supervisor, assisted by G. Stone, R. Barwick and Misses G. Bartley, J. Butcher, M. Meadows, Mitchell and A. Welch.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN HOLDS LUCKY PRIZE-WINNING TAG

**Premier Presents it to Charming Young Lady to
Claim Silverware Prize—Duplicate Was
in Possession of American Officer.**

BIG DAY YESTERDAY FOR WILLIAMS' TAG WEARERS AT EXHIBITION

Interest in the Williams novel tag finding contest reached a remarkable height yesterday, when thousands of Exhibition visitors made it a special point to visit the Williams Edison exhibit, just west of the fine arts gallery, to receive one of the Williams tags. Among the visitors and passers-by to receive tags was no less distinguished a personage than the premier, Sir Robert Borden. The premier was on his way to luncheon at the Rosary Hall, just next to the Williams exhibit, when he received his tag. It was while at luncheon that the premier and an American officer of high rank, who also had received a tag, began comparing notes regarding the numbers of their tags, and were obviously pleased to discover they were of the same number, which was 35676.

However, in their modesty, both the premier and the American officer presented their prize-winning tags to two of the charming young ladies on the committee that conducts the Rosary Hall, with the suggestion that the young ladies claim the prizes for their own.

The young ladies appeared proud of the honor. One of them, Miss K. Clarke, selected the half-dozen Rogers silver tea spoons. The other, Miss M. Macdonald, chose the Rogers silver butter knife, pickle fork and sugar spoon.

During the course of the day eight other tag wearers returned to the Williams exhibit to claim their prizes.

One of the holders of Tag No. 14537 was from Hamilton, the other from Toronto. Both selected the half dozen Rogers silver tea spoons. The wearers of No. 12513 also chose the same.

No. 10478, another lucky tag, was held by another visitor from Hamilton, A. Rogers berry spoon and pickle fork and sugar spoon.

Altogether, it was a very enjoyable and satisfactory day for the tag wearers, and while many duplicates eluded the wearers, quite a number intended wearing their tags tomorrow or later in the hope of then locating its duplicate.

The tags are steadily given to any adult visiting the Williams exhibit, just west of the fine arts gallery. You pin the tag to your coat or dress with numbered side out. As soon as you locate the duplicate of your tag, both return to the Williams exhibit, or to the Williams store, 145 Yonge street, and each receives a prize of Rogers silverware, valued from \$7.00 to \$5.00. There is also a grand prize of Rogers silver tea set, valued at \$100.00, to be given to each of the holders of the lucky grand prize tags.

To Keep Fit

The best work is demanded from all at this crisis in the world's history. We can't do our best when the system is full of poisons.

The liver and kidneys must be kept active so that the blood will be properly filtered. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most effective regulators of these important organs.

They will help you to keep well and active and to do your best work.

SOLARINE
FOR
PISTON
PINS