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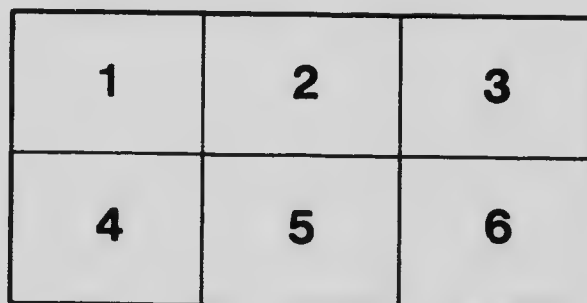
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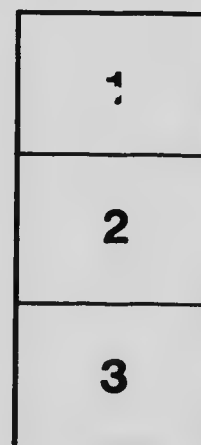
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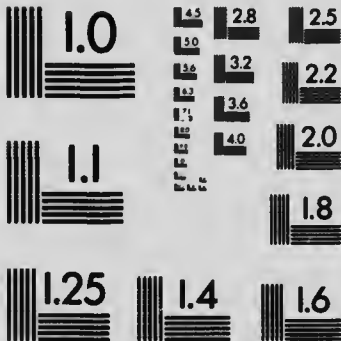
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For Union Government



SIR ROBERT BORDEN
Prime Minister



HON. G. H. MURRAY
Prime Minister of Nova Scotia



C. MACLEAN
in Government



HON. W. S. FIELDING
Ex-Finance Minister Canada.
Now elected by acclamation
for Queens-Shelburne

for Union Government and Victory

For Union Government

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A CALL comes from our country for men. The triumph of British principles can only be won by men. There is no royal road to victory. The fact of the need of more men is now before the Canadian people. The call comes to every man who is in a position to volunteer. **It has well been said that the man who will not defend his country is not the man to enjoy its liberties.** We have a splendid birthright in Canada a freedom which was handed down to us by generations passed away. **Are we, as free men, to jeopardize this freedom?** Can it be contemplated that we are to have the domination of Prussian militarism in this country? **Do not make any mistake, if the young and fit will not go the old will have to go.** Britain never can be beaten. She is fighting for the great principles of honour, justice, and liberty—principles which cannot be crushed; and when the day comes, as it surely will come, when these principles shall triumph and the flag of freedom still floats triumphantly over this country, the proudest thing a man can say will be: "I bore my part, I did my bit in the great crisis for my King and Country."

(From the speech of Hon. G. H. Murray at Halifax, July 29th, 1915).

UNION GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The following candidates, who have been duly nominated, are officially recognized and endorsed as the candidates of the Union Government in Nova Scotia:—

Annapolis, Digby.....	A. L. DAVIDSON
Antigonish, Guysborough.....	WILLIAM A. WELLS
Cape Breton South and Richmond.....	JOHN C. DOUGLAS
	ROBERT H. BUTTS
Cape Breton North and Victoria....	JOHN McCORMICK
Colchester.....	HON. F. B. McCURDY
Cumberland.....	EDGAR N. RHODES
Halifax.....	HON. A. K. MACLEAN
	PETER F. MARTIN
Hants.....	H. B. TREMAINE
Inverness.....	THOMAS GALLANT
Kings.....	Sir ROBERT BORDEN
Lunenburg.....	J. W. MARGESON
Pictou.....	ALEX. MCGREGOR
Queens-Shelburne.....	HON. W. S. FIELDING
Yarmouth, Clare.....	E. K. SPINNEY

Colchester...HON. F. B. McCURDY
Inverness...THOMAS GALLANT

The Premiers of all the provincial governments in Canada, excepting the province of Quebec, are supporting Union Government.

REPRESENTATIVE LIBERALS WHO HAVE JOINED THE UNION GOVERNMENT.

HON. N. W. ROWELL

Mr. Rowell was Provincial Liberal leader in Ontario. He holds the office of President of the Privy Council in the Union Government.

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, K. C.

Mr. Guthrie represented South Wellington, Ontario, in the last parliament. He is one of Ontario's ablest public men. He is Solicitor-General in the Union Government.

HON. S. C. MEW BURN

Major General Mewburn is a military officer of ripened experience. He is Minister of Militia and Defence in the Union Government.

HON. C. C. BAILLANTYNE

Mr. Baillantyne, of Montreal, is one of the foremost business men of Canada. He is Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Union Government.

HON. A. L. SIFTON

Mr. Sifton was Prime Minister of Alberta. He is Minister of Customs in the Union Government.

HON. J. A. CALDER

Mr. Calder was Minister of Railways and Highways in the Saskatchewan Government. He is Minister of Immigration and Colonization in the Union Government.

HON. T. A. CRERAR

Mr. Crerar is a leading Manitoba farmer and president of the Western Grain Growers' Association. He is Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government.

HON. F. B. CARVELL

Mr. Carvell has had long Parliamentary experience and is the leader of New Brunswick Liberals. He is Minister of Public Works in the Union Government.

HON. A. K. MACLEAN

Mr. Maclean is well known throughout Nova Scotia as one of the most responsible and trusted leaders of the Liberal party. He is Chairman of the important Cabinet Committee which is charged with the policies of domestic reconstruction.

**LEADING LIBERAL NEWSPAPERS IN EVERY
PROVINCE ARE SUPPORTING THE
UNION GOVERNMENT.**

Among others are the following:—

Toronto Globe
Toronto Star
Winnipeg Free Press
Hamilton Times
Regina Leader
Halifax Chronicle
St. John Telegraph
Winnipeg Tribune
Brantford Expositor
Woodstock Sentinel-Review
Kingston Whig
St. John Globe
Vancouver Sun
Victoria Times
Calgary Albertan
Moose Jaw Times
Guelph Mercury
Ottawa Citizen
St. John Times

HON. G. H. MURRAY'S STIRRING APPEAL TO NOVA SCOTIANS TO SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT.

Union Gov-
ernment a
wise move

"I have long held the opinion that a Union or National government organized and carried out on lines alike fair and honorable to both of the great parties in this country had very much to commend it. I know it is the desire of the Canadian people to discharge their full duty in the great crisis which confronts the Empire and, as Canadian problems were never greater or more perplexing than at the present, I believe it is wisdom in propounding policies on such important matters to have the judgment of representative men of both political parties.

Mr. Murray
conscientiously
supports Union
Government

"A few months ago, I expressed the opinion that it was extremely difficult for any partisan government to hope to give Canada a vigorous and intelligent war policy and it was absolutely necessary to have this if Canada was to do her best. While in Ottawa recently, I was asked by Sir Robert Borden to join the government about to be founded, but while I expressed my general sympathy with the movement, I pointed out to him the difficulties which I personally felt prevented me from joining the government. While I unhesitatingly offered the co-operation of the provincial government of Nova Scotia to any representative National government organized. I conscientiously felt for many reasons that the general interests of Canada and of the province would at the present stage be best served by one of the federal members having the confidence of the Liberals of their province entering such a government. This view then expressed was confirmed when I consulted the Liberals of this Province. I am pleased to observe that Sir Robert Borden has adopted the course I have referred to and has invited Hon. A. K. Maclean, a leading member of the federal house, who has won for himself a position of prominence, to join the National government.

"Mr. Macdon is thoroly representative of Nova Scotia Liberalism, is actuated by a profound sense of public duty and will, I know, bring great personal energy to bear upon the solution of any problems with which I may be confronted. He has undertaken no public duty that he has not discharged in a manner worthy of himself and the province he represents. His action in accepting a seat in the Cabinet has my cordial approval.

Nova Scotia
Liberalism
Able
Represented

"I admit this is not a time for recrimination, but perhaps it is well to say frankly that there was much in the record of the Conservative party which did not meet with the approval of Liberals. It is felt that legislation has been enacted and a policy pursued which has strained party feeling to the utmost and on all these questions Sir Wilfrid Laurier voiced the opinion of the party of which he is the distinguished leader. I am quite sure that it is a matter of regret to the Liberals of Nova Scotia that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not participating in the National government, for no province is he held in higher esteem than he is by the Liberals of this province.

"Sir Wilfrid's attitude on conscription did not voice the general sentiment in Ontario and the western provinces, altho no man could have more generously supported all other measures for war purposes. This difference of opinion on conscription was the only indication that there was not entire harmony with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership. **All wellwishers for Canadian unity will regret that Quebec liberals have declined to co-operate in the National government.** With differences on the conscription issue settled, I would hope that the Liberals of Quebec will yet be able to join with the Liberals of the other provinces in the maintenance of Canadian unity and our common purpose in the war.

Regret that
Quebec
Liberals are in
the wrong

"I realize that the formation of a National government presents many difficulties; in my judgment, you cannot extinguish party lines in this country. They will exist and their existence will, even under a National government, continually present difficulties which will require patience and perhaps courage in adjusting.

Nova Scotia
Liberals urged
to Support
Union
Government

"It is not too much of a sacrifice to ask our party men while war is on, to forget as far as possible the issues which separate them under normal conditions. I do not ask that criticism, if deserving, shall be withheld, I do not expect nor do I look for perfect unanimity and harmony, but I do ask the liberal party of Nova Scotia to do its utmost in this direction.

"This is no easy matter for those holding diametrically opposing views to harmonize those even in a National government. But when two parties have come together, as is largely the case at the present time, there must be an exercise of patience, of forbearance and certainly no effort be made to achieve party advantage. **A new system of government is on trial.** Its success will depend on the honor and fair dealing of both of the great political parties.

The Crisis is
Great; the
Purpose is
Grand and
Worthy

"By the present action, the Liberal party of Canada, does not eliminate itself, nor sacrifice aught of its honored principles, nor by co-operation in government with party opponents in the present grave crisis will it be in any way prejudiced. It will hold itself in readiness to aid in the solution of all the main issues that under ordinary conditions divide the parties.

"**A national government is created for one grand purpose, that of achieving co-operative and Dominion-wide effort in this great issue to put our whole unfettered strength into the present conflict and use our best efforts to co-ordinate to that end all the energies and all the activities of the Nation.**"

G. H. MURRAY.

HON. W. S. FIELDING GIVES NOVA SCOTIANS COGENT REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD SUP- PORT UNION GOVERNMENT.

Hon. A. K.
Maclean's
Course
Approved.

"With a full knowledge of the circumstances leading up to the offer of the position to him, I approve of the action of Hon. A. K. Maclean in accepting a seat in the Union cabinet.

"I am not surprised to find that the first thought of most Nova Scotia Liberals has been

that no Liberal from the province should enter the cabinet. Not only differences of former years, but differences of very recent date, seemed to make any union of the two parties very difficult. I believe, however, that when they have had opportunity of **carefully considering the situation**, the Liberals of the province will approve of Mr. Maclean's action.

"The positive announcements in the press that Hon. Mr. Murray had agreed to take a seat in the cabinet were shell-shocks to many Liberals. These announcements were, as I know, entirely unauthorized and incorrect. Mr. Murray at no time gave any assurance that he would accept the place offered him. He agreed to give consideration to a **proposal, pressed upon him by prominent members of the liberal party in Ontario and the Western Provinces** and to consult his friends in Nova Scotia concerning it.

Premier
Murray's
Approval

"Prominent western Liberals, however, notwithstanding their very different action at the recent Winnipeg convention, came out in favor of a Union government. Under the leadership of Liberals of recognized high standing in the prairie provinces the movement made rapid progress. A large section of the Ontario Liberals supported it. New Brunswick Liberals followed a little later. Thus **THERE WAS FORMED A MINISTRY THAT COULD VERY PROPERLY BE DESCRIBED AS A UNION GOVERNMENT**, since it included, with the premier and his Conservative colleagues, eminent members of the Liberal party from Ontario, New Brunswick, and every western province, except British Columbia. In British Columbia Liberals of equally representative character gave the movement their support. That there is in all these provinces some dissent from the action of the Liberal leaders referred to, is quite true. But there is no reason to doubt that in all these provinces—all but one of them dominated by Liberals—public opinion is favorable to the foundation of the Union government. **What then, should the Nova Scotia Liberals do? If they refuse to have any part in the government, they will isolate themselves**

Liberals from
Province after
Province sup-
port Union
Government.

from the liberalism of the rest of the Dominion, excepting the province of Quebec.

The Situation
in Quebec
most
regrettable

"The situation in that province is most regrettable, not only as respects present affairs, but also as respects the future of the Dominion. It is a situation which calls for moderation and restraint of criticism and the avoidance of anything that can tend to accentuate differences which have arisen between our fellow-citizens of that province and those of other parts of the Dominion.

Why Nova
Scotia Lib-
erals are
Tardy in
Support.

"In Nova Scotia, perhaps, more than in any other of the English provinces, there has usually been very hearty co-operation with the Liberals of Quebec. The broad-minded people of Nova Scotia refused to be influenced by the cries which were too often raised against Quebec Liberals. In no province other than his own has Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a wider or more loyal support than in Nova Scotia. In no province is there a warmer regard for him personally or a higher appreciation of his services to Canada and to the Empire. It is the warmth of this attachment which, along with other causes, makes Nova Scotia Liberals so reluctant to assent to the formation of any cabinet of which he is not the head.

"But that frankness which he has always valued and encouraged in his relations with his friends necessitates recognition of the fact that what I may call "**the Quebec attitude**" towards some war measures is not in harmony with the public opinion of the other provinces. A difference of opinion on these war questions is unavoidable.

"I hope to find that the difference is confined to these questions and that all Liberals will remain free to heartily co-operate again with Sir Wilfrid and the Quebec Liberals in the maintenance of Liberal principles on the many important questions which at this moment are pushed aside by the paramount interest of the prosecution of the war to a successful ending.

Nova Scotia
Liberals should
Support the
Union
Government.

"It is my judgment that in this crisis both the public interests and the ultimate good of the liberal party will be promoted by the co-operation of the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces with the Liberals of Ontario and the West who have deemed it their duty to par-

participate in the formation of the Union government. Holding this view, I approve of the action of Mr. Maclean in entering the Cabinet.

"It is no easy or pleasant duty that he is undertaking. It is a service of much labor and anxiety, in which he is likely to meet many difficulties. I know that he takes up the burden with a patriotic purpose. I feel that he should receive the sympathy and support of Liberals in the trying situation

"The vigorous prosecution of Canada's part in the war is the avowed object for which the Union government has been formed. It is to be presumed that the government will not bring forward any measures beyond what are reasonably necessary for the prosecution of the war, or required by war conditions. To such measures all Liberals should be prepared to give a cordial support. If other measures are devised which are at variance with Liberal principles, I am satisfied that Mr. Maclean will not remain in the cabinet to support them.

"I see no reason why the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces should not be willing to support the new government in measures for the prosecution of the war, while reserving their freedom of action as respects the many questions on which Liberals and Conservatives have differed in the past and will probably have to differ in the future."

W. S. FIELDING.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S LETTER TO THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION OF QUEENS-SHELBURNE, ASKING THEM TO GIVE HON. W. S. FIELDING UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.

"Referring to the conversation which I had at Halifax with you and the other gentlemen of the committee which was appointed by the Liberal-Conservative convention of Liverpool, I now venture to repeat what at that time I urged upon the committee.

"The Union government has been formed with the sincere desire and purpose of bringing

Why a Union
Government

together, in one administration, representative men of both political parties, with the special representation of agriculture and of labor. The task was a difficult one, but it has been successfully accomplished, altho further additions to the government will be necessary in the immediate future.

Mr. Fielding's
Adherence
Important to
All Canada

Our Duty:
Your Duty in
this Solemn
Hour.

Mr. Fielding
to receive an
Acclamation.

"Mr. Fielding has taken a strong stand in support of Union government, and his long and notable connection with public affairs as a member of the Liberal party makes his adherence to the cause of Union most important in its influence thruout the Dominion. I realize your circumstances alluded to in your letter, which have naturally created embarrassment and aroused certain irritation among the conservatives of Queens and Shelburne. In this solemn hour it is our bounden duty to overlook all such matters, and to take such action as may be conducive to the commonwealth, therefore, I desire to urge upon you, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, that there should be no opposition by the Liberal-Conservative party to Mr. Fielding in the constituency for which he has been nominated. If Mr. Fielding accepting, as he does, the principle of Union government, and undertaking to give it a reasonable support, should be opposed by members of the party of which I have been the acknowledged leader in federal affairs for more than sixteen years, the effect of such action would be deplorable thruout the whole Dominion.

"It is, therefore, my most earnest hope that, having regard to the greater issues that are involved in this election, which concerns the future of our country and of the whole Empire, all personal or party antagonism will be laid aside, and that Mr. Fielding will be returned by acclamation as the member for the constituency of Queens-Shelburne. In taking this course my friends in Queens-Shelburne will act in accordance with the best traditions and the highest ideals of the historic party to which they adhere.

"Believe me, yours faithfully,

R. L. BORDEN.

It will be observed that the Conservative party in Queens-Shelburne acted on Sir Robert Borden's advice and Hon. Mr. Fielding is returned by acclamation.

Sir Robert Borden wrote a similar letter to the Conservatives of New Brunswick, asking for the election of Hon. F. B. Carvell by acclamation. His request was willingly acceded to.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT BORDEN AT THE MASS UNIONIST MEETING, HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 14th.

"What is the situation? The need for reinforcements is insistent, compelling, imperative. Do we fully appreciate the meaning and effect of what is taking place in Russia and in Italy? There never was greater necessity to summon our sternest resolve and to gird on our fullest strength. In the British Islands and especially in France they are much in advance of us in the organization and utilization of the nation's human energy. **The terrible need** for reinforcements can be met. But, even with **the best speed** that can be made **we shall barely be in time.** Yes, it is seriously proposed that with Canadian divisions depleted at the front—and remember that a division when thus depleted ceases to be an effective fighting unit until reinforced—it is proposed that, with divisions depleted at the front, we are to wait until parliament is summoned, until a bill for a "referendum" is passed and until the referendum shall have been held and the verdict of the people pronounced'

Why Reinforcements are a terrible Need.

How Can a Referendum Help?

"This is a war in which the last hundred thousand men may mean Victory, the lack of them Defeat. Make no mistake about it! The proposal for a referendum has but **one meaning.** It means that the Canadian forces at the front shall be left to their fate, without support and without reinforcements. Whether that be the purpose is immaterial; that beyond question will be the result. It would be hailed

Shall we Desert Our Men Now in Flanders?

with great joy and not a little mirth by the German Higher Command. Can we doubt that if any effort on their part can bring about such a consummation it will not be spared?

The Great
National
Purpose—
Greater Than
Any Party.

"So earnestly did I desire the formation of an administration with the broadest possible basis of representation, that I should willingly and even gladly have stood aside if it had proved necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose. There may be those in the party with which I have been associated who would regard this as a reproach to me. I should consider myself unworthy of its best traditions if I had been animated by any other ideal or any other thought. In the awful conditions which confront the world today, why should the political future of any individual or the political fortunes of any party stand for one moment across the path of a great national purpose.

Sustain the
Men in
Canada's
First Line of
Defence.

"The policies of the government have been set forth in two messages already addressed to the Canadian people. Tonight it is not in my heart to dwell upon them, for the message which I must give you is the over-mastering necessity of sustaining the men who hold Canada's first line of defence on the western front. They have gone forth voluntarily in the flower of their youth, to undertake this duty which daily calls them to bivouac with death. The soil of France and Belgium is hallowed by the graves of our dead. It the task to which these consecrated their lives in the last sacrifice remains unaccomplished, shall we not stand silent, ashamed and humiliated before those who return?

Even the
Dead
Beckon You
to Your Duty

"Not from the living alone, but from the fallen also, comes to Canada, their beloved and benign mother, the call for aid. Their appeal, whether from the quick or the dead, tells you more eloquently than any words of mine, that there is presently but one issue, one supreme issue,

before the Canadian people. Shall Canada's effort in this war be **maintained or withdrawn?** Shall the Canadian Army Corps at the front be **supported or deserted?** Such is the issue. I speak with all the earnestness of the most intense conviction—I speak as one upon whom very heavy and trying responsibilities have been imposed during the past three years, responsibilities that would gladly have been laid aside except for the silent appeal from the trenches. **The responsibility is now yours.** It rests upon **each of you,** men and women. I pray that it may be so fulfilled as to justify the sacrifice bravely and voluntarily endured on many a battle-field in France and Belgium by those whom Canada has sent forth in this awful struggle against the most relentless, brutal and powerful militarism that ever threatened to bring the world within the orbit of its accursed tyranny."

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. A. K. MACLEAN AT THE MASS UNIONIST MEETING, HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 14th.

"Many things have happened in this country and in many countries of the world since the outbreak of the war. We have gone thru travail and sorrow. Thousands of Canadian soldiers lie buried in Flanders fields, where grow the poppies between the crosses row on row. There are griefs which cannot be concealed; there are tears which cannot be dried; there are hearts which cannot be comforted. I cannot enumerate all the things that have happened and which justify my saying to you tonight that **we are living under strange and unusual conditions;** that the political interests of this country are in a different condition from what they ever were in your life time and in mine, and that therefore we must view them from an entirely new angle. Every elector and every citizen of Canada must realize that he will be able on election day to exercise the privilege of the franchise in such manner as to reflect credit on himself and do justice to his country.

"You
Should Vote
for the Union
Government."

A Supreme
Effort in Our
Great Cause.

"In view of these conditions, ladies and gentlemen, is it a strange thing to you that there should occur some wrenching, some destruction of the party alignments? Is it not desirable that there should be a **softening of party feeling** in this province and thruout Canada having regard to the circumstances and to the world wide conditions which I have endeavored to enumerate to you. What more natural than that there should be an effort on the part of men in both parties in this country to bring about real national unity? What more natural than that some men of both parties should urge their fellow countrymen to pool their hearts and their intellects so that we might be able to make a **supreme effort** in the great cause in which we are interested and so that we might best deal with all national interests?

National, not
Party Service
is Demanded.

"I know that I am the subject of much criticism from my old political friends and supporters in this constituency and in other constituencies thruout the province. It would be very difficult for one to bear the taunts and the criticism which he hears if he did not believe that the position he had taken was sound and right.

"I consented to take office in this Union government for a **definite reason** and for a fixed purpose. I did not reach the conclusion that I did because I had any desire for office. If I had **consulted merely my personal feelings** I would have remained out. Nor did I enter the Union government for the purpose of leaving or destroying my own party, or helping the Conservative party. I did not leave my political leader or my political principles. I simply agreed to join a Union government along with other liberals—a government that I believe will be non-partizan and which is designed for the **purpose of rendering National, not party service**. That is my creed, and I hope that the ladies and gentlemen that I address tonight will believe that I was actuated by no other motives.

"Sir Robert Borden did not deliberately and maliciously sit down to organize a Union government so as to bring about the absolute destruction of the two great historical political parties of this country. He has disclosed to you his motive in the organization of this coalition government, and I am bound to say to you, having some knowledge of the events leading up to that conclusion, that **I believe he is absolutely sincere** in the statement which he has made.

Tribute to
Sir Robert
Borden.

"I want to accentuate further what Sir Robert Borden said this evening. The people generally have it in their mind that the Military Service Act is an entirely new piece of legislation. Now, that is erroneous. In substance and in principle we have had this legislation on our Statute books since Confederation. Under that statute every man between the ages of 20 and 60 was liable to military service. Not only that, but the men subject to service under that act were liable to be called upon to perform service abroad if need be. I want to read to you the section of the Militia Act which has reference to that point: 'The Governor-in-council may place the militia or any part thereof on active service anywhere in Canada and also beyond Canada for the defense thereof at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency.' Therefore, I say that the Military Service Act is not substantially a new piece of legislation; it is simply amendatory of the Militia Act and I submit to you that the amendment was amply justified. You could not, for the purpose of mobilizing forces, call out every male person in the country between the ages of 20 and 60. **The policy of selection was sound, fair, and in every respect preferable** to the provisions of the Militia Act. I would ask you, therefore, to remember that this Act, which is so much questioned by many people today, after all has been the law of the country since confederation—perhaps its conception antedated confederation in some of the provinces—and that all that was done by the Military Service Act was **the making of the**

The Military
Service Act
not a New
Piece of Leg-
islation.

Militia Act more serviceable, more effective and more just in its terms and in its application.

Canada is in
Danger.

"I should like to impress that upon this audience tonight. I should like to ask you who are here to realize that we are fighting for ourselves, that we are fighting for Canada. In that fight we are associated with a great many other nations, but if people would realize that our country is in danger, that the lives of our own citizens are in peril, they would have a clearer conception of the gravity of the situation and their minds would be centered more intensely and profoundly upon the issue than I fear they are today.

The Danger
is as if the
Enemy Were
on Our Soil.

"But let me remind you once more that we are at war; this country is at war just as much as is Belgium or France. True, the fighting line is not here and we have been saved the sorrow of actual conflict on our soil. The British fleet, that herald of mercy, as well as of might, has protected us from actual invasion, but it is not difficult to imagine that Canadian soil is across the seas and is in France or Belgium. We are at war just as much as if the contest were being waged on our own soil, and I ask you would you say to me that if war was actually taking place on Canadian soil you would display a lack of interest? I say that our danger and our peril is just as great today as if the enemy were actually on our soil, contesting with our people for the sovereignty and possession of this country.

Government
not for Party
but for the
Nation.

"I hope that Union government will appeal to the electors of this county more and more as the days go by. I think that if the electors will give a little reflection, a little thought, a little study to the matter, the feeling in favour of Union government will grow and develop daily and that by election day everybody will be either whole heartedly with the government or at least a little sympathetic for this new political experiment, this endeavor to govern the country not for party, but for the Nation."



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