

The Union Advocate

Public Works
Professional Dept. 4 Bpm 16

VOL. 1

NEWCASTLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1917

NO. 49

What About a New Pair of Skates This Fall?

We have a good line, Prices range from \$.75c to \$5.00. Come in and see them

D. W. STOTHART Newcastle, N. B.

PALMER BRAND SHOE PACKS

The Old Reliable Long Wearing Oil Tanned Footwear

Why not have Something Dependable?

They cost no more than uncertain makes that have no reputation back of them, and our prices on these goods will meet and in some cases even beat the big mail order houses.

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THE HARNESS AND SHOE-PACK MAN

Persian Ivory Toilet Ware

A Brush, Comb and Tray make a satisfactory start and other pieces can be added later.

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Offers itself as good suggestions for XMAS GIFTS

H. WILLISTON & CO.

JEWELERS

ESTABLISHED 1889

NEWCASTLE

Reasonable Prices on a Good Assortment of

Men's and Women's Fur Coats
Sheep Skin Lined and Mackinaw Coats
Winter Robes, Horse Blankets, Sleighs,
Driving Harness and Work Harness

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Newcastle - Tracadie - Rogersville - Neguac

Now Over \$200,000

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Nov 26	\$3,850
Walter Amy:	
Nov 21	250
Nov 24	600
Nov 27	7550
The Banks	8,400
	3,700
Total for Newcastle	27,200
Nelson:	
G. P. Eurchill	
Nov 22	7,350
Nov 25	2,300
	9,650
Derby:	
Robt W Robertson	250
John Betts	
Nov 24	850
Nov 26	750
	1,600
J. J. Clarke	
Nov 24	2,600
Ludlow:	
H. McClosky	
Nov 24	100
Nov 27	300
	400
Blissfield:	
Dr John Weir	
Nov 22	500
Nov 26	400
	900
North Esk:	
John Alward	
Nov 24	900
	900
Conversions	\$43,500
Previous total	171,525
Total to date	\$215,525

SUTHERLAND-DUNN
A very interesting event took place at St. Patrick's Church, Nelson, on Monday morning at ten o'clock, when Miss Teresa Dunn, daughter of Mr John Dunn, became the wife of Mr J. B. Sutherland, of Redbank.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white georgette crepe with silver trimmings, black hat and Hudson seal coat and entered the church to the strains of wedding march played by Miss Margaret Sullivan, of Newcastle. Rev. Father Power performed the ceremony. The young couple were unattended, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gillis of Newcastle were witnesses. After the ceremony breakfast was served at the bride's home to immediate friends of contracting parties, after which Mr and Mrs Sutherland left for a short honeymoon trip to Halifax. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, the wedding was a very quiet one. The young couple are very popular in Nelson, where the groom is foreman of Sullivan's mill.

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Grand Division Meeting Here

Seventieth Session of N. B. Hold Successful Meeting

The seventieth annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of N. B. met here last night with large attendance of delegates. Following committees were appointed:

Credentialed—H. C. Stotart, R. C. Tingley

Finance and Audit—Rev. W. P. McVie, R. C. Tingley, F. H. Rouse

Resolutions—Rev. B. H. Thomas, H. E. Cook, W. H. Anderson

State of the Order—Rev. H. H. Stewart, E. S. Hennigan, H. H. Stuart

Following officers were elected:

G. W. R.—James Falconer, Newcastle

G. W. A.—F. H. Ruse, Corn Hill (re-elected)

Grand Scribe—Rev. W. R. Robinson

St. John (re-elected for 9th year)

Grand chaplain—Local Preacher, W. H. Anderson, McKee's Mills

G. Cond.—H. C. Stotart, Douglas-town

G. Sentinel—H. E. Cook, Dorchester

G. Patron—H. H. Stuart, Newcastle (re-elected)

Grand Organist—Mrs. A. B. Leard, Newcastle

The second session opened this morning.

Methodist Quarterly Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Chatham District was held Tuesday afternoon and evening at Harcourt.

The committee appointed to visit weak circuits reported progress.

A communication was read from the General Secretary asking that all Quarterly Boards take a vote at the February meeting on the question of extending the pastoral term. It was agreed that such vote should be taken immediately after Sunday, Feb. 24th. The consensus of opinion of the meetings was that the extension of the pastoral term beyond our years should not be made a rule but should be optional as recommended by the Church Union Committee.

A favorable report was given of missionary activity in the district.

On invitation, H. H. Stuart, a Local preacher of the Newcastle circuit, read a paper on Socialism, explaining the principles and aims of the movement, and its relation to the teaching of the Old and New Testaments, and giving something of its history and the numerical standing of its adherents in the various countries of the world.

The paper was very favorably discussed by Revs. Wm. Lawson, Dr. Squires, J. J. Pinkerton and G. A. Ross, and a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

Economy Sale

For Every Member of the Family
OPENS
SATURDAY DEC. 8
You cannot afford to miss these Holiday Reductions.
Many great values will be offered for your choice.
Watch for our page advertisement in next week's issue.
A. D. FARRAH & CO.

Food Service Committee

Met in Town Hall on Tuesday Afternoon—Pledge Cards to be Distributed

A meeting of the Committee on Food Service which was appointed at the close of Professor Kierstead's lecture of last week was held in the Town Hall Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. H. H. Sinclair presiding. Mr. J. D. Keane was appointed secretary. There were present besides Mrs. G. G. Stotart, Mrs. McEvey, Miss Hennessy and Hon. Donald Morrison. Mr. H. H. Stuart was unable to attend.

It was decided to make an earnest effort to arouse interest in the work of the committee by soliciting the co-operation of public spirited citizens in an effort to place before the general public the imperative need of conserving the food supply of the country. A proposal to request the local clergy to mention these matters to their congregations met with general approval, as did also a suggestion to have speakers address the public at the Opera House during the evening performance of the week following. Hon. Donald Morrison consented to secure a list of speakers. A number of ladies was appointed for the work of distributing the pledge cards which will arrive in due time. Readers of the Advocate are earnestly requested to give serious thought, during these days, to the matter of the conservation of food and to aid in rendering the work of the committee as effectual as possible.

L. O. L. OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of Wycliffe L. O. L. No. 82, Douglasstown, Nov. 15th, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

W. M. Thomas Vye;
D. M. James Ahearn
Chap., David G. Bass;
R. S. Herbert C. Russell;
F. S. Willis McKeenzie;
Treas., John Anderson;
D. of C., Clifford Jessard;
Lecturer, Hugh Kirkpatrick;
Committeemen—Frederick Grey, (Foreman) Robert Grey, Kendall Wood, Geo. Wood, Charles Williston.

Rev. Mr. Lawson agreed generally with the propositions laid down by the speaker. He had read the "Christian Socialism" for ten years and like it very much. The seeds of Socialism were certainly in the Bible as the speaker said. The Mosaic code had no equal for humanitarian precepts. A truly Christian nation would tolerate no such inequalities as now exist. With Christian Socialism he heartily agreed. For irreligious Socialists, of which there appeared to be many, he had no use. With Karl Marx's anti religious teachings he could not agree.

Mr. Stuart said he accepted Karl Marx as his master in economics, but acknowledged no obligation to accept Marx's ideas on religion.

Rev. Dr. Squires said he was much pleased with the paper. He believed that the socialism of the future would be eclectic—drawn from the best platforms and systems of today. He did not believe in the industrial competitive system. It was against the moral law. It denied equal opportunity to all. All should have equal opportunities to expand mentally, physically and spiritually. It is the great industrial machine today men's thoughts were suppressed.

(Continued on page 4)

HAPPY HOUR

DON'T OVERLOOK THESE EXTRA GOOD ONES NEXT WEEK—Mollie King, Viola Dana, Gladys Hulette are certain to attract you, but what about Virginia Pearson, Mary Pickford and Fatty Arbuckle? They are some of the best attractions on the screen today. Some stars, eh?

MANY OF YOU WILL BE LONGING TO SEE "THE LITTLE AMERICAN"—The great American patriotic photoplay is going to create a whole lot of enthusiasm among our regular patrons who are sure to see it and sometime comers are going to plead with us to bring it back, but it isn't likely it can be done

MONDAY

Mollie King and Creighton Hale
In the first episode of Pathe's Great Serial
'The Seven Pearls'
First Chapter in Three Reels also special selected program.

Admission 10 Cents

TUESDAY

Viola Dana
In a Metro Wonderplay entitled
'God's Law and Man's'
An adaptation of the famous play of the same title. Viola Dana starred in this play is a delighted admixture of comedy and drama that brings both smiles and tears.
Drew Comedy Extra

Admission 10c and 15 Cents

WEDNESDAY

Gladys Hulette
In a Gold Rooster Photoplay entitled
'The Streets of Illusion'
A delightful drama produced by Thanhouser Co. in which the above star is seen at her very best.
Gladys Hulette is becoming a strong favorite here.

Admission 10 Cents

THURSDAY

Virginia Pearson
In a William Fox Production entitled
'A Royal Romance'
The story is one which is "different" and is of tremendous interest, entertaining and is wonderfully acted by one of the finest actresses of the screen today.

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FRIDAY-SATURDAY

Mary Pickford
in The
"Little American"
Probably you've heard about this picture. This timely and tremendous spectacle will make the roars of earlier triumph simmer down to mere echoes of a forgotten past in the glamour of a bigger day.
An Artcraft Franco-American Adventure

Admission 10c and 20c

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An Artcraft Franco-American Adventure
Admission 10c and 20c

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY HAD GOOD YEAR

Fair Was a Success.—Interesting Results of
Potato Plots.—Directors Elected

The annual meeting of Agricultural Society No 122 was held in the Town Hall, Newcastle, Wednesday afternoon, Nov 21st, the president, Howard Whiston, presiding.

President's Report
The President's report was as follows: In presenting this, the President's annual report, we find that conditions facing us are about the same as last year.

The war is still dragging on with the end not in sight, and the government is looking to the farmers for increased production to support our army in the field and make up the shortage in Europe. It is very gratifying to the Directors to know that such an effort was made by our members to increase the amount of wheat grown in this section and although the season was very unfavorable, the majority of those who sowed wheat had very favorable returns and we only trust that the season of 1918 will see the wheat average in North and South Esk doubled.

Hay was an 'exceptionally' large crop, while potatoes and oats were a fair average, so that, taking the season all through, it has been very favorable to the farmer.

The Directors imported one car of Basic Slag and three cars of ground limestone, which were distributed to the members at cost.

We also held a Fair at Whitneyville the first week in October, which we are pleased to report, was a decided success, and we hope to make a Fair for our Society an annual event.

In regard to the finances of the Society, they are in a good healthy state, and our Secretary-Treasurer will give you a detailed statement in his report.

Respectfully submitted,
H. Whiston, President
The Secretary-Treasurer, (G. G. Stothart) submitted his report for the year as follows:

Receipts	
1916	
Dec 1—Cash on hand	\$116.57
Membership dues	73.00
Sale of Bull	55.00
1 car slag, 3 cars lime,	
51 bushels seed oats,	
100 lbs bluestone	989.21
Interest	1.04
	\$1234.82
Expenditure	
John S Mullin, delegate	
expenses	\$10.00
Slag, lime and oats	940.75
Fred Sobey, expenses, care of	
bull	18.00
M. Pub Co., advertising	3.70
Horse hire	4.00
Prize list of exhibition	114.05
	\$1090.50
Balance in bank	144.32

These reports were received and adopted.

The following Directors were elected for ensuing year, on recommendation of the Nominating Committee—Hiram Whitney, John D Goodfellow and James Young:

Coun Michael O'Shaughnessy, Craplin Island Road; John D Goodfellow, South Esk; John McColm, North Esk; James Young, Whitneyville; Wm Taylor, South Esk; John S Mullin, Exmoor; Howard Willisson, George Stables, G G Stothart, Newcastle; Hiram Whitney, Whitneyville; Stanley Hill, Ellens town; John Cain, Broom Road; James Parks, Redbank; Joseph Sobey, Maple Glen; Wm Johnston, Chatham Head

George Stables and J R Lawlor were appointed Auditors

The report of the committee on the Potato Plot Contest was given by Hiram Whitney. The test was made in a field on Hiram Whitney's farm and was supervised by government experts. Each of 15 members supplied about 12 lbs of seed.

- The result was as follows:
- Plot 12, James Young—188 lb—marketable 168; small, 18½; affected with rot 1¼
 - Plot 14, James Lamont—172¼—164 7½, 1
 - Plot 8, Donald McTavish—162—143 18½, ¼
 - Plot 15, James Bremner—151¼—141, 9½, 1¼
 - Plot 10, John D Goodfellow—149—137, 9, 3'
 - Plot 4, Charles Fawcett—138½—128, 9½, 1
 - Plot 11, Hiram Whitney—131—121, 9, 1
 - Plot 1, John Morrison—115¼—109, 5½, 1
 - Plot 3, Wm Johnston—117—106, 9, 2
 - Plot 6, Harold Jordan—141¼—105, 9, ¼
 - Plot 2, Melvin Stewart—113—101, 10, 2
 - Plot 13, Ernest Hopkins—102—94, 8, 0

Makes Baking a Success



Always the promise of the dough is fulfilled in the golden brown product of the oven when the housewife uses

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread---and
Better Pastry, too.

ly, discuss it with those not at the meeting and then to act quickly.
W. R. REEK,
Secretary for Agriculture

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm
tender little Stomach, Liver
and Bowels.

Adjournd

Swift Production in Canada

Wheat, sugar and fats are the three great essentials the Allies in Europe are requiring from America. Fats are urgently called for and Canada is asked to seriously consider a special effort in the production of pigs as the quickest way to remove the situation. Every province is requested to bring this before the people. New Brunswick can do practically nothing in the wheat or sugar supply.

There are perhaps many farmers who do not keep any at the most but one sow. There are many in villages who might seriously consider keeping one sow. It does not cost much to keep a sow 'tough the winter months until farrowing time.

Perhaps the scraps from the house would help to keep a pig, thus reducing the amount of grain required. The Food Controller is taking steps to:

- (1) Control the profits of the packers.

He is going to assure every man with a pig or pigs to sell that he will receive every cent the British market will allow after deducting reasonable killing, curing and transportation charges.

(*) A feed department is to be organized to regulate the price, composition, distribution and transportation of feeds to every part of Canada.

If the sows cannot be procured in any district transportation charges on imported sows will be paid by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The situation is serious and the only solution seems to be Production. It is true that labor is scarce but it has now become a question of supplying the armies and failure to do so means disaster.

The question is a personal one—will you arrange to keep one more sow and raise one more litter of pigs next season? If you do not keep a sow, will you arrange to do so?

Pigs can be raised successfully and more cheaply by using pasture throughout the summer supplemented with mill feeds.

Secure a sow this year, breed her to farrow about May 1st Mr J D McKenna, Editor of the Maritime Farmer, Sussex, has arranged, through the Food Controller, to have straight cars of mill feed brought to New Brunswick for the benefit of the farmers who before were forced to buy a quantity of flour in order to secure feed direct in car lots.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is willing to assist in securing sows. If necessary, and later to give any methods or information at hand.

We pass this on as it was given to us and ask you to consider it serious.

THAT NIGHT COUGH

Could anything be more trying or more exhausting? Peps will end it! The Pine vapor breathed down the air passages when a Peps is dissolved in the mouth relieves the irritation, soothes the inflamed place and stops the cough.

Mr. John Doussept of Little Current, Ont., says: "I was troubled with an irritating cough that kept me awake at night. Nothing I took gave me relief until I used Peps. This wonderful breathe-able remedy, however, has entirely rid me of the cough."

For asthma, bronchitis, laryngitis, sore throat and colds use Peps. All dealers. 50c. box.

PEPS

Electrical Work
Electrical work of all kinds promptly done by the CANADIAN GEAR WORKS, LTD. 25-0

...RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE
The following has been sent by Newcastle Methodist Sunday School: Mr: Simon MacLeod.

Dear Friend,
Having been apprised of the death of your beloved husband, and remembering his invaluable services to the Methodist Sunday School and other departments of Church work, at Newcastle, this Sunday School considers of its loss, expresses itself as in deep sympathy with you and yours and hopes that you will be led in your affliction to trust fully in the guidance of the Great Leader who will cause all to work together for good to the lovers of God. Meanwhile, we as a Sunday School and Church, will continue to pray that you may be comforted and sustained in your great loss.

On behalf of the Sunday School.
Charles W. Squires, Pastor
Thomas A. Clarke, Supt
H H Stuart, Asst. Supt
Newcastle, N. B Nov 13 1917

"CASCARETS" WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach,
Sluggish Liver and Bowels—
Take Cascarets tonight.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

W. M. HCSFORD,
Sevogle, N. B.

15 TIMES THE MONEY

was spent on doctors' bills, without any benefit, as was spent in Zam-Buk, which effected a complete cure!" says Mrs. Fred Gervais of 126 Blouy St., Montreal.

"A rash broke out on my baby's skin, and she became very fretful and lost weight. I took her to a doctor, who gave me some lotion to apply, but it did not do baby any good. I then took her to another doctor, but with the same result."

"Then a friend, who saw the condition baby was in, brought me some Zam-Buk, which she so highly recommended that I commenced using it. In one week's time baby looked much better, and before a month had elapsed she was quite well again."

"Baby is now the picture of health, and I think it wonderful that \$2 worth of Zam-Buk brought about this cure when \$30 spent in doctors' treatments did no good whatever! I certainly advise other mothers not to experiment with useless remedies, but to save their little ones unnecessary suffering and themselves needless anxiety and expense by using Zam-Buk in the first place."

Zam-Buk is also best for eczema, ringworm, scalp sores, boils, ulcers, abscesses, bad legs, blood-poisoning, piles, cuts, burns and scalds. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

Second Lesson "You Next"

M. R. BENN, Norain, N. B.
Thanks for \$512 for barn lost by lightning. Check was dated day after I signed claim.

W. M. HCSFORD,
Sevogle, N. B.

Highest Prices Paid FOR

All kinds of Junk,
Hides and Raw Fur

M. ARLANSKY
McCULLAM STREET NEWCASTLE
45-1 yr

MINIMIZE THE FIRE PERIL

By Using
EDDY'S
Chemically Self-extinguishing
"Silent 500's"

The Matches with "no
after glow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

See it to-night—"Heart and Soul"
The Great Fox Masterpiece.

**FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS**
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

OBITUARY

MRS. CORNELIUS McCAFFERTY

The death of Mrs. Cornelius McCafferty, formerly Miss Annie Clementine Charleston, daughter of the late Wm. Charleston, occurred on Thursday evening after an illness of only three weeks. Deceased was nearly 39 years old. She leaves her mother, Mrs. Wm. Charleston, her husband, one sister, Elizabeth, and four children:—Pte Wm McCafferty, of the 12th battery, at the front; Susie, Ellen and Weldon at home. The funeral was held on Saturday morning, to St. Mary's church, Rev. Father Dixon conducting services, in termin' in St. Mary's cemetery.

See it to-night—"Heart and Soul"
The Great Fox Masterpiece.

Paroid Roofs First Laid in 1898

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Same Roofs Still in Service

PAROID is so good that the name has come to stand for the best kind of roofing. Complimentary, but dangerous! It means that for your own protection you must look for the name Paroid on every roll you buy. Then you are sure of the roofing that is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

SAVE MONEY
Look for the Roll with the PAROID Label

Once laid, a Paroid roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting for years to come. The saving on repair bills alone ensures the economy of Paroid, to say nothing of the absolute protection to your stock and crops.

3 permanent colors—Red, Grey, and Green.
For your home, use Neponset Twin Shingles.
Look for the Neponset dealer and get genuine satisfaction.

NEPONSET DEALER, NEWCASTLE

Canadian Gear Works, Ltd.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Capital Authorized.....	\$ 25,000.00
Capital Paid-up.....	12,900.000
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....	14,300.000
Total Assets.....	270,000.000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

340 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland
37 Branches in the West Indies

LONDON, ENGLAND: NEW YORK CITY:
Bank Bldgs., Princess St. E. C. Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

In the Bank's Steel Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum upwards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all possessing valuable papers such as Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.

Newcastle, N. B., Branch—E. A. McCurdy, Manager

What is Crushed Coffee?

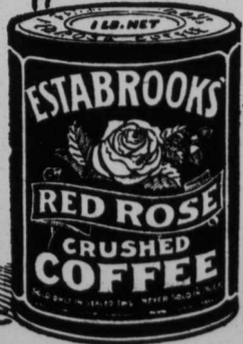
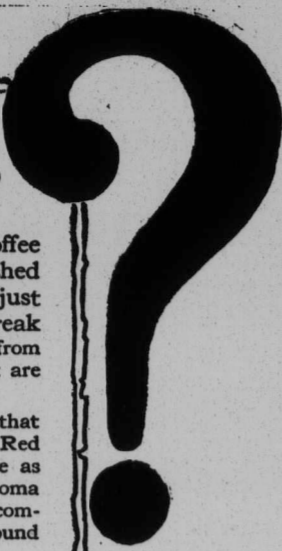
Briefly, Crushed Coffee is coffee that has had the beans crushed between steel rollers with just enough pressure exerted to break the beans into clean, even grains from which the bitter chaff and dust are easily separated by air suction—

Resulting in a coffee so pure that no egg is needed to settle it. Red Rose Coffee is as easy to make as Red Rose Tea, and its flavor, aroma and smoothness are a delight as compared with the ordinary ground coffees.

Sold only in double-sealed air-tight cans to keep it good.

The same price as it was three years ago.

Red Rose Coffee



Bishop Richardson For Union Gov't.

Preaching in Woodstock Sunday before last, His Lordship Bishop Richardson said: "It is an indirect outcome of the war there should come to us a political cleansing that we so sadly needed, it may well be that history will render judgment that we did not pay too great a price for such a cleansing."

Referring to the union government the Bishop said: "Let us hope and pray that from the coming together of the best elements in each party to win this war, to which God has called us individually and as a nation, we may gain new and higher ideals of what public service means. It is worth praying for, it is worth working for, it is worth any price we can pay."

"I trust that apart from the urgency of our national need, occasioned by this awful war, every earnest man, whatever his political predilections in the past, whatever his preference now in the war of policy, will not fail to seize the opportunity, a God-given opportunity, to lift up the moral level of public life by giving his unprejudiced support to this union government. It seems to me, and I speak with a full appreciation of my responsibility to be no less than a solemn duty at the present time."

Vienna theatres are introducing pa per clothes. Soloists and chorus girls appear in paper dresses. These can be cleaned but cannot be washed

British Still Forge Ahead

Consolidate Ground Taken Last Week and Advance at Many Points.—Italian Make Stand

British headquarters in France, Nov 21—Among a large part of the central portion of the area battled over yesterday is a great tunnel, with openings at frequent intervals, which makes it unnecessary for troops to move above ground and keeps the garrison safe from the heaviest gun fire. Much of this tunnel is now ours. Each of the three lines was protected with a belt of specially stout wire in intricate patterns, all co-ordinated with machine gun posts and strong redoubts, so that apparently the infantry could not approach any point without being swept by machine guns. The tanks ran up to the tiers of wire, trampling it down and raked the trenches with their machine guns until resistance ceased and the enemy went to his dugouts.

The Hindenburg trenches had been made especially wide for the express purpose of frustrating the tanks, but they were still not wide enough. The tanks rolled through, on and over every obstacle and the losses of infantry behind them were almost unprecedentedly light.

Ribecourt, which was captured yesterday, is a mass of ruins, partly on account of shell fire, and partly from lack of repairs.

The occupation of Marcoing and Masnières was a great strike for the British, as it leaves them much needed crossings for the Escault river and canal, which formed a natural barrier to the advance from this direction. Cavalry, infantry and tank were poured immediately across these passages and proceeded to work northward. It has been a wonderful two days for the horsemen, who had been relegated to rear actions of the western front, with a few exceptions, since early in the war. Thousands of them have been operating over a wide area beyond the Hindenburg line. Much of the victory was won by Irish troops.

London, Nov 29—"Moving forward north of Cantaing, yesterday evening our troops attacked and captured the village of Fontaine-Notre Dame. They took prisoners." (Fontaine-Notre Dame is two and three-quarter miles southwest of Cambrai, on the main road between Bapaume and Cambrai)

The British since the 20th have captured 10,000 German prisoners

Amsterdam, Nov 22—Germany announces the "establishment of a barred zone around the Azores, which had become in economic and military respects important hostile bases of Atlantic navigation, and in closing a channel to Greece hitherto left open in the Mediterranean, as it had been utilized by the Venizelos government, not so much for the supply of the Greek population with foodstuffs as for the transportation of arms and ammunition."

London, Nov 23—"Southeast of Ypres we advanced our lines slightly during the night. Hostile raids attempted in the night south of Neuve Chapelle, northwest of St. Quentin, and northwest of Pontreuet were repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands. "There is no change on our front southwest of Cambrai."

British Headquarters in France, Nov 23—The British renewed their attack on Fontaine and are still holding the ground between Cantaing and south of Fontaine. It is unofficially estimated that several score of guns have been captured.

"Operations continued today against the enemy's positions west of Cambrai. The latest report show that they develop satisfactorily. The hostile artillery has shown great activity today in the neighborhood of Passchendaele."

Rome, Nov 23—On the mountain front from Asiago Plateau to the Brenta, powerful thrusts, which the enemy stubbornly carried out after heavy artillery preparation, all failed

"On the plains enemy groups attempting to cross the Piave river in boats were thrown into the water by cannon shots."

London, Nov 24—The site of ancient Mizpah, five thousand yards west of the Jerusalem Nablus road has been stormed by the British. The British took up a position at Belturel Foka, twelve miles northwest of Jerusalem.

London, Nov 25—British troops on the Cambrai front in France have captured Bourlon Village and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood, including all the high ground within it

Paris, Nov 25—In an attack in the Verdun region Sunday the French troops captured first and second German lines of defence, including deep dugouts and also took 800 German prisoners, according to the French official communication issued this evening



HOW many Victory Bonds have you bought?

Have you put yourself to any real inconvenience to buy Victory Bonds?

Have you denied yourself some purely personal gratification, so that you could invest the money saved in Victory Bonds?

Have you realized the urgent need for personal self-sacrifice to make the Victory Loan a great success?

Until you have bought Victory Bonds to the very limit of your ability, you have not done your duty.

Campaign Closes Saturday Night

What Answer Will You Give?

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

SUCCESSFUL UNIONIST MEETINGS
Mr. W. S. Loggie's meeting at Taboulat Thursday is reported to have been the largest ever held there and

NEW CHAMPION RANGE

A GREAT BAKER

Fawcett

Ranges are wonderful bakers because the oven is always just right. The heat is evenly distributed at all times around all sides of the oven, and a steady temperature results.

An oven thermometer tells you the temperature of the oven instantly, and the perfect regulation of heat enables you to have any temperature you want at any time.

Fawcett Ranges are the handsomest, most economical, durable, and satisfactory, as well as the best bakers.

Send for our booklet explaining why. It contains facts about ranges that you, as a housekeeper, ought to know.

CHARLES FAWCETT LIMITED
SACKVILLE · N · B · CANADA

D. W. STOTHART

to have been solid for Loggie and Union.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

DALTON'S

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Edward Dalton, Prop.
McCallum Street.
Phone 47 43-1yr.

J.A. CREAGHAN, LL.B.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries

MORRISON BLDG, NEWCASTLE

GEO. M. McDADE, LL.B.
Barrister-at-Law
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BENSON'S BOOKSTORE
WATER ST. CHATHAM, N. B.

Dr. J. D. McMillan
DENTIST

Lounsbury Block, Newcastle
N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month. 15-1yr.

MENTHOLATUM

A Healing Salve

Quickly Relieves

- Headaches
- Neuralgia
- Hay Fever
- Catarrh

Anyone troubled with sore, tired or aching feet should use Mentholatum according to the directions with the jar.

Always keep a jar handy.

Mentholatum is sold and recommended by the leading druggists throughout the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c

Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.
Bridgeburg, Ont.
11-6-17.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.

To MRS. R. D. BAMBRICK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Mother—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,
ROB.

Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

THE UNION ADVOCATE
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Published every Thursday afternoon, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, by The Miramichi Publishing Co. Limited.

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Advertising rates quoted upon request.

R. A. N. JARVIS,
Manager.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29th, 1917

WHY HAS MR MORRISSY CHANGED HIS MIND?

Only a little over a year ago, or, to be exact, on April 12th, 1916, in the local legislature, Lt Col Guthrie introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this house, in order that the five hundred thousand men promised by Canada to the Empire may be speedily raised, Parliament should pass an act calling to the colors all men of suitable military age;

"And further resolved, that in the selection of men for overseas service a system of enrollment should be adopted whereby the requirements of the agricultural, industrial, and transportation interests of the country, together with the needs of persons dependent upon the earnings of men of military age shall be given due consideration, and

"Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada."

This resolution was supported by Col. Guthrie, Capt. Tilley, and Hon. John Morrissy, and unanimously passed.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy was the only member to speak on the resolution and following the mover and seconder said "That he was in perfect accord with the resolution. . . . They must continue to do their best and get young men to fill up the gaps created in the ranks."

This was Mr. Morrissy's position on April 12th, 1916, when Canada was recruiting fast enough to fill up the gaps, when men were not needed as badly as they are to-day; and yet Mr. Morrissy, who saw the need of men, falls to see the need now! Mr Morrissy as a member of the New Brunswick legislature pledged himself as approving of Premier Borden's offer of five hundred thousand men; he approved of the new Military Service Act and asked for its adoption, even before it was considered by the Government. Today he denounces Conscription. Why?

NO HOARDING OF POTATOES THIS YEAR

The Food Controller intimates that if potatoes this year are hoarded instead of being sold reasonably, the prices and profits will be fixed.

LET THE LADIES REGISTER

The voters' lists to be used in the coming elections are the same as were used in the Provincial elections last February, except that the names of ladies qualified to vote are to be added. The widows, wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of men who have served or are serving overseas, should lose no time in registering with the enumerators.

MR LOGGIE'S CARD

Mr W S Loggie's Election Card, which appears elsewhere in this issue, puts the great questions of the election squarely before our readers and we urge all to read it most carefully. It must appeal to all reasonable Liberals and Conservatives as a correct statement of the situation, and should win the doubtful, if there be any, to the cause of Union Government.

UNDER PROHIBITION NEXT WEEK

Under the provisions of the Doherty Act the Canada Temperance Act becomes suspended ten days after proclamation in the Canada Gazette of the notice of such suspension. As such notice appeared in the Gazette of Nov 23rd the Scott Act becomes imperative and the New Brunswick Prohibition Act comes in force in Northumberland next Wednesday morning, December 4th.

The Prohibition Act is very much stronger and more easily enforced than the Scott Act, and illegal liquor outlets who evaded the Scott Act will find it very hard to escape the new net. Intoxicated persons, who refuse to tell where they got their liquor, may be imprisoned. All drinking is illegal, and all drinking in public places. Magistrates are not allowed to remit any penalty. Not only the special inspectors, but all police officers must enforce the law under heavy penalties. Any magistrate who refuses to register information and act upon

It may be dismissed. Inspectors are provincial, not local servants. Better act this county may soon be "dry"

STILL THE UNION ADVOCATE

Fifty years ago last month, October 7th, 1867, The Union Advocate was founded for the purpose of supporting the National Union that had just been brought about by the British North American Act, which constituted the New Dominion of Canada. In all that half century it has never ceased to stand for the essentials of Union—peace and good will between the different provinces and nationalities that go to make up our prosperous and glorious country. In the present crisis, when which none greater has ever confronted our Dominion and Empire and world, the Union Advocate still stands upright and four-square for Union—at home and abroad. It sees in Premier Borden, F B Carvell, W S Loggie and their associates the men best calculated to guide the state through the difficult course of the great struggle the world is engaged in, and advises its numerous readers to give them a hearty support.

NOT SO ROSY FOR THE LIBERALS

The St. John Globe (Liberals) very aptly remarks that "a study of Ontario nominations shows that any Liberal hopes based upon the fact that only one Unionist was given election by acclamation, are doomed to bitter disappointment. So far as Union is concerned the outlook from the first announcement of opposition in all but one constituency. There are eighty-two Ontario members, and a study of the nominations show only forty-five straight Laurier Liberal candidates. In the remaining constituencies the opposition is not Liberal, and in at least fifteen districts the candidates are also straight out-and-out supporters of the Military Service Act and of Union government. In North Bruce, Dufrain, Frontenac, North Grey, South Grey, West Hastings, Kingston, Lincoln, North Oxford, Parry Sound, North Simcoe, North Toronto, South Toronto, East York, West Elgin, all the candidates are supporters of Union, while in a dozen other constituencies those opposing the government nominees have pledged support to the Military Service bill. Still other candidates are Labor and Socialist. In Western Canada similar conditions prevail. Outside of Quebec there is no really organized opposition to the government, and outside of Quebec the opposition will win few successes. Even in Quebec the triumph may not be as great as some anticipate. The prediction of the Minister of Maring that the Unionists will carry 13 seats in that province is cheering.

Clergyman Has Recovered

Was Unable to Fill Appointments and Greatly Discouraged by Continued Ill-health

Gananoque, Ont. November 22nd—The many friends of Rev. George Alton are pleased to learn of his recovery after a long period of ill-health from biliousness, stomach troubles and severe headaches.

Mr. Alton had become very much discouraged over his inability to obtain relief, and thought he would have to quit the ministry, when fortunately he read about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and began their use. He tells the particulars of his case in this interesting letter:

Rev. George Alton, Gananoque, Ont. writes: "I had been suffering from bilious attacks for four years. I was very weak, had headaches, and my stomach was so bad that I could hardly eat anything without being troubled by it. I had tried many cures, herbs, pills and salts, and was under the doctor's care for some time but instead of getting better I seemed to get weaker. I was unable to fulfill my appointments on Sabbath and had to go bare help. I used to take dizzy spells and could not walk across the floor straight. I had almost given up all hope, and my wife said that if I did not get better we would have to quit the work of the ministry. However, in looking over the 'British Whig,' the well-known Kingston paper, I saw Dr. Chase's advertisements in it, and read how Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills had helped others who were troubled as I was. I resolved to give these Pills a trial, and I must say that in a short time I obtained relief. I continued taking them for some time, and now I am able to resume my work again. From the benefit I have obtained from these pills, I would recommend them to all who suffer as I did."

Rev. C. Cunningham, 124 First avenue, Toronto: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Rev. George Alton of Gananoque, and believe his statement with reference to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Help To Win The War With Victory Bonds Buy To-Day!

Beautiful Furs!

See the stock of excellent stylish Furs at Creaghan's and you'll be sure to find something to please you.

A complete assortment of neck pieces and muffs in Mink, Sable, Black Fox, Wolf, Russian Dog, Mink Marmot, Persian Lamb, Coon and Martin.

If you are thinking of buying a Fur Coat get quotations here. Every Fur is guaranteed and prices are right.



Economy Sale

For Every Member of the Family OPENS

SATURDAY DEC. 8

Great Reductions in prices on all winter goods. It will pay you to watch for our page advertisement in next issue.

A D FARRAH & CO.

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN

The ladies have taken hold of the campaign work with a vim that promises good results on December 17th.

The rousing reception that Mr Loggie is receiving throughout the county, augurs well for a record majority in Dec 17th.

Liberals representing the parishes in Carleton-Victoria met in Andover on Tuesday, and after passing a resolution asking Mr Porter, the Laurier Candidate to withdraw from the contest, passed another approving of Union Government.

Reuben E Traux, Liberal, endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the opposition candidate in South Bruce, Ontario, has notified the Liberal leader that he desires not to be endorsed, and Major J W Bowly, opposition candidate in Brantford, says his endorsement by Sir Wilfrid was unauthorized, as "he is an independent Liberal, and not a party hack." Each day brings additional proof that the opposition, outside of Quebec, is mainly against individuals and not against Union.—St. John Globe

METHODIST QUARTERLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1) Christianity, the greater force, was working on man's soul, from the centre outward; socialism from the circumference inward; both were necessary.

Rev J J Pinkerton was much pleased with the paper. The church needed to investigate Socialism. It was too apt to neglect practical things for the purely theoretical. Christians should come in contact with the world's thinkers. Unless they are keenly alive to conditions they miss much opportunity. He agreed with much of the paper but not all. And that with which he did not agree still stimulated thought.

One thing he could not understand was why German Socialists did not prevent the war.

Mr Stuart replied that only one-third of the Germans were socialists, and one-third could not prevent anything in such a highly centralized state as Germany. German Socialists had done all they could.

The chairman said that the Church was pledged to a campaign of Social service, and such papers did much good and evoked much earnest thought. The Church had not done its duty along such lines as thoroughly as it might have done.

It was voted to have an abstract of the paper published in 'The Wesleyan.'

The evening meeting was a grand success. Rev. G A Ross presided. Rev Dr Squires gave an admirable address on Sunday school work, explaining the psychology of the child mind and how to teach the little ones. The child's instincts of self-preservation; imitation, analysis, apperception, religion and physical activity are very pronounced, and guided correctly, all deserve to be encouraged.

Rev. J J Pinkerton gave a fine address on the Boy Movement explaining how to test a boy by the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test. All sides of a boy's nature can be profitably developed. 77s

PERSONALS

Mr Willis Nicholson visited Moncton last week.

Mr Lawrence Coughlin spent Wednesday in Chatham.

Mr. James Home, of Montreal, was in Newcastle yesterday.

Mr John Gould has gone to Boston to spend the winter.

Mr J F MacMurray of Fredericton was a visitor in town this week.

Mrs Gordon Holloway, of Richibucto is visiting Mr and Mrs W A Touchie.

Mr James A Rundle of Halifax, is among the visitors in town this week.

Mr Justus Carroll of Boiestown was among the visitors in town this week.

Mr John C Woods has returned to St John after spending the past week in town.

Inspector P G MacFarlane was among the visitors to Fredericton this week.

Mr and Mrs A J Ritchie and Aid David Ritchie were visitors to Halifax this week.

Mrs George McKay returned Tuesday from a pleasant visit with friends in Col-stown.

Mrs Frank McDonald went home from the Miramichi Hospital yesterday, improved in health.

Mr and Mrs Ben Sherrard of Boom Road are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy on Monday.

Cecil E McWilliams, of the signal service corps, Ottawa, is visiting his parents, Mr and Mrs G F McWilliam this week.

Mrs J Robinson Allison and Miss Ethel Allison, returned on Friday from a visit to Mr and Mrs D L McQuarrie, Moncton.

Misses E L Jardine and A V Foy who have been spending their vacation at their homes in Newcastle and Quarryville, have returned to Boston, Mass. to resume their nursing duties.

The many friends of Mrs George Patterson, nee Miss Margaret Bryson, regret to learn that she is seriously ill at her home in Bryerton. Her husband, Capt Patterson, returned from overseas this week.

Mrs Norman Renfrew, who has been visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs Adam Hill, Cassville, returned to her home in Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday. She was accompanied by Misses Lizzie and Minnie Forsythe of Boom Road, who will spend the winter there.

Thankful Mothers

Mrs Clitie Theriault, Paequetville, N. B. says:—"I am extremely thankful that I tried Baby's Own Tablets for my baby. Through their use my baby thrived wonderfully and I feel as if I cannot recommend them too highly." Baby's Own Tablets break up colds and simple fevers; cure constipation, colic and indigestion and make teething easy. In fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont.

Public Smoker

A public smoker will be held in the Unionist Association Club Rooms next Miramichi Hotel on

Monday Eve's Next

at 8 o'clock. All interested in winning the war requested to attend. Come along boys and show which side you're for.

EXCHANGED PULPITS On Sunday Rev S J MacArthur of Newcastle exchanged pulpits with

Rev Mr Fraser of Black River in his addresses Rev Mr MacArthur dealt strongly with the war situation

CARD

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

In August 1914 Canada voluntarily entered this war by the unanimous decision of her parliament, and with the distinct approval of her people. Canada's sons to the number of some four hundred thousand volunteered to fight in defence of home and liberty. They have achieved a glorious record. We are proud of our boys—justly so—and we are under sacred obligation to support them.

During the present year it became very clear that sufficient men could not be recruited under the voluntary system to maintain our three divisions on the firing line. It was evident that our casualties were greater than the voluntary enlistment.

Parliament introduced the

Military Service Act, a selective draft system, which leaves on the farm and in essential industries, men necessary for production. Tribunals have been established composed of representative men in each district, who determine those entitled to exemption. The principle of this law is not new. It is contained in the Militia Act, which has been on our statute books since Confederation, but this is the first time, thank God, its enforcement has been required. In the face of what Germany has done and is still doing, we cannot shrink from continuing the noble fight our boys are engaged in, and I consider it my imperative duty to aid in the enforcement of the Military Service Act.

Under the Laurier platform, Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertakes to suspend the Act and to take a Referendum on the whole question, meanwhile depending on voluntary enlistment. Necessary reinforcements could not be secured within a year, during which our forces would dwindle—our three divisions shrink to two, and probably cease to exist as a Canadian unit. We would be like Russia today—out of effectual offensive warfare. It means that our brave sons now overseas will be left to die on Flanders fields without support from her sons at home. Is this British justice?

On the floors of Parliament I advocated a united effort to effectually enforce the Military Service Act. A united effort has been made. A Union Government has been formed. I believe now as then it is best for Canada's welfare.

Union Government stands for elimination of all abuses, increase of efficiency, and most of all, for the loyal support of our soldiers.

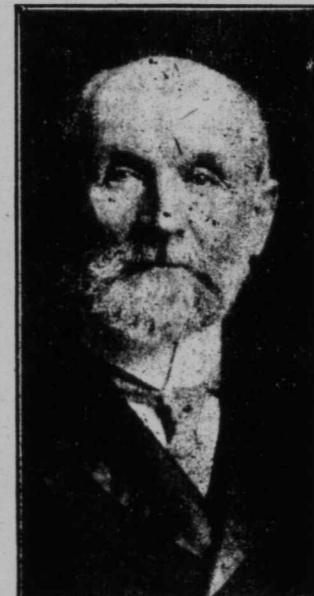
I WHOLE-HEARTEDLY JOIN IN THIS UNITED EFFORT to win the war, to enforce peace with honor, and to hurry the day when our duty well done we can unite in welcoming back the heroic defenders of right from the battle scarred fields of Europe.

All other questions are insignificant. All party divisions should cease until we have succeeded in our manifest and urgent duty. I confidently appeal to you Liberals or Conservatives who share these views to make a united effort, and by extending to me as Union Government candidate your hearty support, do your bit to win the war.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. LOGGIE





BOVRIL
Repels Colds, Chills, and
Influenza

**BIG PRICES PAID
FOR
HIDES and FUR**
Give us a call and you are
sure of best prices

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Corner Henry and Castle Sts.

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OUR 50TH YEAR
Finds us with larger classes and
greater opportunities for our gradu-
ates than ever before.
Students can enter at any time.
Catalogues containing Tuition Rates
and full information mailed to any
address.

 **S. KERR,**
Principal


**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WESTLAND REGULATIONS**

The sole head of a family, or any
man over 18 years old, who was at
the commencement of the present
war and has since continued to be a
British subject or a subject of an
allied or neutral country, may home-
stead a quarter section of available
Dominion Land in Manitoba, Sask-
atchewan or Alberta. Applicant must
appear in person at Dominion Lands
Agency or Sub-Agency for District.
Entry by proxy may be made on cer-
tain conditions. Duties—Six months'
residence upon and cultivation of
land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader
may secure an adjoining quarter sec-
tion as pre-emption. Price \$3 00 per
acre. Duties—Reside Six months in
each of three years after earning
homestead patent and cultivate 50
acres extra. May obtain pre-emption
patent as soon as homestead patent
on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead
patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption
may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3 00
per acre. Must reside six months in
each of three years, cultivate 50
acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.
Holders of entries may count time
of employment as farm laborers in
Canada during 1917, as residence du-
ties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised
or posted for entry, returned sol-
diers who have served overseas and
have been honourably discharged, re-
ceive one day priority in applying
for entry at local Agent's Office (but
not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers
must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid
for.
IV-18

FOR SALE
DRY HARDWOOD
In Furnace or
Stove Lengths
PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW
Can. Gear Works Ltd.
PHONE 139

**NEWCASTLE PARISH
UNIONISTS ORGANIZE**

**Ex-Mayor Fish is President.--Stirring Addresses
Given on Burning Question**

The Town Hall was pretty well
filled with ladies and gentlemen
friends of the Union Government on
Thursday night, when a Unionist
Parish organization was effected.

County President James Stables
called the meeting to order and oc-
cupied the chair until the Parish Of-
ficers were elected.

The following officers were chosen,
with power to add to their num-
ber:

President—Ex-Mayor Charles E
Fish
Secretary—Treasurer—R Waldo
Crocker

Vice-Presidents—Alfred Davidson,
Lower Newcastle; Joseph McKnight,
Douglasstown; and Ex-Mayor G G
Stohart, Newcastle

The parish bye-laws were read
and adopted.

After preliminary remarks from
the county president, which were
well received, Mr W S Loggie, who
was frequently and heartily applaud-
ed, gave an address on the issues
of the campaign.

W S Loggie
Mr Loggie among other things, re-
minded his audience that Canada
had gone into the war VOLUNTARILY,
UNRESERVEDLY and UNANI-
MOUSLY, without any invitation
from England. The Canadian soldier
is as much fighting for his own home
as the English soldier is. The Par-
liament had taken only six days to
vote the money to support the men
at the front and their dependents at
home.

At the beginning of the war the
Germans were all prepared, and even
all Frenchmen of military age fell in
at the sound of the first bugle. But
Britain was not so ready, and Can-
ada hardly at all.

At last when some form of com-
pulsion had become necessary here,
as in England, he had decided the
referendum was too dilatory a method
and, the Liberal leader not producing
anything better, he (Loggie) was
compelled, as a loyal, conscientious
man, to accept the Military Service
Act, a much milder and more satis-
factory act than the Militia Act passed
in 1868 and amended by the Lib-
erals in 1906. The latter would take
by ballot as many men as were
needed out of all those between 18
and 45.

On nomination day someone had
asked his opponent if he (the latter)
were in favor of Conscription. The
answer was, in his (Loggie's) opinion
very misleading. It was the law
of the land and it became good citi-
zens to obey it. What his opponent
should have said was this: It is
law because The Union Government
made it; if my party gets in we
will repeal it. On the strength of
what was said at the nomination,
one of Mr Morrissey's supporters had
told him that Mr Morrissey was in
favor of Conscription. Mr Morrissey's
statement was only half true, and
what is a statement that is only
half a truth? The worst kind of a
lie!

Mr Loggie was glad that all widows
wives, mothers, daughters and sis-
ters of soldiers had a vote in this
election and that the franchise
would soon be granted to all wo-
men.

He closed with thanks for the
good order and close attention, urg-
ing that all possible votes be polled
on polling day. At last election
there were 1999 votes in the parish—
674 in Newcastle town; 285 in the
Douglasstown polling division; and
140 in the Lower Newcastle section.

C E Fish
Ex-Mayor Fish, on taking the
chair, said that the Unionist party
just suited him as he had never been
extreme. He had always believed in
Union and rejoiced that it was now
an accomplished fact. He had long
believed in woman suffrage, and
was glad to see it so largely a fact
at the present moment and to know
that soon all ladies might vote. He
urged immediate and thorough organ-
ization. The Opposition would be
strong, for a bad cause always at-
tracts support from those who do
not understand the situation. Each
voter should be thoroughly canvass-
ed. The influences being brought to
bear against Unionism are not for
the best interests of the country. All
should vote not merely for persons,
but for principles. Parliament should
be done at once, and let union take
its place. The best men should be
selected—for their intelligence and
for the good of the country. The
country must win the war. And to
this end all differences should be
laid aside. He felt very strongly in
favor of Union government and
would do all he could to elect a
Unionist representative.

Rev S J Macarthur
Rev Mr Macarthur being called
upon, spoke, in part as follows:
The Union Government had not
been formed a day too soon. It should

have been formed two or three years
ago, or as soon as the war began.
Every man and every woman in Can-
ada should bend every energy to
winning the war. No other business
compares with that of winning the
war. If Britain and her allies lost
the war this country would be up-
permost. German maps of the future
show Canada belonging to them.

Why should Germany lose heart?
Russia is beaten! Italy's fate is un-
certain. The Allies on the western
front have not yet done enough to
justify us in calling Germany beaten.
In spite of the great British victory
that week Germany is still a mighty
power. Let no one try to stop the
young men being sent to the front.
One of his own boys was now on
the way to the front. He could have
stopped him—he is only 19, and the
government forces none under 20—
but he would not. He was perfectly
satisfied that his boy should go.
Otherwise he could not go to bed
and sleep while such men as Major
Belyeh and thousands of other brave
boys lie in foreign graves. Another
of his boys—a mere kid of 14—had
gone to England but had been given
to understand he could not be sent
to the front for years. Therefore he
had come home.

George Bate, McCullam and so
many others had gone from Newcas-
tle to the front with the first con-
tingent, and could not get more than
a four days furlough. Why? Be-
cause there were so few at the front
that not a seasoned man could be
spared.

The only question before us today
is: Will we send men to assist our
boys, or will we not?

He was not of Mr Loggie's party.
Ordinarily, Mr Loggie would not
have got his vote, but he would get
it now.

If we refuse to send support to
the front, why shouldn't the boys
there lay down their arms and quit?
He believed in the men over there.
They were standing in his place. He
had an obligation to see that those
men are not deserted.

Some say if more men go over,
we at home will starve. There are
men to spare. And if not, the wo-
men can farm. In Rogersville there
is a big farm, on which ploughing
and everything is done by a Roman
Catholic sisterhood. We have enough
women to take the places of all the
men, if necessary for the latter to
all go to the front.

The past government is dead and
buried. There is no more a Conser-
vative Government. When you crit-
icize the new government you are
really criticizing the dead past.

He did not want the Germans
here; although if a German gunboat
could come up this river and with-
out causing loss of life, drop some
shells and overturn the houses of
certain people, it might make us
think and see straight.

He stood for Union Government
and would vote for it. Every vote
cast for Union Government is one for
King and Country. Every vote
against Union Government is against
King and Country and for the Kaiser!

The meeting broke up with God
Save the King and three cheers and
a tiger for Mr Loggie.

**Lemons Whiten and
Beautify the Skin**

**Make this Beauty Lotion Cheaply
for Your Face, Arms and Hands**

At the cost of a small jar of or-
dinary lard cream one can prepare
a full quarter pint of the most won-
derful lemon skin softener and com-
plexion beautifier, by squeezing the
juice of two fresh lemons into a bot-
tle containing three ounces of or-
chard white. Care should be taken
to strain the juice through a fine
cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then
this lotion will keep fresh for months.
Every woman knows that lemon juice
is used to bleach and remove such
blemishes as freckles, sallowness and
tan and is the ideal skin softener,
whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of or-
chard white at any drug store and
two lemons from the grocer and make
up a quarter pint of this sweetly frag-
rant lemon lotion and massage it daily
into the face, neck, arms and hands.
It is marvelous to smoothen rough
red hands.

LOST

Between Newcastle and The Bridge
lady's purse containing small sum
of money and receipt with owner's
name affixed. Finder please return to
MRS RICHARD CLOUSTON, Derby,
N B
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OVERCOATS

**Overcoat Weather
is here**

And we have a large
assortment of all
Styles

The Prices are
Right

Russell & Morrison
MEN'S OUTFITTERS

**MacMillan
Shoe Store**

Has a good line of Ladies,
Childrens, Mens, Boys, and Infants
Bedroom Slippers in the different
shades. Come in and see them. In-
fants Buckskin Moccassins as well
as a full line of everything you may
need for the winter season.

**MacMillan Shoe
Store**

**Two Carloads of
STOVES**

of every description in stock

Everything in the Heating Line at
Prices that can't be beat, as all these
Stoves were bought right to protect
every customer who wants to save a
dollar.

- Coal Hods**
- Oil Heaters**
- Stove Boards**
- Pipe Heaters**
- Oak Heaters**
- Camp Ranges**
- Box Stoves, all sizes**
- Ranges, high and low ovens**
- Air Tight Heaters, for wood**
- Brick Lined Tortoise Heaters**
- Camp Heaters, Steel and Iron**
- Self Feeders and Base Burners**
- Stove Pipe, Planished and Plain**

B. F. Maltby
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

The low cost per cup



It is hard to believe that a cup of good, rich tea only costs about a fifth of a cent; but, you see, Red Rose consists chiefly of Assam teas—the richest, strongest teas in the world. Red Rose easily yields 250 cups to the pound. And it's a tea of rare economy and flavor.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



Fit-Reform



YOU know Fit-Reform as the greatest high-class tailoring organization in Canada—and you probably know why.

Because Fit-Reform stands for *value*.

The first in Canada to give men faultless tailored garments—the real founders of the art of fine craftsmanship—Fit-Reform is the acknowledged leader among the well dressed men of the Dominion.

Suits and Overcoats, \$20 to \$45.

RUSSELL & MORRISON
NEWCASTLE, N.B.

A Consumptive who Strengthens will surely Recover.

Diseases of the respiratory organs, owing to the loss of flesh and exhausting effects they entail quickly lead to Anemia, general and nervous Debility. It is then that Tuberculosis begins its work of destruction. Those who are subject to chest diseases should protect themselves by using:

VIN MORIN
CRESO-PHATES
THE PULMONARY TONIC

This precious tonic wine, composed of tonic elements combined with phosphates and creosote cures by diminishing the duration of the attack, by reducing the intensity of the symptoms and warding off possible complications, by repairing the losses of the organism.

Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills purify and enrich the blood.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE
Dr. Ed. Morin & Co., Limited, Quebec, P. Q.

LUMBER FOR Ship-Building

We are open to contracts for immediate delivery and also for delivery during coming winter of **Yellow Birch, Maple and Spruce** in lengths 20 feet and up, 10 inches at top end, also **Spruce Knees**.

Specifications Furnished by applying to:
MARITIME FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD.
CHATHAM, N. B.

or at the Ship Yard at Nordin.
INTERNATIONAL SHIP BUILDING CORPORATION

The Russian Revolution
What is Happening in the Great Slav Republic

London, Nov 21—A Petrograd mes sage says that by order of the All Russian workmen's and soldier's con gress, which organized a new govern ment on Oct 26th ult, the council of the people's commissars has assum ed power, with obligation to offer all the peoples and their respective govern ments an immediate armistice on all fronts, with the purpose of open ing pour parlers immediately for the conclusion of "democratic peace."

According to the Maximalist govern ment's plan an armistice would be entered upon first, and, if it were suc cessful for three months, it is pro posed to assemble a peace conference, at which an attempt would be made to negotiate Russia's policy, a peace without annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations. No one favors any separate peace with Germany.

Petrograd, Nov. 21—A dispatch from Yalta describes the formation in the Crimea of a Monarchical union whose slogan is "Onward for the Czar and Holy Russia."

Copenhagen, Nov. 21—A despatch from Haparanda, Sweden, says that a compromise having been reached between the Socialist and Bourgeoisie parties in Finland directed against the Russian soldiery, fighting is like ly to begin at any moment.

Petrograd, Nov. 21—The Russian government yesterday ordered Gen eral Dukhonin, the commander-in chief, to open negotiations for an arm istic with the commanders of the en emy armies. The proposal to negoti ate peace was officially conveyed to the ambassadors of the allied nations at Petrograd.

London, Nov. 22—An official wire less statement from Petrograd to-day says that General Dukhonin had been deposed by the council of the peo ple's commissioners for "refusing to obey their orders by offering an arm istic."

Copenhagen, Nov 22—The Bolsh eviki press agency officially reports from Petrograd that all of Premier Kerensky's troops have surrendered and that the Bolsh-eviki also have gained a complete victory at Moscow, says a despatch from Haparanda.

The Ukrainian government that re cently organized for the provinces known as Malo Russia, Little Russia or Ukraina has sent an army of 100,000 against Gen. Kravchuk, het man of the Don Cossacks, and at the same time Gen. Kravchuk, a mem ber of Kerensky's staff, has gone to Kalevne's headquarters to open ne gotiations with him, the despatch adds.

Petrograd, Nov 22—The Bolsh-eviki have issued a decree providing for the requisitioning from the wealthier classes of warm apparel for the army tents of residences, the rental of which is 2,400 roubles or more year ly, are required to furnish one blan ket and one article of clothing in good condition.

Petrograd, Nov 23—A reduction of the Russian armies, beginning with the class conscripted in 1918, has been proclaimed by the Bolsh-eviki leader, M. Lenine. The order is to take effect immediately.

London, Nov 23—The all Russian congress of peasants' delegates, ac cording to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, is transferring its head quarters from Petrograd to Moshkov. The congress is reported to fear Maximalist intervention and the trans fer is for the purpose of enabling the soldiers at the front to partici pate in its meetings.

Petrograd, Nov 24—The text of certain confidential communications between the Russian foreign office and the foreign governments were published today by Bolsh-eviki and Social Revolutionist newspapers at the instigation of Leon Trotsky, the Bolsh-eviki foreign minister. Trotsky says that the documents are those of the Czaristic, bourgeois and coalition governments, "and from them the Russian nation and all nations must learn the truth of the plans secretly made by financiers and traders through their parliamentary and diplomatic agents."

German and Austrian politicians, Trotsky declares, may try to make capital out of these documents, but he warns them that when the Ger man proletariat by means of a revo lution secures access to their chan celleries they will find documents which will show up in no better light than those now published.

London, Nov 24—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, spoke of the proclamation issued by Lenine and his followers, in Russia, urging an immediate armistice, saying: "If it represents the real opinion of the Russian people, which I do not be lieve it does, it would be a direct breach of treaty obligations and Rus sia's alliance. Such an action, if ap proved and ratified by the Russian nation, would put Russia virtually outside the pale of civilized Europe."

WHY NOT IN NEWCASTLE?
Saskatoon, Nov 26—What is con sidered as the best record in the Dominion has been established here in connection with the Victory Loan campaign. A bond has been placed in every home in the city.

Newcastle Ladies Organize For Union

A large number of lady voters in terested in the Unionist cause met in the Opera House Monday after noon and organized a branch of the Newcastle Unionist Association. Par ish President C. E. Fish opened the meeting and occupied the chair un til the ladies had chosen their own president.

The meeting was very enthusiastic and prepared for immediate active work. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs Howard Williston; Vice Pres—Mrs Allan J Ferguson; Sec-Treas—Mrs G. G. Stothart; Committee to secure a place of meeting—Misses Jean Morrison and Marjory Davidson; Working Committee—Mesdames John McCallum, Walter Morrell, W. W. Borton, John Ryan and Hugh Stewart and Misses Edith MacLean, Helen Stables, Annie Craig and Edith Baldwin.

KILTIES AND OTHERS REACH ENGLAND
Ottawa, Nov. 21.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived in England: 236th Battalion, Montreal; drafts: Royal Canadian Regiment from Halifax; 5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal; A. M. C. Montreal; cyclist platoon, Quebec; naval, Quebec.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR. FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a small bottle of Danderine.

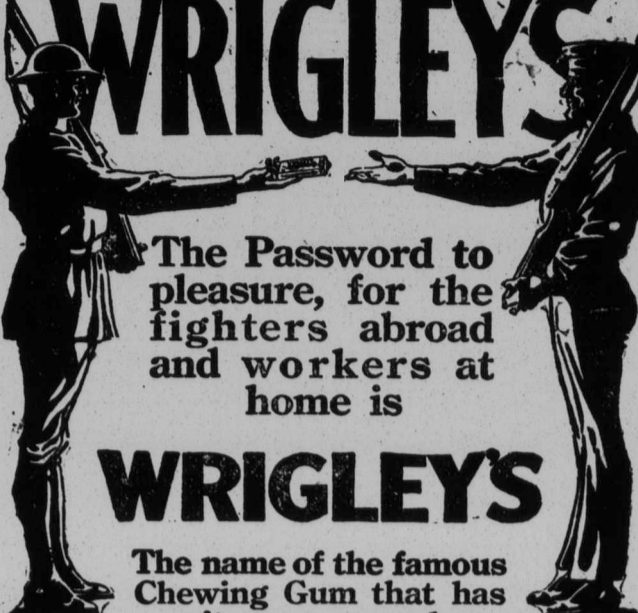
If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it im mediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

OF INTEREST TO FLAX GROWERS

The proceedings of the convention of Canadian Flax Growers held at London, Ont., last spring can be had post free, by addressing Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture Ottawa.

WRIGLEYS



The Password to pleasure, for the fighters abroad and workers at home is

WRIGLEYS

The name of the famous Chewing Gum that has won its way everywhere.

Three fine flavours



Small in cost—Big in benefit

It is a Sweetmeat, a Stimulant and a Health-help all in one. It benefits teeth, breath, appetite and diges tion. It steadies stomach and nerves. It is ever-ready refreshment when you're fagged.

Made in Canada

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

The Flavour Lasts



Memories
of "the nicest cup of tea I ever tasted"

KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE The "Extra" in Choice Tea



Saves Shortening

One of the first things you notice, after "Beaver" Flour comes to your house, is that you are using less shortening than you used with western spring wheat flours.

You also notice that the Pie Crusts, Cookies and Doughnuts are lighter and flakier—that the Bread Rolls and Biscuits have a delicate flavour, a delightful, nut-like, homey flavour that is doubly welcome after the tough, almost tasteless bread you used to make with western spring wheat flours.



BEAVER FLOUR

Milled of Blended Wheat

is really two flours in one, for two kinds of wheat are blended. "Beaver" Flour contains the strength

with w
This giv
to make
More th
nutlike f
Try it yo
the even
much bet
DEALE

We strongly urge every user of
BEAVER FLOUR to buy
Canada's Victory Bonds

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont.

SOUTH NELSON

The monthly meeting of the N. B. W. I. branch at South Nelson Road, was held at the home of Mrs. E. W. Bateman and was largely attended. The meeting opened with the singing of the "Institute Ode". Roll call was answered with "Given a dollar how spend it to get the most pleasure." Next month the Institute meets with Mrs. Allan McKenzie—Roll call—"Xmas Suggestions." The meeting closed earlier than usual as it was followed with a Birthday Party, being a year since the Institute was organized. A large crowd from far and near gathered bringing as many pennies as years they were old. The evening passed too quickly with games and music. Two guessing contests were carried on during the evening. One a cake—5 a guess for what was hidden within, which was won by Harry Brown the answer being a cork. The other a pull of apples—10c a guess on how many the pull contained—won by Mrs. Patterson.

Delicious refreshments were served during the evening, also candy was sold. The proceeds amounted to \$35.31 which will be spent on yarn for Soldier's Comforts.

Nearing midnight the party broke up. Everyone declaring Mrs. Bateman a generous hostess.

Mrs. Lambert Fleet of Millerton spent the week end with relatives here.

Miss Margaret Clark of Normal School Fredericton, came over Saturday morning to spend Sunday with Mrs. Harry Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Nell Rae of Strathadam also Miss Cula McKenzie, teacher at Whitteville visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. Allan McKenzie on Sunday last.

The many friends of Steward Burhill, who went overseas with the N. S. Highlanders regret very much to hear of his death.

Word was received Friday last by John Wilson of Derby Jct. that his brother, Earl was seriously gassed.

Miss Bert Crocker is visiting Mrs. Alvin Babkirk in Loggieville.

Miss Blanche Parker spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. W. Appleby. Lester McKenzie spent the week end at his home here.

The Ladies Aid and W. F. M. S. met with Mrs. Edward Bateman on Thursday evening.

Miss Annie Graham paid a flying visit to Rogersville last week.

See it to-night—"Heart and Soul"—The Great Fox Masterpiece.

BOIESTOWN

Boiestown, Nov 27—Miss Annie McNeil who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs W Hickey, has returned to her home at Nashwaak.

Miss B Chaisson spent the past week visiting relatives in Rogersville.

Mrs I Nelson was a visitor in Fredericton on Saturday.

Miss Florence Hinton of Doaktown, was the guest of Miss Ethel Delaney last week.

Dr Moore, Newcastle, was a visitor in town last week.

Miss Bessie McDonald of Doaktown, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs Murray McCloskey.

Mrs W T Ryan and Miss Vida McCloskey were calling on Miss M E McCloskey one day last week.

Miss Hanson, Avery's Portage, was the guest of Mrs T H McElwee on Wednesday.

Adrian Spencer of Taxis River is confined to his home with diphtheria contracted in the lumber woods near the Napodogan. The house is quarantined.

J Victor Norrad attended the Liberal Convention held at Fredericton on Thursday.

Mrs Angus Edney and little niece Geneva Young are visiting Mrs Edney's parents, Mr and Mrs Joseph Norrad.

Mr and Mrs Alex Bruce of Taxis River, are visiting their daughter, Mrs Perley Calhoun.

Norman Calhoun is able to be out again after a severe attack of quinsy.

Mrs B J Thibideau is quite ill. Mrs Janet MacKay of Hayesville is visiting her daughter, Mrs Hawkes at Tay Creek, who is critically ill.

Oliver Lyons had the misfortune to lose a six year old mare which was recently kicked by another horse.

Mr and Mrs Ben Norrad spent Sunday with friends at Taxis River.

Mr Douglas of New York left for his home Tuesday after a successful hunting trip with guide Ernest Norrad.

Willard Norrad of Fredericton is the guest of relatives at Bloomfield.

Anna Fairley had her nose broken while playing at her home on Thursday.

HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va.—"After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va.



While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness.

For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Chas. Sargeant
First Class Livery
Horses for Sale at all times.

Public Wharf. Phone 61

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER FOURTH

is the day on which classes will be resumed at

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Write for information as to our courses of study.

We must have a large number of graduates next year to supply the great demand for office help.

W. J. OSBORNE, Prin.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

J.D. KENNEDY LADIES' and MEN'S Fine Tailoring

Emboding Style, Workmanship, Service and Value.
CLOTHING CLEANED AND PRESSED
Next door to Miramichi Hotel
21-st. Newcastle N. B.

BECAUSE THEY FIND SATISFACTION HERE

Many of the most particular families in Newcastle buy their meats and groceries regularly at this store. To satisfy our customers in every respect is our first consideration. And we do satisfy them by selling them the best and freshest Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fruits; by charging fair prices, and by according every customer fair and courteous treatment.

We would like you to become one of our satisfied customers. In this store you will find a carefully selected stock of groceries, fresh meats in variety, and the season's range of vegetables and fruits.

You can telephone your order. Our delivery system insures prompt service.

H. S. MILLER

GROCERIES, MEATS, ETC
Cor. Castle and Pleasant St.
Telephone 22

"JUST LISTEN"

We are receiving every day heavy shipments of high grade Furniture, including the popular Jacobean and William and Mary designs

What about that Room you were going to furnish this Fall?

Look carefully over the list below and select that Furniture you have been planning to buy for some time

- Writing Desks
- Morris Chairs
- Pedestals
- Music Cabinets
- China Cabinets
- Hall Seats
- Hall Mirrors
- Umbrella Stands
- Oak and Mahogany Rockers

- Card Tables
- Tea Trays
- Oak Dining Suite
- Library Tables
- Sectional Book Cases
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- Cosy Corners
- Couches in Tapestry, Leather, and Verono

IN ALL STYLES AND FINISHES

We invite your inspection of our Stock. (Shop Open Evenings)

THE LOUNSBURY COMPANY, LIMITED

NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, TRACADIE

The Cause of Backache

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, to tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

REV. FATHER COSTELLO OFF TO THE FRONT

Rev Father P. Costello of St Thomas College, Chatham, left Thursday for Halifax, from which place he will proceed overseas as Chaplain of one of the Canadian battalions in France. The college students and a large number of friends gathered at the station to bid farewell and bon voyage to their beloved teacher and friend. Father Costello was a great favorite with the boys and had endeared himself very much with all who had made his acquaintance. Deep regret is felt at his departure.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" neutralizes excessive acid in stomach, relieving dyspepsia, heartburn and distress at once.

Time! In five minutes all stomach distress, due to acidity, will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach sweetener in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach distress at once by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by fermentation due to excessive acids in stomach.

Why not a Victory Bond for the Kids Xmas?

TWO LONG YEARS HE SUFFERED

"Fruit-a-tives" Made Him Feel As If Walking On Air

ORILLIA, ONT., Nov. 28th, 1914.
 "For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives make you feel like walking on air.' This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends."
 DAN McLEAN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DONATIONS TO MIRAMICHI HOSPITAL

The Superintendent desires to acknowledge the following donations to the Miramichi Hospital for the month of October.
 Dr. Wilson—Derby—Pumpkins.
 Mrs. Geo. Elcock—Newcastle—Pumpkins.
 Misses Parker—New York—Chair.
 Miss H. H. Stables—Newcastle—Preserves (6 bottles).
 Mr. R. Corry Clark—Newcastle—One-quarter of Venison.
 Mrs. Jas. Robinson—Millerton—One dozen and a half of Books and Magazines.
 Mr. Eugene Connolly—Newcastle—Books and Magazines also \$10.00 for subscriptions for the coming year.
 Mr. Baxter—Chatham—Large collection of medical books, also instruments and hospital supplies.

Hurrah! How's This

Cincinnati authority says corns dry up and lift out with fingers.

Hospital records show that every time you cut a corn you invite lockjaw or blood poison, which is needless, says a Cincinnati authority, who tells you that a quarter ounce of a drug called frezzone can be obtained at little cost from the drug store but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.
 You simply apply a few drops of frezzone on a tender, itching corn and soreness is instantly relieved. Shortly the entire corn can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.
 This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.
 If your wife wears high heels she will be glad to know of this.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A meeting of the farmers and all persons interested in agriculture will be held in the

COURT HOUSE, Newcastle

on Tuesday Dec. 4th

at 1.30 p. m. for the purpose of discussing the wheat situation, which is extremely serious.

All farmers and others interested are respectfully requested to attend. Dated this 28th day of Nov, 1917.

J. W. McNaughton, Warden.

LOCAL ITEMS

I have a number of useful and fancy articles for sale which can be seen at my home any afternoon or evening on and after Friday, Dec. 7th 49-50 MINNIE I. F. PEDOLIN

Miss Cunningham, while coming out of Mr Ernest Hutchison's residence Tuesday forenoon, slipped and fell on the ice at the gate and broke her wrist. She was taken to the Miramichi Hospital.

There is more of the true spirit of Xmas in a photograph of yourself than in any other gift you could choose. Make a date with MERSEREAU THE PHOTOGRAPHER, Chatham, for a sitting at once before the big rush is on.

WILL REPEAT SERMON

At the request of many members of his congregation and others Rev S J Macarthur will repeat the sermon, which he preached in St James' church, on Sunday the 18th inst, on Sunday evening next.

SEE PAGE ONE

Happy Hour patrons will find very interesting news on page one of this issue, where the program for next week is announced. Probably never before in the history of pictures in Newcastle has such a program been offered.

PTE EARL MCKINLEY WOUNDED

Abraham McKinley of Chelmsford has received word that No 625097 Private Earl McKinley is officially reported admitted to the Eleventh Field Ambulance, October 29th with gunshot wound in the left shoulder.

SEVEN PEARLS ON MONDAY

The great Patho Serial, "The Seven Pearls," which has been booked for some time will commence on Monday evening, when three reels will be shown. This is one of the best serials ever produced and should be seen by all picture lovers.

THE FOUNTAIN NEEDS ATTENTION

The Fountain in the Public Square is in need of immediate attention, or it will likely cost the town several hundred dollars for repairs before it can be used in the Spring. The cover has not and water has been allowed to remain in the basin and freeze and if not removed at once will likely destroy it.

DOMINION ALLIANCE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance will hold its Annual Convention in St. James' Hall, Newcastle, N. B., Dec 5th and 6th. The Convention will open on Dec 5th at 2 p. m. when reports from the officers will be read and a general discussion will follow.

A public meeting will be held at 8 p. m. at which the Rev W D Wilson Provincial Chief Inspector and other prominent speakers will be present.

On Dec 6th the meeting will start at 9.30 a. m. with a general discussion regarding the work of the Alliance, and plans for future work.

All Temperance Societies and churches are entitled to send delegates.

The Northumberland Branch of the Dominion Alliance will meet at 4.30 p. m. on Dec 5th to discuss matters relating to the Provincial Prohibition Act which comes into force in Northumberland on Dec 4th.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

OBITUARY

DAVID GEIKIE

The death of David Geikie, the well known mason and contractor, occurred yesterday afternoon, after a six days' illness of pleuro-pneumonia. Deceased was 53 years old. He leaves a widow, who was formerly Miss Lizzie Cooper of Newcastle and the following children: William, Albert, Charles, Vera, John, Harold and Edna, all at home. Deceased was a native of Ferry Road, and leaves seven brothers:—John, Archibald, James and William, Ferry Road; also Howard, Ernest and George. The surviving sisters are Nellie (Mrs Wm McCallum) and Jessie (Mrs James Ahearn), both of Newcastle and Hattie.

GEORGE ELDON BROOKS

The death occurred in November 24th ult of little George Eldon Brooks, son of Pte George Brooks, now in France, and Mrs Brooks. Deceased was 14 months old. Besides his parents, one sister Jennie, and one brother Charles survive.

BIG EVENT NEXT

SATURDAY DEC 8th That is the day A D Farrah & Co inaugurate their Big Economy Sale Bargains unheard of before will be offered. This is an unusual chance to purchase your winter clothing below regular price. Wait for it and watch for their advt next week.

RETURNING OFFICERS FOR NEWCASTLE

J W Davidson, J A Creaghan and C P McCabe are appointed returning officers for the Town of Newcastle.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

PTE. STEPHEN D. HUTCHISON

Charles R Hutchison received word Tuesday morning that his brother, Pte Stephen D Hutchison, son of Mr and Mrs John C Hutchison of Harcourt, and nephew of H T Atkinson, Assistant Station Master here, had been killed in action on the 31st instant. Deceased was 23 years of age past August 12th, and enlisted along with his brother, Hedley in the 145th in May 1916. They had been in the trenches since October 1916. Deceased had been shell-shock ed last May and had been in hospital two months and a half.

Deceased leaves his parents and the following brothers and sisters: Thomas of Bathurst; Mary (Mrs Nathan E Ward) International Falls, Minn; Pte Hedley at the front; Charles R. Newcastle; and Ralph, at home. Deceased young man was of sterling character and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family!

A WONDERFUL NEWSPAPER

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, is a most unique paper and very popular in every home in Canada. It is surprising what great value to the reader is contained in every issue. Few homes are without it, and they are the losers in not having it. The subscription price is \$1.25 a year, and includes a colored war map of the fighting area in Europe. It is a splendid map and of great assistance to understand the war. We understand the map offer is shortly to be withdrawn. The year's subscription and war map are certainly big value at \$1.25.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR J WARREN DAVIDSON

On Sunday morning a very impressive memorial service was held in St Andrew's Anglican church, in honor of Pte James Warren Davidson of the 85th N S Highlanders who had been killed in action Oct 30th last. The church was filled. The rector, Rev W J Bate, spoke from the text: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend. The hymns sung were: No 333—Holy Father in thy Mercy; 531—Lead Kindly Light; 656—Unto the Hills; and 636—The Son of God Goes Forth to War.

A special lesson was taken from St John XV.12-13 and Revelations VII. 9 to the end. After the benediction the Dead March in Saul was played, Mrs C Sargeant organist, and this was followed by The Last Post, by Pte Mahderson of the 73rd God Save the King. A number of returned soldiers were present, and a detachment from the 73rd.

Rev Mr Bate spoke very feelingly of the deceased hero. He urged the people at home to stand unitedly behind the boys at the front who were so willingly risking their lives to protect their dear ones at home.

Blankets and Blanketing

White and Grey, All Wool, Blankets

—AND—

Camp Blanketing

—AT—

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

LOUNSBURY BLOCK

PHONE 10

Hay Flour

TRY "BEAVER" GUARANTEED

Oats Feed

STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., LTD. NEWCASTLE

Pure Unadulterated HONEY

One of best medicines man can have in his home.

Good for Young and Old

WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE PERFECTLY PURE

Sold in 35c Bottles

Morris Pharmacy

Beveridge Paper Company Limited

14-19 ST. THERESE ST. — MONTREAL

THERE IS NOTHING IN PAPER AND PAPER GOODS WE CAN'T SUPPLY

XMAS WILL SOON BE HERE!—How is your stock of Wrappings, Colored and Crepe Tissues, Lunch Sets, etc? We have three splendid lines of Xmas Papereries in Fancy Boxes and Prices Right.

Try Our STORMPROOF and STORMKING Rubber Roofing

A FRESH AND FULL LINE OF Perfumes, Soaps, Powders



RIGAUD, Paris

Mary Garden Talcum	\$.75
" " Rouge	.75
" " Face Powder	1.00
Horbigants Talcum	1.00
Djirkiss " "	.35
" " Face Powder	1.00
" " Perfume	2.00

Pivers Perfumes in Azurea, La Trefle, Pompeia, etc., 2.00 per bottle

Pivers Azurea Soap, 1.00 per cake.

A full line of—Roger & Gallet's Soap 1.00 per cake

DICKISON & TROY

Druggists and Opticians

Phone 75

Have You Bought Your Victory Bond?

BY BUYING VICTORY BONDS YOU SAVE YOUR COUNTRY

By Buying Your Groceries From Us You can Save Money to Buy Bonds With

JUST RECEIVED—a lot of Nova Scotia Apples, Ribston, Pippin, Blenheim Pippins, Peewakis and Baldwin—Some very fine Cape Cod and Native Cranberries, Grapefruit, Oranges, Lemons and Grapes, good firm Onions, Potatoes, Turnips and Carrots—Hopkin's, Davis & Fraser Sausages, Fresh Pork, Fresh Beef and Chickens. Victoria Blend and Orange Pekoe Teas are giving greater satisfaction, 50c and 60c per lb.—Robinson's white and brown Bread and Rolls daily. Colonial Cakes are delicious, have one in your next order—Another lot of Soldier's Fruit Cakes to arrive this week—Some large fat Herring, Boneless Cod and Sundried Cod.

GEORGE STABLES, PHONE 8

GROCERIES CROCKERY

HAPPY HOUR



Fri. and Sat.

JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS

VIVIAN MARTIN AND SESSUE HAYAKUWA

IN

Forbidden Paths

By Beatrice DeMille from the story by EVE URSELL.

EXTRA!

FATTY ARBUCKLE

In a ripping two reel comedy

"HIS WEDDING NIGHT" Adm. 10c and 15c

NOTE—Don't miss the 1st Episode of "THE SEVEN PEARLS" next Monday

In Union There is
Strength!

The Union Advocate

United We Stand;
Divided We Fall!

NEWCASTLE, N.B., DECEMBER 6.

OVER THE TOP THEY GO! BACK UP THEIR BAYONETS AND BULLETS WITH YOUR BALLOTS!



An Election Under Fire!

Many of the ballots which will be cast in this election will be marked within the sound of the German guns. There is precious little doubt about the way in which these particular ballots will be marked.

They will be marked for—

Union in Canada;

A Party Truce until after the War;

A Steady Stream of Reinforcements for the ever-thinning ranks that hold the vital lines in Western Europe.

It is almost impossible to conceive of a soldier, standing in the freezing Flanders mud with death whistling in the air and a pack of baying hell-hounds in front of him hungry to break through upon the peaceful homes they have not already torn and raved, showing any patience with the petty party issues that used to amuse him in Canada. They count far less with him today than the composition of his next ration or his chance for a few hours' healing respite. There is but one issue in all the world before his mind; and that is how best to beat the Bosches.

He is risking his life in the shambles—he stands daily over the rough grave that covers or the reddening stretcher that bears his comrade—he is fighting scientific wild beasts in this modern Ephesus. When he chances to think of party names or party cries—the things that interested him in the old safe, happy days back home—it is only to recall them along with the lacrosse championships or football contests at which he was wont to cheer. That any one should turn aside from this tragic and terrible business of damming back the Teutonic tide of horror, murder, brutality and barbarism to waste a ballot or a moment on these trivialities would seem to him utterly incomprehensible.

There will be no party ballots marked in the Ypres salient. They dare not do it in the presence of their dead. The physicians who slip out of the moaning hospital wards behind the lines to vote in these elections, will not be thinking of Grit or Tory but of how most swiftly and surely to end this horrible slaughter and stop this unceasing carnival of pain. There is not a case-hardened partisan in the Dominion of Canada today who could step from beside the hospital cot on which one Canadian lad lay moaning—in spite of his determination—from the tearing pain that the Germans had given and all the palliatives of medicine could not take away, and still cast his ballot for his beloved party and not solely for the speediest ending of the war.

The only reason why there is a party election in Canada is because the voters in this protected country are not compelled to vote within sound of the guns. Some of us lack the imagination to realize what our boys are going through—that is the whole explanation. Who are the heartiest and most convinced Liberal Unionists, leaving their old party with regret but without hesitation? Are they not men like Rowell and Ralph Connor and Stewart Lyon who have visited the scarred battle-fields of France and Belgium, talked with the men living in that inferno of danger, agony and death, realized the menace to all civilization that crouches behind the Hindenburg line, and had burned into their consciences the conviction that any man who is anything at this crisis but a Canadian, pure and simple, without thought of self or party or predilection of any sort, is a TRAITOR, a BETRAYER OF THE MEN AT THE FRONT, a practical ALLY OF PRUSSIANISM.

We want it to be perfectly understood that this scoring of the partisan is not directed at the men of one party only. It is meant for any citizen of Canada who puts the fortunes of any party before the fate of his country. If it seems to fall upon one party alone, it is only because organized opposition to the Union Government seems to come from one party a one.

The formation of the Union Government was an effort to bring together the entire Canadian nation behind the lines on the Western front. There is no section of the Canadian people—except the Germans who were disfranchised by the War-time Franchise Act—which was not asked and even urged to join that Government. If any section is now outside of it, it is by its own deliberate and determined choice. No one was excluded.

The overwhelming majority of the Canadian people—if their habitual leaders may be assumed to speak for them—have rallied to the Union Government. Liberals and Conservatives alike, the present Ministers have put in their pockets all the old issues which formerly divided them and are now ready to concentrate on the one task of finishing the war with a smashing victory, at the earliest possible moment—if the country will but give them the necessary mandate to do so. It is a mandate which should be made unanimous. If there are any domestic questions which must still be fought out—and there undoubtedly are—we can attend to that after the war. First, let us get our boys home—let us stop the butchery in the only way it can be stopped, by disarming the butchers!

It is unthinkable that the Canadian people should vote against this policy of "carry on." But as the opponents of the Union Government invite them to vote against it (this is a short statement of their policy whose correctness we shall defend in a moment), we are bound to consider the consequences of accepting this invitation. Perhaps we had better consider first the correctness of this summary of the Opposition Policy.

The former Borden Government, drawn from one party, has been carrying on the war for over three years. Its record will some day be discussed, and praise or punishment led. But no nation in a war can afford to look away from the single job of beating the hold enquiries into the conduct of political parties. When these parties fail or

feel inadequate to carrying on the job, they should be and usually are summarily dismissed or replaced. That is what has been done twice in London, many times in Paris and at least twice in Italy. It has now been done once in Canada. That Sir Robert Borden himself voluntarily and even eagerly sought the substitution of a new and broader-based Government for his old Ministry, does not alter the fact that we have had our change of Government which is a tacit admission that the old Government had proven too limited in capacity for the tremendous task. Having made this bald statement, details can be left until the war is won.

One advantage, however, Sir Robert and at least some of his late Ministers had. They had been in close contact with the actual carrying on of the war; they had been out official representatives and so had been constantly trusted with inside information by the British Government which could be shared with very, very few; they knew exactly how well we were doing under the voluntary system, and how far short we were falling; they knew the immediate future needs and our prospects of meeting them. And it was their considered and certainly unwilling opinion that we could only keep up our essential stream of reinforcements to our army in Europe by adopting the selective draft. There was not a man of them who liked the idea. Some of them hated it as the British nation has always hated the odious word—"Conscript." But, with their special and necessarily secret information; they saw no other way out. So the first step they took was to accept the responsibility of their exclusive knowledge, and to declare that the country must at last accept the policy of military compulsion.

The first man asked to join them on that platform was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was asked to come and bring a number of his Liberal colleagues with him—in fact, he was offered a fifty-fifty division of the Cabinet, with the exception that Sir Robert Borden would naturally retain the Premiership. We now know that a clear majority of the Liberal leaders wanted to accept that offer and loyally share the responsibility. The best of them did finally accept it and are now in the Government. But Sir Wilfrid and his friends took another view. They flatly contradicted the official statement that compulsion had become necessary. They still flatly contradict it, though they are ready to submit the decision to a vote of the people. They will accept compulsion if the people say so. That is, they are not opposed to it on any ground of principle. They merely argue that it is not expedient; and they set their opinion on this point—necessarily an outside opinion—against the informed official opinion, based on full and confidential knowledge, of the Canadian Ministers who know the secrets of our War Office and enjoy the confidence of the British War cabinet. So on this point when the Canadian elector goes to the polls, he must decide between accepting the guess of an outsider and the positive knowledge of an insider.

That is the one point, we want to make in this article. Elsewhere in this issue arguments will be found on the ethics, the efficiency, the essential democracy and other vital factors in this great question of compulsory military service. It is now the settled policy of every great nation, including the American Republic. But the question before Canadians is its application to Canada; and, however convincingly we may argue for it as an effective and democratic system, we all know that our people would not accept it today if they did not deem it grimly necessary. The Union Government declares it necessary. The Laurier Opposition denies this. It talks of an appeal to the people in a referendum; but everybody knows that that appeal will come in the pending elections. If Laurier wins, there will be no need for a referendum. The people will have voted against compulsion. So the situation is crystal clear—if the Union Government is beaten, compulsion will not be applied, voluntarism will again be invoked, and, in the opinion of every man in a position to know, the stream of Canadian recruits will no longer equal the Canadian casualties, and the Canadian divisions at the front will gradually be wiped out by the triumphant Germans. Canada will sink from the field. Canada will tacitly sign a separate peace.

That is why we say that the Laurier Opposition are inviting Canadians not to "Carry On." Some of their speakers are suggesting that we might recruit the cooks' camp and feed the real fighters. Others are urging that Canada has done enough, though we have done less relatively than any important nation in the war with the exception of the United States which is just beginning—and beginning with conscription. Others, again say that we should never have fought until the Germans landed in Canada. We refer these valiant gentlemen, and especially their women folk, to the Bryce report and other blood-curdling and authentic statements of atrocities contained in this issue.

But we shall not labor the point. On the Laurier banner is written the motto—"This Way Out." If we want to quit, we should vote for the Laurier candidates. That is the one sure way to do it. The consequences to Canada if we do this, and so produce that little breach in the Allied line which has proven so fatal in Galicia and in the Carnic Alps, will be nothing short of colossal disaster. If the Allies lose, there is not a safe investment in the Dominion. Our industries, in common with other Allied industries, will be kicked out of the markets of the world by the German jack boot. It is our solemn belief that in course of time, Canada will become an overseas German possession—possibly the German United States of the future. No paint can picture the prospect too darkly if we open a gap in the defences of freedom and let through the flood. We shall dishonor our dead and shame our children yet unborn. We shall brand Canada as the coward nation of the world—the Judas Iscariot which sold the cause of Christian civilization with the traitor's kiss of

OUR SOLDIERS' MACEDONIAN CRY

CANADA'S GENERALS AT THE FRONT URGE CANADIANS AT HOME NOT TO DESERT OUR FIGHTING MEN, BUT TO SUPPORT THEM WITH ADEQUATE REINFORCEMENTS



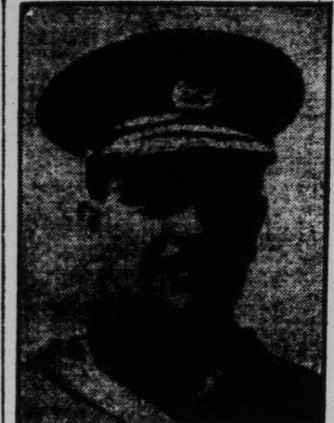
MAJOR-GEN. DAVID WATSON, C.M.G.



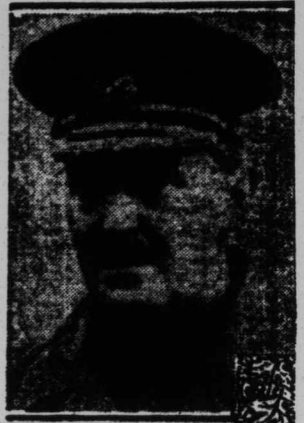
MAJ.-GEN. SIR R. E. W. TURNER, K.C.M.G.



MAJOR GENERAL CURRIE, K.C.B., D.S.O.



MAJ.-GEN. H. E. BURSTALL, C.M.G.



MAJOR-GEN. L. J. LIPSETT, C.M.G.

WHO IS CALLING CANADA?

Your Boy is Calling Says "Ralph Connor"

Fresh From the Trenches Major the Rev. C.W. Gordon Writes a Strong and Moving Appeal for Support for Union Government

By Major, the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor.)

The rear always looks ragged. It is farthest from the band, from the scene of interest, from the place of action. Also it is the place for stragglers to walk, too weary to keep step. Many armies compose a nation's war strength. Far up at the front is the fighting army, where the guns roar and belch forth death, where the H.E. shells batter flat the lines of trenches, where bombs blow up dugouts, where the bayonets, coldly glittering, strike terror to the shrinking foe, where the gallant knights of the clouds wheel and dart like avenging angels over their foes.

BACK OF THE FIGHTING ARMY.

Back of the fighting army is the army of transportation through the lines of communication, a slow winding mud-grey serpent, curiously articulated with transport wagons and ammunition carts, motor lorries and G.H.Q. autos, shell-laden pack mules and ambulances, water carts and laundry machines, repair trucks and medical stores, big guns and marching columns, with now and then a tank, a joyous joint in the writhing serpent, and all under the control of mounted men alert, patient, fierce, now wreathed in smiles, now with a sulphurous aura visible and palpable about their heads.

The army, of direction, where the brass hats exude brain sweat and multitudes of subs and orderlies pound the types till they rattle like machine guns or roar savage amenities into telephone offices.

The army reconstruction, all the way from No Man's Land where the stretcher bearers and battalion M.O.'s, and chaplains struggle through mud and fire to save their wounded comrades, all down the line through battalion aid posts, advanced dressing stations, casualty clearing stations, hospital trains and base hospitals where through clever brains and quick fingers through tender hearts and smiling lips the Christ pity and the Christ love flows in healing streams about sore wounded bodies and weary souls.

THE ARMY OF THE REAR.

The army of administration of which let only reverend words be spoken, and other armies, but chiefly and lastly—

The army of production, or the army of the rear. Here, says General Joffre, echoed by Lloyd George, the war will be lost or won. For from this army all the other armies draw their sustenance, their very life. Let this army fail and the war stops short, all is lost. The history of this war so far relieves us of all fear as to the other armies. The fighting army will not quit so long as it lives. Those armies that reach from the fighting line to the rear will not fail the fighting man, for they catch now and again the sound of the guns, the gleam of bayonet, the flash of wings in the sky, and they see the long line of stricken heroes borne to the rear.

But this army of the rear. "Will they quit, think you?" asked a wounded French poilu anxiously of a newspaper man.

"The men up there?"

"Sacre non, those down below."

His anxiety is the only anxiety in the war.

The army of the rear, the ragged army where, with the rear guard, finest in temper of all the fighting men, mingle the weak, the weary, the slacker, the fearful, a motley crew and hard to bear. Ah, that gallant rear guard, what glory is theirs, imperishable! Theirs the sacrificial offering of their hearts' dearest treasure, the slow agony of separation and of waiting; theirs the sharp gasping stab of death winged from the battlefield; theirs the stern resolve to endure with faces serene always the ultimate demands. As that young girl in France to whom came the colonel of her husband's regiment with the news of his death—"Tell me," said she with white face and staring eyes while she clutched the colonel's arm, "tell me our France will be free? I will weep no tear." Wonderful France, wonderful soldiers of France, most wonderful of all the women of France who send their men away with a smile and all long hours that they may want neither guns, nor shells,

On the eve of an election which will decide whether Canada is to continue her war effort at full pressure or gradually quit, loyal Canadians will give heed to this cry for help from the firing line. From the generals who command our glorious troops these messages come like a trumpet call to duty.

GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, D.S.O., COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

"I hope that, appreciating what we do in the field through uniting all our effort, they will do their utmost to remain united in Canada. News from there does not make pleasant reading to men in the field here. Orangemen and Catholic, Anglo-Saxon and French-Canadian, Whig and Tory, fight side by side, and, dying, are laid side by side in the same grave, fully satisfied to give their lives for the cause they know to be just.

"They have given their blood freely to maintain their nation's honor and now confidently expect that the full fruits of their sacrifice will not be prejudiced. It is an imperative and urgent necessity that steps be immediately taken to ensure that sufficient drafts of officers and men are sent from Canada to keep the corps at its full strength.

"My personal conviction is that the only solution to the problem of Canadian recruiting is conscription. My experiences in France have shown me, not as a politician, but as a soldier, the necessity of conscription, if we desire to maintain at full strength our fighting divisions to the end."

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR RICHARD TURNER, V.C.,

"I wish as a soldier it was permitted to express fully my views on the present Canadian crisis. Do people in Canada think 250,000 of their best blood fighting this world war in defence of their country will tamely submit to any part of Canada saying, 'We will not support you to our fullest extent in your efforts to beat the recreant Hun to his knees? Have the Canadian troops since the war started, ever stopped to consider, or been daunted by, any numbers up against them?' The answer is given on many bloody battlefields in Belgium and France. Canadians all must play the game and be true to their salt."

MAJOR-GENERAL H. BURSTALL.

"We can only carry on the war to the basis of a final peace by having our battalions maintained to full strength.

For this we entirely rely on Canada. We are convinced that Canadians will never permit their battalions at the front to become worn out through lack of reinforcements, but will face the situation and take the necessary steps to provide them. For us all our thoughts are of Canada, and after every victory the one idea in all our minds is that Canada will again have reason to be proud of her sons at the front in upholding her honor and liberty. So we have absolute faith that Canada will respond with the reinforcements necessary to sustain us."

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID WATSON.

"I state with positive certainty that a splendid state of determination and resolution exists in a greater degree than ever among every unit of the Canadian force today. This resolve and belief is the ever growing result of intimate knowledge that this terrible struggle into which we have entered has ever been and is now equally as important for the maintenance and development of our Dominion as it is for the vital protection and safeguarding of our interests and liberties. Willingly making all sacrifices required in consummation of these objects, may we not securely rely on the unity and the practical assistance of our friends in Canada."

(Continued from first two columns of this page.)
nor daily rations that so they may win for France the right to live free.

BLOOD MARKS ON THE SHELLS.

So too with the army of the rear in Old Britain, where men long past age toil long hours and where women from the Castle and the farm, from the manor mansion house and the cottage, from the fishing village came forth to work at the making of shells and guns, and all the engineering of war that so their men might have a chance for their lives against their foe trained to war and equipped to the last button with all that science could supply. They tell how those first shells were often marked with blood from the tender fingers of women unused to work, but the workers never slackened for that.

The army of the rear, where are the invincible souls who shrink from no sacrifice that the fighting line may be kept strong, and in good heart. In Glasgow, a widow with four sons fit for war sent away three with the Borderers. When the three had paid their full toll to freedom's cause, the fourth knew what he must do but feared for his mother. To her he went at last and said, "Mother, I must."

"Aye, laddie," said the mother, quietly. "Weel, I ken ye must. We ha'e given too much not to gie all," and sent away her last lad to the war.

SO ALSO WITH CANADA.

As with the home lands, so with the lands overseas, so with Canada. Here also the army of the rear labors that the sons of Canada in the fighting line may want neither supplies nor men. But alas, the fighting line is many thousands of miles away. The whine of the shell, the rattle of the machine gun, the roar of the high explosives never breaks the quiet by night or by day, and men preoccupied with other things forget the boys in the mud and rain fighting for their country far away.

That is, some forget. But some cannot forget for in their prayers to God at night when they seek rest, and by day in the pauses of their work, they bear upon their hearts the lad who left three years ago now and whom they would fain see again, and might see if one of the neighbors who keeps four of them still, had gone to his relief.

For it is true—though the lad in the fighting line, great-generous soul that he is, for long refused to give the rumor credence. It is true that those four boys in his neighbor's family back home in Canada refuse to come to his relief. They can give many perfectly good reasons why they refuse to go. But they have no need to declare the truth. To all the country they are known to be the craven-hearted slackers that they are. It may be that some poor-souled females may become wives to them and bear them children to carry their name and their shame into succeeding generations, but when in song and story the great deed, done in Flanders and in France, thrill men's hearts, their children will sit silent and ashamed amid the cheering crowds and curse in their hearts the craven slackers that begat them. Yes, it is sadly, terribly, shamefully true that with those heroic souls that compose the unsung but glorious army of the rear mingle those others that are at once a nation's weakness and a nation's shame.

THE CRYING NEED FOR MEN.

When Joffre at Washington was asked, "How can America best help France?" he made answer like the impact of a bullet: "Send us men, France needs men, send them quick. Food, guns, ships, yes, yes, but chiefly and quickly men." And in passionate oratory Viviani echoed the word. Arthur Balfour with quiet but intense iteration pressed home the truth—"France must have men."

So with the whole western front against which Germany has flung her science-bred masses of war-bred men in vain. There is sore need of men there. The French line grows thin. The army of our empire, too, that phenomenon of the war, fighting on five fronts, grows thin upon the western front. The Canadian line grows thin. As the line moves ever forward, the line grows ever thinner and more thin.

Russia is out of the war. Pray God, no worse may come from her. Italy, reeling from the stroke of the Hun War Club, ceases for some months to be capable of a great offensive. Hence, with her released millions the enemy is preparing for the western front an overwhelming, a smashing blow.

Oh, Canada, our boys are on that front. Inevitable as the sunrise, that blow will fall. What men can do our men will do. Grim, resolute, but with not unanxious hearts and with many a yearning glance toward their homeland for aid, they wait that stroke.

AN APPEAL TO MANHOOD.

Oh men of Canada, will you, can you unmoved, look on while that thin line of Canadian heroes waits the approach of those massed battalions long-trained and fully-equipped for this final attempt to hack through? They need you, these comrades of yours. For three years they have fought for you and your cause. They wonder at your easy deliberation. The haunting fear gathers about their hearts that you have forgotten them. Pitiful God, help them against that fear!

Your party? Your leader? God forgive you, for Canada never will if for things like these you forsake those waiting lads. Referendum? Referendum now, while with furious haste our enemy prepares destruction for that waiting line? Surely not referendum now, Canada, but reinforcements and quick to your waiting sons. A thousand voices chatter reasons for delay but across the seas comes one voice clear and loud, brave but heart-piercing.

Who calls Canada? Your boy, and he is calling for you. Quick! Go with haste, you may be late.

RALPH C.

(Continued on first two columns of this page.)

(Continued on Page Three)

CANADA AND U.S. ON THE SAME WIN-WAR PLATFORM

THE UNION POLICY OUTLINED

Sir Robert Borden's Appeal to the Canadian Electors

To Win the War, to Strengthen and Purify Canada Internally, to Tax the Well-to-do and Lessen the Burdens of the Poor

The policies of the new Union Government, as laid down in two statements to the Canadian people issued by Sir Robert Borden, place the Union Administration in the front line of political progress. They are:

The vigorous prosecution of the war by the immediate reinforcement of the Military Service Act.

Adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes.

Effective arrangements for demobilization, care and vocational training of returned soldiers.

Effective measures to prevent excessive profits, to prohibit hoarding and combinations for the increase of prices and thus to reduce the cost of living.

Encouragement of co-operation amongst farmers to lower cost of production and marketing in the interests of both producer and consumer.

Civil Service reform for the purpose of abolishing patronage and filling places on single standard of merit.

Extension of franchise to women, with suitable provisions for improving woman's status under the law.

Strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization.

Development of transportation facilities, with co-operative management of the various railway systems, to make the best use of available equipment.

Co-operation with the provincial Governments for the improvement of highways.

Reduction of public expenditure, avoidance of waste and encouragement of thrift.

Development of all the resources of Canada with co-operation and assistance of the state where practicable to the best advantage of the people.

Maintenance of good relations between employers and employed, care for industrial population and their right to suitable standards of living.

Development of a national spirit in Canada by consistent work for a sympathetic understanding between the various communities.

Creation of a new portfolio, Immigration and Colonization; also, a permanent cabinet committee to oversee prosecution of the war and a second committee for carrying out other lines of policy.

UNION FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

With regard to the Military Service Act, Sir Robert Borden's statement says:

When it became apparent that the voluntary system was not providing adequate reinforcements for the army, it became necessary to consider the provisions of the Military Service Act upon all male citizens of Canada between the ages of eighteen and sixty inclusive. The selection under that law is to be made by ballot, that is, by chance. Under present conditions the public interest cannot be served by a chance selection, but it demands instead an intelligent selection, based upon a wise and careful consideration of the country's needs, both in the fighting line and at home. Accordingly, a new measure to authorize a selective draft of persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five was prepared and submitted to Parliament. Much care was taken to ensure that the measure would not be unfair or unjust in its provisions, that there would be no prejudicial interference with agriculture or industry, that there would be no preferences for groups, classes, sections or interests. The Military Service Act is a democratic measure calling the rich as well as the poor—indeed, bearing more heavily upon the rich in that it is more difficult for a young man of means to claim exemption on the ground that his labor is needed at home for the support of his relatives. It is eminently fair as between the provinces and as between those portions of our people who are of different racial origins, because it pays no attention whatsoever to provincial boundaries or racial groups, but calls up all young Canadians on the same circumstances wherever they may live. There was no thought of compulsion until compulsion became imperative. There was no hesitation to seek authority for enforcement by selection when the necessity for greater reinforcements was indubitably established. It was the enemy—not the Government—which issued the call to arms and compelled a mobilization of all the resources of the Empire. The Government appeals to the people with confidence that the war in their immediate and supreme concern, and that the Military Service Act which authorized the selective draft is but a reflection of the temper and will of the nation.

THE UNION CONSTITUTION.

As to the constitution of the new Union Government, the Borden manifesto reads:

The administration in whose name this appeal is made is not the agent or organ of any group, section or party. There are those among its members who must assume responsibility for the conduct of the war thus far; and such members do not seek to evade that responsibility. There are those also among its members who have no such responsibility. For the Military Service Act all assume the fullest responsibility, as do all for the future conduct of the war and for future measures of policy and acts of administration. It is suggested that the Government which held office for six years is immune from criticism because a Union Government has been organized, but only that the war is the first consideration and that its energetic and successful prosecution union among the people is as necessary as the coalition of political leaders.

PROGRESSIVE POLICIES.

After explaining the need for union in time of war, the manifesto proceeds:

But there are other reasons why the Union Government should be entrusted with power. It has pledged itself to the extirpation of old abuses and to a wise and bold policy of constructive reform. The system of patronage in the distribution of contracts and offices which has prevailed in Canada for generations has been the root of many political evils. It has fostered local and sectional interests incompatible with the national welfare and injurious to the efficiency of the national services. It has troubled representatives of the people, permitted the ascendancy of organized minorities in the constituencies, and affected the independence of Parliament itself. It may be that these evils should have been overcome long ago. Censure may lie upon successive Governments which have tolerated the system. But inveterate diseases succumb only to heroic treatment—and heroism has not distinguished Canadian parties in dealings with patronage. Generally Governments have lived long in Canada and when for many years distribution of patronage has been confined to the party in power there is a natural disposition to adjust the balance when at length the other party succeeds to office. Once committed to the system, influences are recognized and interests created that are not easily resisted or dislodged. It is believed that a Government derived from both political parties and strengthened by special representation of agriculture and organized labor, can act with greater freedom and independence than a Government which held office under the old conditions. Hence the resolution to abolish trading in patronage, to fill public offices by merit and not by favoritism, and to establish honest and open competition in awarding contracts and buying supplies.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

On the railway problem, the Union policy is outlined as follows:

For many years the Canada railway policy was determined not so much by the action as by the demands of rival groups of railway builders. As a result we have a great railway mileage, constructed at heavy cost, with long stretches of parallel lines where a single system could have handled the traffic and at lower charges upon a smaller investment of capital. It is believed, however, that Canada will yet develop traffic in excess of present rail facilities; and in the meantime the Government will endeavor to co-ordinate existing services and improve and protect the national railways without injustice to private companies.

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

The sum of the Union Government pledges is contained in the closing words of the second Borden manifesto:

The Government thoroughly realizes that in this National emergency there is imperative necessity for fulfillment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigor, to strive for national unity, to administer the public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures of taxation which will regard the national interest and to relieve those of their households whom they have not seen.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON COMPULSORY SERVICE



SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

When the United States went into this war its first act was to establish the Selective Draft for Military Service.

This was not done because it was necessary to get recruits. With its hundred million population America could have raised an army of ten millions by the voluntary system, on Canada's proportion of enlistment. But President Wilson insisted on the Compulsory Service plan because it is the only fair and logical and democratic as well as the only efficient plan for a nation at war. Here is his masterly justification for it, in his official proclamation issued May 18th last, ordering the Selective Draft into force:—

EACH MUST DO HIS PART.

The Power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies, there are no armies in this struggle there are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.

To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most please him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharp-shooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharp-shooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers.

The whole nation must be a team, in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection; that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

A CONSPICUOUS MOMENT.

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defence of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

LAURIER AND THE WAR.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that though he is opposed to conscription, he would, if elected, endeavour to stimulate voluntary recruiting. What has he ever done to stimulate voluntary recruiting? Look at this! Last February a letter was sent to him by the recruiting committee of the Canadian Club of Hamilton, asking him to give a written endorsement of their effort to arouse new interest and activity in recruiting.

A similar appeal was made to Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell, both of whom gave authoritative encouragement to the idea. Here is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's answer:—

"OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 26, 1917.

"Dear Sir,—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th inst. I am sorry that I cannot send you at once an affirmative answer. I will look into the matter, but will keep it under advisement.

"Believe me, Yours sincerely,
"WILFRID LAURIER."

The matter is still under advisement. This took place in the third year of the greatest war that humanity has ever experienced, a war which involves the future of civilization and human liberty. The urgent need for reinforcements at the front was known to all Canada. He declined on that occasion to say one word which would aid the national purpose or give support to the men who are holding Canada's battle line. He had to look into the matter, and he has been looking into it ever since.

(Continued from page two.)

MAJOR-GENERAL L. J. LIPSETT.

"On the battered ramparts of Ypres, on the rolling hills which border the Somme, on the historic battlefield of Vimy, are scattered hundreds of wooden crosses which mark the resting places of Canadians who only three years ago were peaceful civilians. When war was forced upon us these men came forward, for they felt their manhood demanded it as a duty that they should pass on the honor of our nation unsullied and her liberties secure. There is no grander monument erected by man than these simple crosses, for they show that Canada has the greatest asset any nation can possess, namely, sons ready to lay down their lives for what they think is right. But these simple crosses also remind Canada of the trust bequeathed by those whose resting place they mark, namely, the cause for which they died."

THE POPE'S PEACE PROPOSAL

President Wilson's Strong Statement of Allied Cause

We Must Fight and Vote to Win the Victory and Smash Forever the Prussian War Menace

There has been no better statement of the Allied Cause in this great war than President Wilson's noble reply to the peace overtures made last August by the Pope.

To deal with such a power as the present rulers of Germany upon Pope Benedict's plan, declared the President, would involve a recuperation of the strength and renewal of the world domination of that power, now balked, but not defeated, after sweeping a continent with the blood of innocent women and children and the helpless poor as well as of soldiers.

Permanent peace must be based, he declares, upon the faith of all the peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

This is the cause which the electors of Canada are asked to back with their ballots in the coming elections.

The text of the note follows:

"To His Holiness, Benedict XV, Pope:

"In acknowledgment of the communications of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness, the Pope must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will ensure us against it.

"His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante-bellum and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations, based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved."

OBJECT OF WAR DEFINED.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either of law or mercy; swept a whole continent with the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

"To deal with such a Power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world.

NO SECURE PEACE BASIS.

"Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation? Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose.

They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of governments, the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation on fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

SEEK NO MATERIAL GAIN.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty, both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves, as the other people of the world would be justified in accepting—without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmaments, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

LOYAL LIBERALS FROM COAST TO COAST JOIN UNION



HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, Solicitor-General. HON. A. L. SIFTON, Minister of Customs. HON. J. A. CALDER, Immigration and Colonization. HON. FRANK CARVELL, Minister of Public Works. HON. A. K. MACLEAN, Without Portfolio. HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service. HON. S. C. MEWBURN, Minister of Militia. HON. T. A. CRERAR, Minister of Agriculture. HON. N. W. ROWELL, President of the Privy Council.

CANADA'S DUTY AND THE WAR

Shall Canadian Army be Supported or Deserted?

Sir Robert Borden's Stirring Patriotic Speech Delivered to His Former Constituents in Halifax--Carry on or Quit

In the face of the autocratic military aggression which now seeks to dominate the world no Nation can endure unless its people are prepared to fight in its defence. Under the Military Service Act the highest duty of citizenship is demanded of the people. I am entirely confident that they will not shrink from that duty. It is said that this law ought not to be put into operation without a "referendum." Such is the policy put forward in opposition to the Government. I consider it my imperative duty to put the Act into force IMMEDIATELY. That course is being pursued and it will be unhesitatingly continued.

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. YET, 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 people pronounced!

How many men could be brought into military service by means of a referendum within ONE YEAR from today? Parliament stands adjourned to the 28th of February because the election returns will not be available until the 27th of February. Probably the session could not begin before the middle of March. The passage of the necessary legislation for a referendum might take and doubtless would take at least two months. To hold the referendum election and obtain the verdict of the people would require two or three additional months.

IN THE MEANTIME the Military Service Act would be suspended. THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN WOULD BE BROKEN as their ranks become more and more depleted. THEY ASK for reinforcements and YOU GIVE them a "referendum!" All military activity would be at an end and perhaps the war itself would have come to a conclusion with results DISASTROUS to our country. 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 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.

OUT OF THE MOMENTOUS EVENTS OF THE YEAR NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE HAS ARISEN THE UNION GOVERNMENT, WHICH APPEALS TO THE ELECTORATE TO UPHOLD ITS HANDS IN THIS TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

Upon all the incidents which lead to the formation of that government I need not dwell. Its members have come together from both political parties in a very earnest spirit and with an intense desire to perform their duty to the country in the hour of its most urgent need. The enforcement of military service ought not to be carried on by a party government, if that course can possibly be avoided. When the war reached so critical a period it became more important that a government should be formed thoroughly representative of every element in the population prepared to SUPPORT Canada's utmost effort. I have never deviated from that purpose since I formed it in May last.

In this or in any other country an alliance of parties in a Union or National government is hardly possible until it becomes practically inevitable. Even in this great emergency the task has been a most difficult one, involving wearisome and protracted negotiation, resulting at times in serious discouragement, and requiring an almost INFINITE PATIENCE. It was my desire, and it STILL IS MY FIRM INTENTION, THAT BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES SHALL HAVE EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN THE GOVERNMENT, outside of the office of Prime Minister. My effort for that purpose has not been spared, and during the past three weeks I have approached successively three Canadians of French origin and of Liberal affiliation, with the request that one of them should enter the Government. I do not reproach them because my effort was unsuccessful; but I do most sincerely regret their decision. For its consequences THEY are responsible, not I.

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 DAY, WHY SHOULD THE POLITICAL FORTUNES OF ANY INDIVIDUAL OR THE POLITICAL FORTUNES OF ANY PARTY STAND FOR ONE MOMENT ACROSS THE PATH OF A GREAT NATIONAL PURPOSE.

In my effort to form the present Government I have been assisted, sometimes with vehemence, by earnest men within the

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE C.N.R.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has attacked the proposal respecting the Canadian Northern Railway, and I shall deal very briefly with his objection. In the first place, he is primarily responsible for the policy, and for the conditions which made action inevitable if that railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific are to be maintained as important systems of transportation, and not allowed to lapse into the disorganization which would be created by their bankruptcy.

He announced with a flourish of trumpets in 1904 the Grand Trunk Pacific policy and later he placed the Canadian Northern upon the same basis as a national undertaking. The Government formed in 1911 inherited the conditions created by that policy. We had to deal with the situation as best we could. When we proposed the loan to the Canadian Northern in 1914, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved a resolution declaring that the Government ought to acquire all the stock of the Canadian Northern Railway by arbitration, and that a maximum value of thirty million dollars should be fixed. In 1914, the Government, as then constituted, acquired forty millions of C.N.R. stock without any payment whatever, and we now propose to acquire the balance by arbitration. That is precisely the method Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself suggested. It does not lie in his mouth to say that the course which he solemnly proposed only three years ago by resolution in parliament is an unwise course. There is, however, one marked distinction which the people should thoroughly realize between his proposal and cure. He fixed the maximum price to be paid for the stock at THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS. We fixed the maximum price at TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS or just one-third of the amount which he thought reasonable. In attacking or condemning the Government, he still more strongly attacks and condemns himself.

party which made me its leader more than sixteen years ago. I have been told that a Conservative victory was certain, and that I was surrendering the fortunes of an historic party to my desire for the accomplishment of an impossible purpose. I did not pause to consider the prospects of a "party" victory. ITS ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY WOULD NOT HAVE ATTERED THE HIGHER PURPOSE WHICH I HAD AT HEART, to give representation in the Government to all elements of our population that strove to maintain the National endeavor in this war.

Those of my colleagues who have recently joined the Government have played a worthy part. I know that they have yielded only to a sense of supreme duty. Doubtless they feel keenly the breaking of old ties and the dissolution of long standing and valued associations. All this means much to any man with a long public service behind him; but THEY HAVE THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF A GREAT DUTY NOBLY FULFILLED AND THE KNOWLEDGE THAT A HIGHER AND MORE NOTABLE SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY LIES BEFORE THEM. That they could not withhold themselves when Canada called them is their highest and complete justification. And remember that there are able men in the Liberal-Conservative party with long public service behind them, and with very legitimate aspiration for promotion, who without hesitation, have stood aside in order that Union might be consummated.

I appeal to you all of whatever party, and especially to those of the party with which I have been associated, to PONDER WELL upon these events, and to put aside every old antagonism and controversy; to unite in earnest, vigorous effort; to stand FOR THE COUNTRY and not for partisanship. PARTY ANTAGONISM, when not based on principle, is a sorry spectacle at any time. IN THESE AWFUL DAYS IT IS LITTLE LESS THAN A CRIME. We have a great task before us. The eyes of the world are upon Canada in this crisis. Let us remember the words of the Apostle:

"Whereof seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us LAY ASIDE EVERY WEIGHT and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

What weight are we to lay aside in this race? The weight of party antagonism. What is the sin that doth so easily beset us? The discord and suspicion so likely to arise from such antagonism. And how shall we understand the patience upon which the Apostle dwells? The primary meaning of the word is the quality of suffering or enduring. And so we may read from the Apostles' words the lesson that until there shall come to us Victory crowned with abiding peace, we shall suffer—but we MUST endure.

The policies of the Government have been set forth in two messages, already addressed to the Canadian people. To night 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 SOUL OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM IS HALLOWED BY THE GRAVES OF OUR DEAD. If 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?

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 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 battlefield in France and Belgium by those whom Canada has sent forth in this awful struggle against the most relentless and powerful militarism that ever threatened to bring the world within the orbit of its accursed tyranny.

LOYAL LIBERALS ARE FOR UNION

Strong Men Repudiate Laurier's Stand

Most of His Ablest Supporters Forced by Patriotic Conviction to Join Union Government to Win the War

The nine Liberals who have joined Sir Robert Borden in the Union Government are all from the most representative and progressive wing of the Liberal party in Canada. They are, in fact, the strong men of the party, both in Eastern and Western Canada, and their spontaneous coming forward to help give the nation united leadership, when announced by Sir Robert Borden in October of this year, came as an inspiration to the Canadian public.

Of those who are not actual members of the Union Government, it may be said that every provincial Premier in Canada is an enthusiastic supporter of the new administration. Indeed, Premier C. H. Murray of Nova Scotia, where politics is taken very seriously, would be a member of the Government but for the desire of his Nova Scotia colleagues to have him at home.

The strong Liberals in the Union Government include: Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. When called upon by Sir Robert Borden, he was President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and a recognized power in the development of Western Canada. Mr. Crerar has no mere provincial vision but stands for Canadian progress, East and West.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, made his great reputation as a fearless and exacting Parliamentary critic.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is an acquisition from the noted business leaders of the Metropolis of Canada, Montreal. Mr. Ballantyne rendered national services as a member of the Montreal Harbor Commission for a number of years. He possesses unique technical knowledge of inestimable value in his department and will be a progressive minister.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., has been for several years leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, during which time he has been in demand as a speaker in all parts of Canada and the United States. A man of broad vision and a "progressive" in every sense of the word, Mr. Rowell will be a power in the national life.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, represents in Parliament the constituency which his father, also a Liberal, Donald Guthrie, formerly represented. Mr. Guthrie is a man of splendid training and has been for years one of the most respected and admired figures at Ottawa. He is who began the Canadian movement for technical education and industrial training of the young in city and country.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, resigned as Liberal Premier of Alberta to come to Ottawa. Since 1910, he had occupied that honorable office with strength among the people increasing year by year. He is a genuine Westerner, having grown up with the developments from the early days, when he was active in the administration of the Northwest Territories.

General S. C. Meuburn, Minister of Militia, has had a long military career, having joined the army at an early age as a private soldier. He has seen active service, and, since war began, has served with distinction in the militia organization, helping to train Canadian soldiers.

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, was formerly Minister of Railways in the Government of Saskatchewan. He began adult life as a school teacher, but soon became a prominent figure in Western politics and is today a recognized power.

Hon. A. K. Maclean, Minister without Portfolio, is the noted financial critic of the Liberal party who, at the last election, was an opponent of Premier Borden at Halifax, running ahead of the Premier's Conservative colleague in the Halifax contest. Mr. Maclean has the confidence of people of Nova Scotia, having won success in both provincial and federal politics in the East.

The Liberal leaders who have joined the Union Government have made a great sacrifice. They must brave the anger of their partisan followers until they have proved the sincerity of their attitude so completely that even partisans can understand. Even so, they must give up lifelong friendships and allegiances, parting with a leader whose ability to win the hearts of his followers is undeniable.

It is plain, therefore, that only the strongest conviction that Sir Robert Borden's policy is right and the Laurier policy wrong moved them to act as they have done.

The same compelling facts that inspired their patriotic action make similar appeal to every patriotic citizen.

THE NATIONALISTS AND THE UNION

Statement of Prime Minister Repudiating Connection or Collusion With Bourassa Party

(From Hansard, August 16.)

Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden: Mr. Speaker, My attention has been drawn to the statement that the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec is about to put candidates in the field on its own behalf against Liberal and Conservative candidates, and I am told the suggestion is being made that there is some collusion between the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec and my Government or the friends of my Government in regard to this campaign of the Nationalist party. The suggestion is also made that because the friends of the present Government and the Nationalist party both opposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the election of 1911 that there is now some connection or collusion and that my supporters and friends are in fact encouraging the Nationalist party of Quebec in the course which they are adopting.

I desire to make a most emphatic, unreserved, and comprehensive denial of this statement. There is not and never will be any connection or collusion whatever between my friends and supporters and those of the Nationalist party of Quebec.

I regard the attitude of the Nationalist party of Quebec in this war as unpatriotic, and I consider that it is the first duty of myself and my friends to assist in defeating that party and to prevent it, so far as we are able, from being in a position to exercise any political power in Canada.

Will the Women Desert Their Men Folk?

As the soldiers at the front have chosen to act for all Canada in a post of supreme honor and responsibility, so their women relatives at home have been chosen to act for all the women of Canada in an act of supreme honor and responsibility. They are the first Canadian women to be asked to exercise the franchise in a Federal election. As their sons, brothers and husbands at the front bear the burden of proving the valor and steadfastness of Canadian men, so they must bear the burden of proving the capacity and intelligent patriotism of Canadian women.

The worthiness of our women to enjoy the franchise will be largely judged by the manner in which this chosen group of women use it. If they employ it to further the best interests of the nation, to loyally support their men-folk under fire and to help on the winning of the war, then the general belief will be that women as a whole can be safely trusted with the ballot, even at the most tremendous crisis that can affect a nation's destiny. But if these pioneers should fail—if they should not show a proper appreciation of the awful issues at stake—if they should be misled by some weird wizardry into deserting their men in the trenches, then the cause of women's suffrage would be put back a half-century.

But it is impossible to believe that this can happen. These women, to whom is entrusted at this critical time the sacred chalice of the woman's cause, are close and beloved relatives of the men who have stepped forward gladly and without compulsion to serve the kindred causes of liberty, democracy and free government, under conditions where pain is a commonplace and death but an accident. The beloved of such men cannot falter in the face of duty. They cannot shame the heroes whose names they bear—whose honor they hold in trust. Surely the cause of woman could not be laid upon better shoulders nor left to braver hearts.

This is especially true when the test that is to be to how they properly exercise of the franchise, will be the simple and appealing one—

"Will they vote to send help and succor to their own menfolk at the front?"

Surely the woman will be hard to find who will desert her husband, father or brother, who is risking his life to ensure her safety. While he is in the very act of facing a deadly enemy whose brutalities to women cry to Heaven, his women are called upon to vote upon whether or not reinforcements are to be sent to support and relieve him. There cannot be a moment's doubt as to how they will vote. Strangers might be indifferent to his sufferings, his dangers or his fate, but assuredly not his very own. If his loved ones in his own home—how he has probably made and is now defending—cannot be trusted to do all they can to send assistance and succor him from deadly danger, who else will do it?

If there is a sure vote in Canada at the coming elections for the sending of immediate and adequate reinforcements to the exposed, harassed and imperiled men on the firing line, it must infallibly be that of their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, who every day sorrow for their absence and long for their safe return.

WHO IS STABBING CANADA'S SOLDIERS IN THE BACK?

DISLOYAL LEADERS IN QUEBEC

The Old Dream of French Independence Again

Anti-British Agitators Waiting for Solid Quebec With Aim of Dominating Canadian Affairs

What has happened to the French-Canadians? It was the proud boast of one of their leaders in times gone by—that it was not Sir George Etienne Cartier who said it?—that: "The last gun in defence of British connection would be fired by a French-Canadian."

Some of them under the brave De Salaberry did good work in the war of 1812 at Chateaugay, when by a clever ruse the invaders were made to believe that a heavy force was facing them, and scampered back home by the Lake Champlain route.

La Croix (The Cross) a French-Canadian paper, gives hospitality in its columns to the following:

"Go on advocating the secession of Canada. In it lies the salvation of our race and the realization of the magnificent dream of Champlain. The time has come to work towards a new political constitution. The Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces autonomous is what we should have had for fifty years. We would then have kept our population, we would have managed a clean immigration, and we would have exploited our natural resources to the profit of our kin. Today we would be numerous and strong. But it is not too late. What we have to do first is to separate from Confederation. This obtained, the organization of our new Dominion would be easy."

Does this mean that Cartier's French-Canadian would be the last to fire a gun in defence of British connection?

One-half of the French-Canadian nationality has emigrated to the United States, where neither French language, religion or law has official recognition, as in Canada. And we are told by U. S. recruiting officers that of this million and a half of people the proportion offering for the war is greater than that even of the native United States citizens!

What has happened to our French-Canadians? The Premier of Quebec is with them, he says, in opposing the Military Service act. So are most of their political leaders—openly refusing to support our troops from the ranks of their people, actually opposing the war in which their fellow citizens are defending Canadian nationality, the existence of France, and the very life of our Empire, against the most powerful enemy time has ever brought to oppose civilization and national rights!

A few days ago Bernier, a mob agitator, said in Montreal that he would not retract a single word he had said against conscription or the British royal family. It was a farce for England to claim that it was a war for civilization and democracy as long as there was a king at the head of affairs. There was only one country a man should be willing to die for, and that was his own.

Ferdinand Villeneuve, another agitator at the same meeting, thought all should be revolutionaries to see that Canadian interests were looked after. We should say: "To hell with winning the war until we have saved our country."

The French-Canadian Mayor of Montreal is trying to whip his co-religionists into fury by claiming most absurdly that he sees the hand of the Orangemen and Free Masons of Ontario in the Military Service Bill. After the war the United States would want some recompense for going to war, and this, according to his ridiculous argument, would be the Province of Quebec, if not the whole of Canada. "Perhaps this will mean that we will not be able to speak our language in Parliament; but we are insulted now by these immigrants that we brought over from the other side, and if we are annexed we will have the right to practice our religion. We are being insulted by these bandits and hypocrites."

Sixty-five French-Canadian votes would be very useful to an aspirant for party leadership!

They might indeed swing parliamentary decisions. But probably the end desired would be attained if it placed in the saddle at Ottawa Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor in the leadership of the French-speaking members of Parliament.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK

Who in such a case would be "The Man on Horseback"? Henri Bourassa? Bourassa, who stands for the separation of Canada from the British Empire, and from all British influence?

Is it not at least remarkable that Bourassa has at this juncture publicly announced the re-marriage of his Nationalism with Sir Wilfrid's party?

It has already come to pass when it is openly recognized that although he is too valuable to his party to drop him now, Sir Wilfrid is to yield his leadership to another as soon as his election usefulness has gone.

Is it because a more vigorous policy is to be inaugurated by the "only real Canadian" under Bourassa's management, as soon as the opportunity offers? Is the present agitation excited by the feeling that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership has brought French-Canadians into too intimate a connection with the British "immigrants we brought over from the other side?"

Is not the whole thing political, merely aiming at sending a "solid French-Canadian" delegation to rule the next Parliament?

The man who heads the party professing such tenets, Henri Bourassa, has now openly acknowledged that he is at one with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that they together head not two separate bodies, but one united party.

There were more loyal to the cause of United Canada as a constituent part of the great British Empire than were French-Canadians once upon a time.

And now even the wily Bourassa dares to come out to gain the applause of his compatriots by declaring that not Mercier's well known dream in the "Eighties of a French Republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but an independent Republic, fathered, of course, by French-Canadians of the whole of Canada, is his aim!

Has the success of French-Canadianism in politics, school and religious matters gone to the heads of these gentlemen?

English-speaking Canada has never had any but kindly thought and consideration for the French-speaking parts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir George Etienne Cartier, two of their great tribunes, ever found generous support from their English friends.

WHAT HAS LED THEM AWAY?

What quest has set French-Canada off into the sorry wilderness of hatred of Britain, opposition to all things English, and a desire to push on the solely French feature of our nationality?

When Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to General Amherst on September 8, 1760, he asked that the Articles of Capitulation should state that "The French-Canadians, and Acadians of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the Colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian Majesty, or his Allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatsoever; the British Government shall only require of them an exact neutrality."

Amherst replied in his soldierly, straight-forward way: "They become Subjects of the King" (of England) and so the Articles of Capitulation were made to read. (Article XII.)

In a former Article (XXXVI) it had been agreed that any who wished to do so might leave Canada for France, and would be granted transportation by the British. Naturally those who desired to remain were held to have signified their intention of relinquishing French and assuming British citizenship.

TREATY OF PARIS.

Subsequently in February 1762, the Treaty of Paris, under which Canada was formally ceded to Britain stipulated (Article IV) "His Britannic Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada; he will in consequence give the most precise and effective orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit."

Among the same stipulations was made in the same Treaty with regard to the Spanish possessions ceded at the same time to Great Britain. There was not a word in the Capitulations or in the Treaty about



the equal use of the French language in Canada, nor about the establishment of French civil law!

Why are French street orators today under the inspiration of Henri Bourassa and his friends, permitted to claim that "Our language, our religion, our law," were granted us by "solemn treaties"?

How is it that not a single voice is raised among these Nationalists to show that refusal to serve in war as British subjects is causing thoughtful men to enquire: "Where did French Canada acquire its special privilege of language, religion, and law? If by treaty, they must remain; and we have to make the best of it. If by act of Parliament only, what one law enacts, another can disallow."

This principle has been laid down recently by street orators in our Province with regard to the Conscription Bill. "What the present Parliament decrees, the next may disallow."

TERMS OF CONFEDERATION.

In approaching the Throne, with a request for the Confederation of Canada, the representatives of the Canadian people laid down their desire in the following terms:

"The executive authority or government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well-understood principles of the British constitution, by a Sovereign personally, or by the representative of the Sovereign duly authorized."

Accordingly the British North America Bill of March, 27, 1867, was introduced into the British Parliament and duly passed; its preamble reading:

"Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed their desire to be federally united into one Dominion, under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;

"And whereas such a union would conduce to the welfare of the provinces and promote the interests of the British Empire," etc. etc. Great French-Canadian leaders, Cartier, Tache, Chapais and Langevin, were in agreement with the framing of these loyal declarations. Time had brought home to them the need of the great British Empire and given them an anxiety to promote its interests.

What has brought about a change in the feelings of French Canada, so that its leaders today did not start such a recruiting campaign for the war to which Canada and the Empire were perforce committed, as would have filled the ranks of our armies long ago with volunteers?

FOR INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

A new ambition has taken hold of French-Canadians. An article in Le Devoir (The Duty), Henri Bourassa's organ, the other day, defiantly asserted "that Bourassa, like Laurier formerly, has simply declared that the independence of Canada, and not of the single province of Quebec, seemed to him the natural end of our national evolution. . . ."

"It assuredly does not suit those who would give as the first object of the aspirations and sacrifices of Canada the interest of England or of another country; but it depends no more on them than on us to make the unity of a people in one country other than that of real patriots. Neither does it suit those who would make of this country a one-language country, since we are not obliged to kill ourselves in order to please them."

How would one account for such an utterance as the following, flamboyantly displayed in Le Journal de Waterloo?

"Si l'on combat l'autre Cote pour la liberte des petits peuples, la premiere ligne de tranches pour les Canadiens-francais n'est pas dans les Flandres mais sur la frontiere de l'Ontario."

In English this runs:

"If we must fight on the other side for the liberty of small nations, the first line of trenches for the French-Canadians is not in Flanders but on the frontier of Ontario."

L'Action Francaise recently had an article by Abbe Lionel Groulx which expresses boldly the feeling of some of his compatriots towards British and other immigrants.

"Instead of bringing together the oldest inhabitants of our land," he complains, "our political leaders have thought better to allow our country to be invaded by hordes from abroad, preference being given to Americans and English from the British Isles. The first change the country, without changing their allegiance and become most active in American penetration, while the second, hypnotized by the Mother Country, cannot but jeopardize the progress of our autonomy."

"Today, while we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation, hypocritical allusion is made to peace and unity, yet every French minority is on the defensive and has to fight not only for its right, but for the supreme right of existence. How then is it possible to love one's country and not be pained and indignant before all the stupidities of these small politicians, who have ruined our hopes? Obligated to defend our positions against a people with Protestant morals, one might as well say German morals, we have passed our time playing with big words devoid of generosity and British fair play, and today the evil is profound and incurable, and the situation appears to be without issue."

Everyone knows how seriously the French-Canadians take their politics and how easily they are led, but how came it about that such hatred of the British people and Empire has been engendered in their hearts?

Under their knightly leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, they have become more united under one political banner than was formerly the case. But why so anti-British as soon as trouble broke out for Great Britain?

Who taught that to these usually placid, and always docile, people? Today the aspirant to leadership in Quebec Province is Henri Bourassa. Like Mercier a French orator, adroit, agile in argument, an object of worship almost to the nationalistic French-Canadian, a determined opponent of British Imperialism, a pacifist, in opposition to any Canadian participation in the war, Bourassa will be the natural heir to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as he marches to Ottawa the possessor of from sixty to eighty safe French seats in the House of Commons!

Is this what the Quebec Province agitators are looking forward to? Are they preparing their usually docile French-speaking fellow-citizens for what will follow the next election?

And is the dream of a new independent all-French Canada being displayed as a mere will o' the wisp to lead on to a solid French vote to gain a political party victory, and then to be dropped as a bit of baggage required no longer?

The German World Intrigue

The accomplishments of German agents in the domestic politics of Russia and Italy of late have called attention rather dramatically to one of Germany's favorite methods of gaining her ends. Proof now exists connecting the German Government of conspiracies designed to influence political conduct in five Allied nations, Russia, Italy, Greece, France and the United States, and no one pretends that the whole truth is known.

In Great Britain, German interference may be traced to ante-bellum days, when, for example, Mr. I. T. T. Lincoln, who tried to inform Germany of the location of the British fleet just after war began, was an uncompromising pacifist member of Parliament, enthusiastic for any reform that meant the weakening of the nation.

The story of German intrigue in American politics is not yet fully told, but documentary evidence is in existence to prove that even British staff expend money by the thousands for the direct purpose of influencing the United States Congress.

It is not to be argued before an unprejudiced audience that the Government which had machinery in existence when war began to attempt the corruption of political life in many different nations, far and wide, as a part of its war policy, came into possession of this potent force for the furtherance of its military aims by accident. On the other hand, the evidence is conclusive, that Germany, before the war, had in readiness for instant operation, a huge, world-wide machine, designed for the sole purpose of weakening the opposition to the German march to world power.

This being so, it is patent that the democratic nations are greatly handicapped in their struggle with European autocracy, so far as political instrumentalities are concerned. At the moment, Russia naturally furnishes the "awful example," having not only succumbed to the other; but in every Allied nation it is possible today for the German Government to throw its influence insistently in favor of whatever action suits its purpose. We have no evidence that the world-wide machinery of corruption and intrigue has broken down, and much convincing testimony that it is today well-oiled and just as efficient as ever.

As to what part of the German scheme calls for direct bribery of the corruptible, and what part is devoted to ingenious backing of convenient political enterprises innocently conceived and carried on by political leaders of apparent integrity, there is no definite information available. But it is not the German habit to spend money where none is needed to accomplish Prussian ends. Rather is it the practice to accept, without thanks, such aid as comes unsolicited and to devote the funds released by unpaid service to more embarrassing and difficult projects. It follows that those who do enemy service innocently do greater harm than those who work for pay, apart from their lack of guilt.

The people of no Allied country at war with Germany can afford to overlook the significance of numerous exposures which have proved the existence of a German world development in the Allied nations. Ever present in the thought of those who contemplate the political situation in any Allied country, should be a clear understanding of the dangers raised by every interference, which lurks on every side in one form or another.

BOURASSA AND WHAT HE WANTS

Anti-British Agitator Joins Hands With Laurier

Hatred for Britain and Desire for Separation is the Key-note of His Nationalist Policy

Henry Bourassa is the recognized leader of the French Nationalist party in Quebec.

He has recently declared himself and his party in support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his supporters in this election.

This means, of course, that he finds the aims and policies of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this election to be in accord with his own. What are the aims and ideals of Henri Bourassa?

Read the following extracts from his writings and speeches: Speaking at meeting 10,000 French Canadians at Monument National, Montreal, on October 20, 1910, Mr. Bourassa said:

"I continue to believe that Canada owes nothing to England, that Canada has paid all her debts to England; that if Canada was separated from Great Britain tomorrow the British taxpayers could not cut down a farthing of their taxes, could not dispense with one of their warships and could not retrench in their expenditures for defence, for, if they maintain their army and their navy, it is not for the security of Canada that they do so, it is for the safety of their daily bread, for their country cannot produce wheat enough to nourish inhabitants for three months; for they could not keep in their storehouse sufficient wheat to keep the English people alive for six months and consequently England, were she separated from Canada tomorrow, would need all her warships in order to keep open the seas over which she receives her daily bread and the raw material for her industries."

In interview given in Boston, January 21, 1913, Bourassa said:

"We would much rather undergo natural development of independence under the Nationalist idea than to have constant friction, disagreement, and distrust under imperialism. Independence is the moral outcome of any colony."

Speaking at annual dinner of McMaster University Literary Society, Toronto on Feb. 27, 1914, Mr. Bourassa said:

"It is a delusion to think that Englishmen consider us a sovereign nation. In the English mind, whatever one may say about the English tongue, we are still a country dominated by England, Englishmen are not yet ready to admit that Canadians are their equals. Yet in Canada we exercise potentially a nation's rights. The time must come when we will demand recognition of our lawful position amongst the nations of the world."

On October 19, 1915 Le Devoir published article by Mr. Bourassa in part as follows:

"Of all the stupidities which have been heard during the last year none has been more complete than that which attributes the unpreparedness of the English army to the love of peace and the horror of conquest. The truth is that England for a century has made or provoked more wars, conquered more territories, pillaged more people than any other power in the world. But all these wars, save the Crimea where she assured herself of the help of France, she has undertaken people who are incapable of fighting against her. All these conquests have been made in view of investment of capital, of the feeding of her industries, of the enlargement of her maritime commerce. In her relations, friendly or hostile, with the great powers, she has directed all her military effort upon the fleet and in preparedness for naval war."

Speaking against participation in the war at meeting in Monument National, Montreal, Dec. 16, 1916, Bourassa said:

"French civilization does not need England to save it, England whose armies devastated France time after time, and who carried more ruin and destroyed more churches than the Germans could do in ten years. They talk of little countries, the rights of little countries. Think of Russia and Britain who have seized everything, despoiled everything."

Before Union St. Joseph de Saint Heart in St. Henri College Hall, Montreal, May 20, 1916.

"Why should we aid France? When they cannot help us here? Suppose a civil war should break out, which, please God, cannot happen, and people of Quebec stood bayonet in hand against the people of Ontario, could France declare war on England and come over and render us assistance in our fight for Nationality?"

At Monument National, Montreal, Jan. 14, 1915, Mr. Bourassa said: "Let England look after herself, as she is capable to. We in Canada are in the position of negro slaves in Virginia, who, at least, were well fed by their masters."

"No nation has the right to hold the dominion over the whole world, England any more than Germany. There has been a great deal of protest over Germany's treatment of Belgium. What about the treatment that the Boers in South Africa received from England? What of England's treatment of Nationalists of Ireland and of the French Canadian race? Every small nation has a right to live and it must not be pretended that the German yoke is heavier than the English."

Speaking Monument National, Montreal, June 7, 1917, he said:

"We will have to have courage to face demographic passion. Neither Parliament nor the Government has the right to impose conscription, because Parliament is dying and the Government already is in a state of putrefaction. We will fight this iniquitous law brought on by a demoted brain."

"In your name, in the name of your sons, we will rise and we will make it well understood that there is an end, there is a limit to our endurance, and that we will resist to the last by all legitimate and fair means this compulsory military service."

In Le Devoir June 1, 1917, he wrote:

"Canada," he says, "has furnished all the man power she can for this war without grave danger to her own existence and that of the allies."

In article written for New York Evening Post and published July 7, 1917, he stated:

"Conscription is sure to bring serious troubles in the labor circles. Indiscriminate enlistment has already disorganized labor conditions. Rightly or wrongly, labor leaders apprehend that conscription is sought for not so much for military purposes as with the object of controlling wages and work. The enforcement of conscription will certainly be resisted by the organized labor of Canada."

From Le Devoir of recent dates, are the following:

"As far as things military are concerned, the time for conscription is over. What is important is not to send soldiers but to send no more. At Lachine the other day a speaker remarked: 'If you are logical you are against enlistment? That is right. All Canadians who wish to fight conscription must have courage to say that. We actually have four hundred and twenty thousand men in Europe and in training here. In proportion that would mean that France should have an army of two million-four hundred thousand and the United Kingdom 2,700,000. In spite of this calculation on paper, England has not yet sent over that number."

"One will admit, I suppose, that England has no less interest in keeping the Germans from Celes than Canada has. And here is another question. How many soldiers would France or England have to send to America if Canada was attacked by the United States?"

BAYONETS AND BALLOTS AGAINST GERMAN 'KULTUR'

THE MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL

Official Story of Crime That Shocked the World

It is to Save Our Own Women From Those Murderers That Canada Fights and Votes Today

It was on October twenty-second, 1915, that the world, still sick and shuddering from the Lusitania horror awoken to the realization that once again Germany had deliberately set aside all laws of peace or war, all considerations not only of chivalry, but of mere humanity, had in a word, again stepped beyond the pale of civilization. On that day the British Foreign Office made public the report of Brand Whitlock, United States Ambassador to Belgium on the "trial" and "execution" of Edith Cavell.

For days the world had waited for news of her. It had become generally known that a form of trial of some sort had either taken place or was about to take place. In some quarters fears were expressed as to her fate—in some quarters, but not in many. The idea that she would actually be put to death does not seem seriously to have occurred to anybody either in England or America. This is not surprising, for as we shall see, even neutral representatives within sight of the prison in which she lay did not conceive it possible that a prisoner—least of all a woman—accused of the military "crime" charged against Edith Cavell would suffer the extreme penalty.

What was the story of this woman's death that aroused the world to a white heat of righteous indignation? There have been many military executions of women before and some since which while generally known have caused no comment. What were the circumstances surrounding this case which made the names of the men responsible for her death ring round the world in a chorus of universal execration? It will be best to give them in the order of their occurrence.

WOULD NOT ESCAPE.

Edith Cavell was an Englishwoman, who for some time before the outbreak of the war was the head of a big nursing institution in Brussels. Before the Germans entered the city, she had plenty of time to escape, but she chose rather to remain at her post of duty. There was plenty for her to do. Wounded soldiers, French, Germans, and Belgians flooded the city and French, Germans and Belgians alike were received and cared for tenderly and impartially by her and by her assistants. After her death when the Germans, thoroughly startled by the general denunciations of their action sought by every possible means to belittle the name of the woman they had killed, the then German Foreign Secretary then declared that she gave her services only at a price beyond the reach of all save the rich. That was a lie and a very cheap lie even for the All Highness's official mouthpiece as the evidence of many of the former's men can prove.

HER ARREST.

It was on August 12th that Edith Cavell was quietly arrested; so quietly that news of the arrest did not leak out till the last day of the month. Then Mr. Whitlock, who was looking after the interests of British subjects in Brussels, received a communication from the British Foreign Office asking him to look into her case. He wrote on that day to Baron von der Lancken, civil governor of Brussels, asking whether she was under arrest. The Governor did not even deign to reply, in itself a sufficiently serious breach of international etiquette. On September 10 Mr. Whitlock wrote again asking permission to take up the defence of Miss Cavell with the least possible delay. To this von der Lancken replied that the prisoner had admitted having concealed in her house various English and French soldiers as well as Belgians of military age, having provided them with funds and having facilitated their departure from Belgium. He added that her defence had been entrusted to an advocate by the name of Braem "who is in touch with the proper German authorities" and concluded that these German authorities refused to allow interviews of any kind with the accused person. Maître Gaston de Laval, counsel for the American Legation, was therefore never permitted to see her.

He did, however, manage to get an interview with Braem, only to learn that the latter had dropped out of the case and was replaced by one Kirschchen. Kirschchen in turn disclosed the appalling fact that lawyers defending prisoners before German military courts are not allowed to see their clients before the trial and are shown none of the documents of the prosecution. It was therefore manifestly impossible to prepare any defence save in the presence of the court and during the trial. Maître de Laval then expressed his intention of being present, whereupon Kirschchen strongly urged him not to do so, on the ground that his presence would hurt the prisoners rather than help her. The answer would seem the presence of a representative of the American Legation, even in a watching capacity. Other Belgian lawyers who

had had experience of German military courts in operation, confirmed this almost unbelievable fact. Kirschchen solemnly promised de Laval to keep him most fully posted in all the developments of the case.

THE TRIAL.

We come now to Thursday, October 7. The trial began that day and ended on the next. As to what evidence was brought out at the trial, or how the trial was conducted, we know nothing and probably never shall. We know, however, that she was accused of having sheltered and aided soldiers to escape. This she admitted very frankly, as did other persons tried with her. There was never any mention of espionage—it was not till many months afterwards and for the same reason which prompted the Kaiser's sneer noted above that Germans began to speak of the "Spy Cavell." She was a British subject and could not be tried by a German court on the charge of treason. As has been said, Miss Cavell admitted her "crimes" and even volunteered the information that some of the men so aided had written her from England thanking her for her assistance. This made the case worse for her. It laid her open to the "criminal" charge (in the military sense) of having aided soldiers to reach a country at war with Germany instead merely of a violation of the passport regulations into Holland. It would be interesting to know why her "counsel" Herr Kirschchen, did not prevent her from judging her case in this way.

The prosecutor asked that the death sentence be passed under paragraph 90 of the German Military Code, which condemns to death those guilty of "conducting soldiers to the enemy." Obviously only the most strained reading of the paragraph could make it apply to the prisoner's case. All this de Laval gathered only at second hand, and this brings us to Sunday night, October tenth.

REFUSED HER CLERGYMAN.

On October twelfth de Laval made two requests, one that he be allowed to see Miss Cavell, the other that she might have the services of Mr. Gahan, the English chaplain. Both of these requests were flatly refused, word coming that she might see any one of the three Protestant German chaplains instead. De Laval was further told that even if sentence of death were passed it could be confirmed only by the Military Governor, who was away from Berlin for two or three days. But sentence had not yet been pronounced it was most categorically stated, and probably no decision would be arrived at for two days. Once again a promise was given to de Laval and the United States Embassy and repeated half a dozen times that day that every move would be immediately reported.

At 3:30 that night de Laval got word that Edith Cavell was to be shot during the night. The Spanish Minister was hurriedly sought out and he, de Laval and Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American Legation, rushed to von der Lancken. He was spending the evening at a disreputable theatre and there was much difficulty in getting an orderly to disclose his whereabouts. It was not till 10:30 that the Civil Governor deigned to return accompanied by two members of his staff. Then began a night of earnest pleading and striving for the life of the little woman in prison. Lancken over and over again, protested his ignorance, begged his callers to go home and sleep "reasonably" over the matter and come again in the morning. It was not until the callers became "rather insistent" (in the diplomatic language of Gibson) that the irritated Governor agreed to telephone to the preceding judge of the court-martial. He came back with the news that Miss Cavell was to be shot during the night. There followed two hours of the most earnest entreaty and persuasion. Lancken could probably have done nothing himself, but he flatly refused to communicate with those who could. The arguments used by the callers were sufficiently blunt. They called a spade a spade more than once. Lancken swallowed it. One member of his staff regretted openly that there were not "two or three old English women to shoot." Finally, long after midnight, when it became apparent that nothing could be done, the three men left to break the news to the little knot of women who had worked with the prisoner and loved her. Gibson trumpeted the streets all night unable to sleep.

HER LAST MOMENTS.

Meantime Reverend Mr. Gahan had gained permission to see the condemned woman. She was calm and faced the ordeal without a tremor, "a tiny thing that looked as though she could be blown away by a breeze," she had no complaint to make; if it were all to do over again she would do it. The most pathetic of all was her statement that she thanked God for the six weeks she had passed in prison—the nearest approach to rest she had known for years. The period, together with words to her were: "I realize that



"But mother has done nothing, has she, Daddy?"

patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards any one."

They shot her just before day-break. She was denied the support of her own clergymen at the end. The German chaplain who was with her then did not attempt to conceal his admiration. "She was courageous to the end. She said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a hero," he said. They refused to give her body to her friends. She is buried within the prison walls of St. Gilles.

ALL RIGHTS DENIED.

These are the bold facts of her trial and death. A greater and more studied outrage in the name of justice was never perpetrated. Every fundamental right of the individual was denied her. There was in the first place no reason for a court-martial for the German civil tribunals in Brussels were all in operation. We do not compel anyone to testify against himself. We inform a prisoner in advance of his trial of the charge on which he is held. We allow communication between prisoners and their friends. Trials are public and open. Most nauseating of all perhaps, Edith Cavell's judges did not pass sentence on her in court. At dead of night they stole quietly into her cell and told her of her doom behind locked doors. At the supreme moment she was denied the simple privilege of one kindly face, one supporting friendly hand.

Later on when Germany realized that this shooting of one old English woman had stirred the world as no other since the time in a century, there was a frantic seeking of excuses. Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary himself led the van of the seekers. His discovery was that the judges had no discretion in the matter; that the military code had to be observed. But he made the bad mistake of admitting in the next breath that women who expected to be mothers were never subjected to the extreme penalty. Now the German military code makes no such exception. Evidently then the plea of no discretion was nothing at all. Not even the Kaiser himself could have pardoned Miss Cavell said von Lancken. When the Kaiser heard this von Lancken was called on for an explanation and was in very hot water for some days. As a matter of fact and as soon as he realized the very serious harm the shooting of Miss Cavell had done to the German cause he made haste to pardon every woman who had been tried with her and advertised the fact to the greatest possible extent, through the King of Spain. He no doubt realized that in this case as in the murder of the Duc d'Enghien by Napoleon a century earlier what had happened was "worse than a crime, it was a blunder."

WHAT END SERVED?

What end was served by this killing of Edith Cavell? Why was it necessary to rush through a farcical trial impose sentence in a cell with locked doors and hurry the friendless prisoner to death all within a few hours. Why was it necessary to add lying to murder in order, if possible to screen the whole bloody business from the eyes of a handful of helpless representatives of friendly powers. Why, when a German woman was caught red handed in actual espionage in England some time before she was given public trial before civil courts with every observance of British law? Why did she escape with a light prison sentence? The two cases are as far apart as the poles. The one was justice, flavored by mercy, the other brutal judicial murder. When Germany was making water in which to wash her bloody hands, von Zimmermann expressed "pity" that Miss Cavell had to be executed. Edith Cavell was as far above his pity as mercy was above the understanding of the highbrows of Brussels who led her to

IN THE TRAIL OF THE ZEPPELINS

WILL THE CANADIAN WOMEN GIVE THEIR SOLDIERS COMFORTS—BUT NOT VICTORY?

There has been nothing more beautiful since the war began than the devotion of the women-folk of the soldiers to their men living in discomfort and danger. They have in the great majority of cases abandoned every other interest in life and given themselves up entirely to working for the boys at the front. They knit them warm socks for the wet trenches—they send them heavy sweaters to keep out the searching cold of a Flemish winter—they ship them all sorts of comfortable garments and familiar delicacies—they equip the hospitals in which they may chance any day to lie with everything thinkable to restore their strength and while away the tedious time.

Their minds can dwell upon nothing but their best beloved on the battlefield—how they can comfort them, sustain them, keep them in good health and good heart, and enable them to press on like good soldiers. Is it conceivable then that these same devoted women-folk of our magnificent men in the army will deliberately deny to these men the one thing they most covet? Is it conceivable that they will work night and day to give these soldier boys of theirs mere bodily comfort, and then will not spare half-an-hour to cast a vote which will give them what they value immeasurably more—the reinforcements which will bring VICTORY?

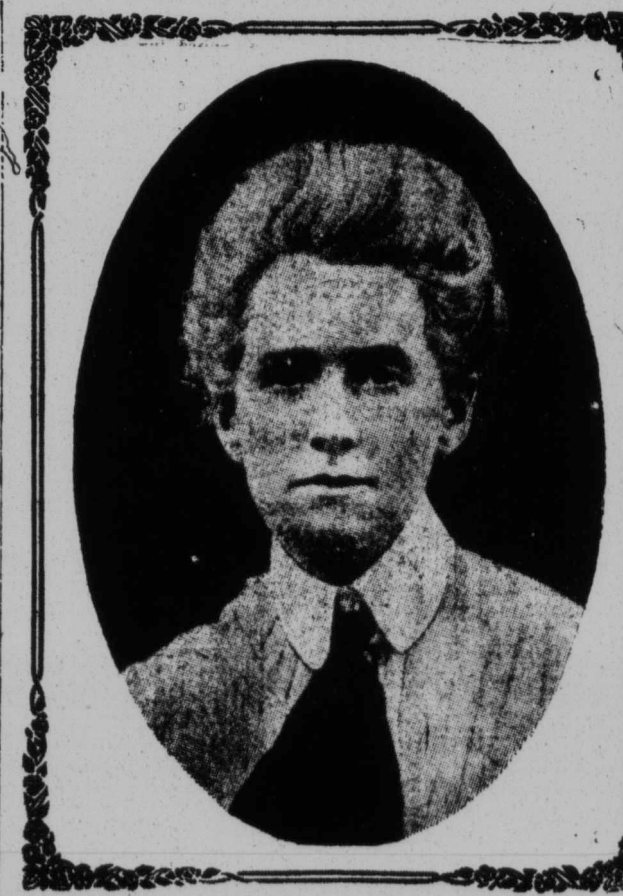
Touch the elbow of any Canadian soldier at the front and ask him what is the single, big, dazzling thing he wants out of all the best gifts the world can offer? Will he say "another pair of socks?" Will he say "a jar of jam?" It is too ridiculous to dwell on these trivialities, no matter how grateful and necessary they are. The all-engrossing, dominating, towering thought in the soldier's mind which dwarfs everything else, is **beating the Boches and saving civilization.**

There ought to be no trouble in our visualizing this even away over here in peaceful Canada. Our boys are risking their lives in Europe; and we may be very sure that they are doing this for no slight object. All the comfort-bringing things we do for them only enable them to "carry on" and take this deadly risk for a longer time. The big thing is the risk—not the hardships or the sufferings. The big thing, in a word, is their being there at all. And why are they there? To win the war!—that and that alone.

What they want their women-folk to do for them above everything else, is to help them with the war. They enjoy comforts, but with every drop of blood in their veins they demand VICTORY. They will die willingly if they can be assured that those who come after them will persevere until they have won VICTORY. They themselves cannot win this VICTORY alone. They hoped to do so when they enlisted, but the fates have been against them. Russia has fallen into disorder and Italy has suffered a terrible check. More and more troops must now come if VICTORY is to be obtained. And that is what they supremely desire to be assured of to-day.

They look back to their women-folk in Canada to vote solidly for the steady stream of reinforcements which is to win the VICTORY, whether they happily live to see it or not. Their chances of living to see it will be greatly increased with every new regiment which the Canadian electors, men and women, vote to send over. Every new regiment not only brings the VICTORY nearer, but relieves the strain on the men now under arms. It brings three things, relief, hope and VICTORY; but the greatest of these is VICTORY.

It is impossible to believe that this appeal from the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons at the front will be disregarded by their sincerely loving and anxiously listening and devotedly laboring women-folk at home. They will vote as they have been working and longing and hoping. They will not give their beloved everything else, but deny them this one thing most desperately desired.



EDITH CAVELL — MARTYR

FOOD PROFITS CUT; A GREAT BLOW FOR LOWER LIVING COSTS

The Union Government's action in taking control of the packing business is regarded as the hardest blow struck yet at the cost of living. The official announcement, issued at Ottawa on November 13, says:

"In carrying out the policy of the Union Government, as announced by the Prime Minister shortly after its formation, it has been decided to establish effective control over all packing houses in Canada.

"The control of profits shall be as follows:

- "1. No packer shall be entitled to a profit of more than two per cent of his total annual turnover, that is, his total sales during any one year.
- "2. If the two per cent, on annual turnover exceeds seven per cent of the actual capital invested in the business the profits shall be further restricted as follows:
 - "(a) Up to seven per cent, on capital the packer may retain the profits.
 - "(b) If the profits exceed seven per cent, and do not exceed fifteen per cent., one-half of the profits in excess of seven per cent shall belong to the packer and one-half to the Government.
 - "(c) All profits in excess of fifteen per cent, shall belong to the Government.

Borden's Military Service Act vs. Laurier's Militia Act

The Military Service Act of 1917 is much more lenient and sympathetic in its provisions than was the Military Act of 1916, as amended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1904.

The old Act empowered the Government to send overseas when necessary for the defence of Canada all British subjects in Canada between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. The Military Service Act calls for but 100,000 men, between the ages of 20 and 34, raised not by the Government but by Parliament.

Injustice was inevitable under the old Militia Act, because the men were selected by the ballot, or blind chance. Under the new Act, the men are selected intelligently and sympathetically by civilian tribunals.

Again, under the old Militia Act as left on the statute books by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the first class included men eighteen years of age. The present Act leaves such young men immune, starting to take soldiers only at the age of twenty.

All male British subjects in Canada between the ages of eighteen and sixty were liable for service under the Militia Act. Under the Military Act of 1917, only 100,000 of the men between 20 and 60 years of age are liable.

The old system enabled the existing Government to call out all these men at its pleasure, whereas the present Government had adopted the more democratic way of securing an Act of Parliament for each call.

The old Militia Act empowered military officers, in an emergency, to alter or destroy all buildings, lands, fods, crops, fodder, stores, etc.; in fact, the entire possessions of the people. The new Military Service Act gives no such powers to the military, but puts the control of the measure in civilian hands. Exemption boards of private citizens, judges and the local police administer the Act.

Pay for the rank and file under the new Act is more than twice as high as was their pay as laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1904.

Berlin, Ont. Pro-Germans Insult Borden

They Stand on the Laurier-Bourassa Platform

How Would The Kaiser Vote?

Kitchener, Ontario, until a few months ago, bore the name of Berlin. It is the centre of a district mainly settled by Germans. When the name of the town was changed a large section of the community made a brazenly violent protest.

On Saturday a howling mob in Kitchener (ex-Berlin) shouted down the Premier of Canada and refused to hear him discuss war issues. Reports say that about 30 per cent. of the audience were hostile.

Sir Robert Borden could ask for no better recommendation for himself and his war policy than this behaviour by the pro-German section of Kitchener (ex-Berlin).

It goes far toward answering the question that puts like a flash of lightning across all the minor issues of this campaign. "How would the Kaiser vote?"

Canada's Win-The-War Cabinet, Which Expects the Canadian People to Stand By the Boys at The Front



CANADA'S WIN-THE-WAR GOVERNMENT

1, Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C., Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs; 2, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; 3, Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce; 4, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior; 5, Hon. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance; 6, Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Council; 7, Hon. John D. Reid, Minister of Railways; 8, Hon. Albert Seigny, Minister of Inland Revenue; 9, Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., Overseas Minister of Militia; 10, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister without portfolio; 11, Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs; 12, General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia; 13, Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister without portfolio; 14, Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization; 15, Hon. Sir James Loughead, K.C.M.G., Minister without portfolio; 16, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General; 17, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General; 18, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; 19, Hon. A. K. Maclean, Minister without portfolio; 20, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor; 21, Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State; 22, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; 23, Hon. Frank B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works.