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HON. MR. FIELDING TALKS ON GOVT'S WAR RECORD

Mr. Meighen and His Associates Played a Partizan Game at
Ottawa for the First Three Years of the War—At the End
of Their Tether When Union Government Was Formed.

(Moncton Transcript.)

Hon. W. S. Fielding is a man who enjoys the complete confidence of the people of this country. Those who doubt the wisdom of his political views never question the sincerity of his motives or the rectitude of his purposes. Everybody recognizes that his opinions are honestly held; that he always has the courage of his convictions.

When Mr. Fielding gave his support to Union Government there were those who thought he was taking a mistaken course; but there were none who doubted that he believed he was acting for the best, as he saw it. He was certainly not moved by thoughts of personal advantage, and it must have been a trial for him to withdraw his allegiance, even temporarily, to his old chief. Apparently at

the time he thought Sir Robert Borden and his lieutenants were earnest in their expressed intention to forget partizanship and form a real union government for war purposes, but, if so, he was destined to be disillusioned. Mr. Fielding was one of the first Liberals to withdraw his support from the Union Government, and in Halifax the other day he gave his reasons for so doing. He was never satisfied that the Borden government was doing its best to help win the war; and evidently he thought the Union Government would be an improvement. But now that Mr. Fielding feels free to speak his mind, he is fair to confess his disappointment with both the Borden Government and the Union Government. Referring to the claim that Mr. Meighen should be supported because of the patriotic

part taken by him during the war Mr. Fielding said in his Halifax speech:—

"The great war of 1914 moved millions of people to patriotic action, but it did not so move Mr. Meighen and his associates at Ottawa.—Someone will pay 'Did they not form the Union Government?'—Yes, they did, and when they did so many thought that even at that late day it was a case of 'better late than never.'—And when did they form their Union Government?—In the latter part of the year 1917.—And when did the war break out? In midsummer of 1914.—August 4th. For three years Mr. Meighen and his associates—whom we are now asked to hail as patriotic leaders—for THREE YEARS, during the horrors of war when if ever men should have been moved to a patriotic course, Mr. Meighen and his associates played a thoroughly partizan game at Ottawa. (Cheers).

"They sometimes talk now of the evils of patronage—Perhaps they sometimes magnify its evils.—One thing however is clear—that whatever evil there was in what is called the 'patronage system'—that system was never manifested more in Canada than by Mr. Meighen and his associates during the three years from 1914 to 1917."

After pointing out that the Borden government answered A. K. McLean's appeal to forget patronage during the war by proceeding to fill vacancies in the Senate.

Mr. Fielding continued:

"After three years of partizanship three years of patronage—the Government were pretty nearly at the end of their tether. Only then, when their ministerial life was threatened, did they resort to the device of forming the Union Government.

"Compare the record with the record of statesmen in Great Britain.—The Liberal Government, under Mr. Asquith was in power. From the beginning of the war the Ministers of the day gave their fullest confidence in relation to war measures to the Opposition leaders. Men like Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law were made fully acquainted with movements concerning the war as Mr. Asquith and his Liberal colleagues. Mutual confidence and co-operation of that kind soon ripened into closer relations. A real Union Government was thus formed in England at an early stage of the war. Patriotism thus governed in England, while partizanship governed in Canada.

"If Mr. Meighen and his associates had at the beginning of the war invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join them in a Union Government, there is every reason to believe that he would have consented. A Union formed at that time, under the conditions then prevailing, would have been a proper expression of the patriotic feelings of the Canadian people.—But it would not have suited the partizan purpose of Mr. Meighen and his associates. So, while shouting about patriotism, they kept on playing their partizan game until the war was approaching its end. Union Government came too late to serve its best purpose. Far from putting an end to party feeling it intensified that feeling, and made it more bitter.

"So the plea that Mr. Meighen and his associates are entitled to support now because of their patriotic acts in relation to the war, is entirely unfounded. (Cheers.)"

TOOK A CHANCE.

Rub—What caused the automobile accident?
Dub—A short skirt and a windy day!

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH FOR EIGHT YEARS

The cause of this trouble is the fermentation of food in the stomach which generates a gas that is very frequently belched up. There is also a rumbling of the bowels and a discharge of gas therefrom, there is constant retching, and the meals are frequently vomited. There is a burning pain in the stomach, the appetite is fickle, the tongue coated, the breath bad, constipation is generally present and the sufferer becomes weak, nervous, depressed and exceedingly miserable.

The blame lies with a sluggish liver, as it holds back the bile which is so necessary to promote the movement of the bowels, and when the bile gets into the blood a badly disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels will surely follow.

Keep your liver active and you will always enjoy good health.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines N. S., writes: "I had been a great sufferer for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach. I tried several, so-called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend advised me to try Milburn's LaxaLiver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely relieved me. That was six years ago, and I have had no return of my old trouble."

Price, 25c, a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HON. MR. KING'S TRIBUTE TO LADY LAURIER

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 1.—Hon. Mackenzie King on learning this morning of the death of Lady Laurier gave the following message to the press:

"The heart of our country will be deeply touched by the word or Lady Laurier's death. Like Sir Wilfrid, Lady Laurier belonged, above all else to the nation. During fifty years and more of married life, she shared with Sir Wilfrid all the vicissitudes, the joys and the trials of his great career and since his death in every word and act she has disclosed a fortitude and devotion to the ideals of their united lives, which have been a revelation to her most intimate friends.

"At her advanced years, the near approach of death was inevitable, once the nature of her illness became known. We who are now left to fight on without the inspiration of her example and constant solicitude may well feel saddened at the scene of personal loss we so keenly experience. We would fail, however, if we did not see a kindly Providence in the hand which to the very end through a long and eventful life saved her aught of illness, and has now spared her the pains of prolonged suffering and the infirmities of age.

"The nation will find its consolation in the thought that of all joys reunion with the one most dearly loved is, of our human hopes, the highest and that in the passing of Lady Laurier that is the meaning of death. Having regard to the many conflicts of bygone years in which she and Sir Wilfrid shared, there will always be something very beautiful as well as comforting in the thought that it was at a brief moment of political turmoil she should have been taken away from 'the strife of tongues to where beyond those voices, there is peace.'"

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

"Did you ever stop to think my friend,"
Asked foolish Joe McTosh,
"That the heavy end of a common match
Is the light end too b'gosh?"

How Canada Prospered Under A Tariff Which Was Con- demned by Sir Chas. Tupper

Premier Meighen in his speech at St. John a few days ago declared that the Laurier tariff was a good tariff and the country prospered under it, because the Laurier Government adopted the tariff of its predecessors. Now contrast Premier Meighen's opinion of the Laurier tariff with the views expressed by Sir Charles Tupper when the tariff bill was brought down in Parliament by Hon. W. S. Fielding in 1907. Here is what Sir Charles said from his place in the House:

"The result is that this tariff goes into operation and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fielding) knows that the industries of this country are already paralyzed. While hon. members gloat, vindictively gloat, over the destruction of Canadian industries, I was reading the wail, the sorrowful wail, of those industries in The Montreal Gazette, where one manufacturer after another declared that their industries were ruined, that their mills must close, and that they saw staring them in the face a return to the deplorable state of things that existed when the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House (Sir Richard Cartwright) was in charge of the fiscal policy of this country. I say a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon this country. . . . Still I unhesitatingly say that from a party point of view the hon. gentlemen are doing our work; they are showing the people of this country that no dependence can be placed upon the most solemn declarations that they make, either in the House or out of it; they are showing the people of this country that, having obtained power—which was all they wished for—they are now prepared to abuse that power at the cost of the sacrifice of the industries of Canada."

CANADA'S GOLDEN ERA

The Liberal Government remained in office until 1911 when it suffered defeat on the issue of reciprocity. A new government was formed with Sir Robert Borden as premier and Sir Thomas White as Minister of Finance. Just how the Finance Minister found the condition of the country after fifteen years of Liberal rule is set forth in his first budget speech in which he said:

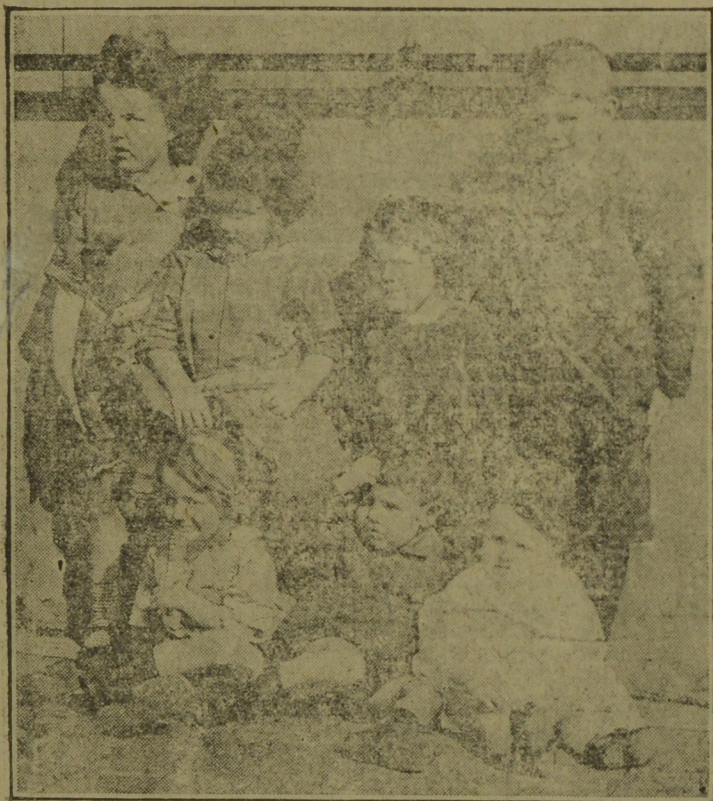
"It will, as I have said before, be gratifying to all that the material prosperity with which we have been so highly favored still continues to be our portion. Despite the serious vicissitudes through which the western wheat crops have passed and the unusual heat experienced in the Province of Ontario during the past summer, the field crops of Canada show a bountiful yield and with the high prices prevailing for practically all its products the great basic industry of agriculture continues in a flourishing condition. Almost every department of trade and commerce shows expansion. Our mines are wonderfully productive. Our coast fisheries, notably the Atlantic, have enjoyed a good catch and high prices. OUR MANUFACTURERS ARE THRIVING AND NEW INDUSTRIES ARE SPRINGING UP THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE DOMINION. Railway construction, especially in the West, proceeds apace, paving the way for settlement in districts not yet opened up and for trade with other markets than we now enjoy. Our increased bank deposits clearings and circulation, the amount of public and private building evidenced in municipal and business structures, extensions to manufacturing plants and residences in almost every part of the country, all attest that the general prosperity of Canada at the present time is very great.

"Our Dominion continues to be the land of hope and promise to the home seeker. During the last year, as before shown, our immigration from Europe and the United States reached an average of nearly a thousand a day, bringing their capital, their intelligence and their energy to assist in the great task of developing the resources of Canada and building up her nationality. Much has been said in the past with which I am in accord as to the selection of immigration as far as possible with an eye to the quality and character of our future citizenship. Notwithstanding the large stream of immigration, labor conditions are good and extreme poverty, from any reason other than incapacity or direct misfortune, is hardly known.

"Under the favourable conditions which I have described, and with every prospect for their continuance, the future of Canada looks bright indeed. In the enjoyment of peace, plenty and prosperity her energetic, loyal and patriotic people look forward with hope and expectation to an ever great and greater future."

ELECTORS OF YORK-SUNBURY, IF YOU WANT A RETURN OF THE GOOD TIMES EXPERIENCED UNDER LIBERAL RULE, VOTE AGAINST THE CANDIDATE OF THE AUTOCRATIC AND INCOMPETENT ADMINISTRATION NOW RULING AT OTTAWA. VOTE FOR COL. OSBORNE AND PROSPERITY!

The Child Immigrant



A group of pretty children aboard a C.P.R. Liner on the way to Canada.

The flow of child immigrants into Canada has started again, after its complete cessation during the war. The recent arrival at Quebec, on a C. P. R. steamer, of several hundred boys from the Barnardo Homes of London, draws attention anew to this important and desirable stream of juvenile immigration.

Few realize that a total of 75,000 child immigrants have entered the Dominion since the first shipload came years ago. It steadily grew in volume until two thousand a year entered the country, the number reaching high water mark in one year with 3,266.

Who are these Child Immigrants? They come from eleven British institutions of a philanthropic character such as the Barnardo, the Quarrier, the MacPherson and the National Children's Homes, in which, as orphans or semi-orphans, they are rescued, cared for and trained for their adult life. Only the best—physically, mentally and morally—are sent to Canada and then only after as thorough preparation as can be given to young boys and girls. The fact that seventy-five per cent of those who come to Canada follow agricultural pursuits and that over ninety per cent, of the total arrivals make good in their new home, makes them a highly desirable addition to the population. They are not only under close supervision in these Old Country Homes, but the selected parties for overseas are accompanied by trained workers. On landing, they are first taken to one of the score or more Receiving and Distributing Homes, to be found in the chief cities. This means that the placing of the child immigrants in foster homes is conducted with

as much care as their transfer across the Atlantic. It is a remarkable fact in this connection that for every boy and girl thus brought to Canada, there have been a dozen applicants. This demand enables those who are responsible for the children's well-being to allocate them with great care. There follows close inspection and supervision of them for some time after they are placed and this also tends to keep high the average of successful adoption to new conditions in a new land.

It should be remembered that hundreds of these same boys, who came in earlier years, enlisted voluntarily in the war and served with the highest distinction, proving themselves to be as loyal and brave as the best of Canadians.

The 75,000 child immigrants have long since been absorbed into the life of Canada and are playing their part in her development. They have been successful in all ranks of life and are found in all the professions and other lines of work. Some have found their way to legislative halls, some are in the ministry and a large number are equally successful farmers, stock growers and ranchers. Every province has its quota, and hundreds of testimonials are on file as to the high qualities of these youthful immigrants who are received into the life of the Dominion in their plastic years and who, by kindly care and oversight, are guided into a useful citizenship.

In addition to the class of immigrant children above described many children of excellent British families come to Canada. Some come with their parents while others strike out alone or accompanied for this country in their early youth.—F. Y.

Canadian Rockies Abound In Legendary Lore



The countless peaks that cover vast stretches of western Canada are wrapped in Indian legends as well as clouds of snow. Many of these are locally familiar, some are widely known, but a rich field awaits the delver into the Indian lore concerning this region. Perhaps another Canadian woman with a strain of Indian blood in her veins will do for the Canadian Rockies what Pauline Johnston did for Vancouver by collecting the Siwash legends.

Buff and its environs are particularly rich in legendary atmosphere. It is safe to say that ninety per cent of the thousands who stop at Banff annually enjoy a boat ride across Lake Minnewanka, a beautiful sheet of water rimmed in by

forbidding mountains. The Indians had many legends concerning this lake, the most popular hinging on its name, which means Spirit Waters. The legend runs that an Indian chief was crossing the lake in a canoe when an evil spirit arose from the waters, wrecked the frail craft and carried the chief down into the depths of the lake, from which the body never rose again. Firm belief in this story caused the Indians to shun the lake, but white men laugh at the tale and find these waters attractive for boating, fishing and camping.

Lake Minnewanka is some 15 miles long and between two and three miles wide. A comfortable launch makes the 22-mile trip regularly. At the southern end a stop is made to allow passengers to inspect the scenic marvels, one of which is a gigantic "Hoodoo," which rises like a monument from the back of a rushing torrent, and bears a balanced rock upon its apex. Nearby is an excellent camping site and another is on the north shore opposite the entrance to Aylmer's Canyon, from which it is comparatively easy to reach 10,365 foot Mt. Aylmer.

Lake trout of great size inhabit Minnewanka and prove a magnet sufficient to counter-balance the fears of any superstitious fishermen, as attested by the numbers who stop at the Chalet beside the lake.