

Greater Love Hath No Man Than This

Half hidden in the files of the London Gazette, where it is set forth with all the ponderousness of official language, is a story of self-sacrifice that stands out pre-eminently, even in this age of deeds of superlative courage and superchivalry.

The record is contained in the announcement of the award of the Albert Medal of the First Class to Lance-Corporal Charles Henry Anderson, late of the 1-14th Battalion of the London Regiment, who lost his life in France in November last. The official narrative is as follows:—On November 28, 1916, Lance-Corporal Anderson was in a hut in France, with eleven other men, when, accidentally, the safety-pin was withdrawn from a bomb. In the semi-darkness he shouted a warning to the men, rushed to the door, and endeavored to open it so as to throw the bomb into a field.

Failing to do this, when he judged that the five seconds during which the fuse was timed to burn had elapsed, he held the bomb as close to his body as possible with both hands in order to screen the other men in the hut. Anderson himself and one other man were mortally wounded by the explosion, and five men were injured. The remaining five escaped unhurt. Anderson sacrificed his life to save his comrades.

When history opens the purple testament of bleeding war

every man and woman who has played
a part will bear a record.

Your name may not be writ among
those of the immortals—

But for honour's sake—for the sake of
men like Anderson—see to it that it is
writ on the Scroll with those who at
least placed their money at the service
of their country.

Shall it be said that Canada spares
not her sons from the sacrifice of
death, yet withholds her dollars
needed to give them victory?

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

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MR. N. W. BROWN CHOSEN BY THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 5.)

Whereas, After becoming a moribund government it passed conscription (a very serious change in the constitution of the country) without first submitting it to the people as Australia did; and,

Whereas, In committing this Prussian act, they set at defiance every vestige of responsible government for which patriotic Liberals fought and died in the rebellion of 1837, and are still fighting for in France today; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Liberals of Sunbury-York fight this brazen attempt to pass legislation of such far-reaching importance, without first submitting it to the will of the people.

Speaking to the resolution Mr. Brown said that it was only the refusal of the Liberals to extend the term of the Borden government a second year that had resulted in the Union government being formed. It was not from Sir Robert Borden's mind that the idea had sprung, but from that of Sir Clifford Sifton, a former Liberal, a man who from being as poor as Lazarus had become as rich as Croesus, a man who when stories of graft became rumored was dropped from the Liberal party. (Laughter.) Then came the Military Service Act, not submitted to the people as it should have been, but forced upon them.

Sir Robert Borden's manifesto referred to an immigration policy. What attraction could be held out to immigrant when the government of Canada after giving them the rights of naturalization destroyed those rights by an iniquitous measure of disenfranchisement. The Franchise Act was directed at nothing else than the Liberal majorities in certain western constituencies where people who had left Europe to escape the yoke of Austria had settled.

The Conservative party was the lineal descendant of the Family Compact and in the Military Service Act were to be found all the ideals of the Family Compact. (Applause.) Much was made of the win-the-war plea. A Liberal government could win the war as well as could any other. British history had shown that.

Propheying that a referendum on the Military Service Act would be held after December 1st, Mr. Brown closed his remarks by making a plea for calm and dispassionate consideration of the questions before the convention.

Ald. C. W. Burnett of Fredericton seconded the resolution saying that his opinions fully agreed with those expressed by Mr. Brown.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Letters and Telegrams.

Secretary Sypher then read letters and telegrams from those unable to attend the convention, expressing their opinions upon the questions of the day. Mr. R. B. Smith, M.P.P., of Oromocto, in a letter declared for a straight Liberal candidate. The Liberals of Meductic favored a Union candidate. Mr. Ed. Landon of Canterbury was in favor of the selection of a neutral Union candidate.

Nomination Proceedings.

On motion of Mr. W. P. Lawson seconded by Mr. E. C. Atkinson of Fredericton, the convention proceeded to nomination. Selection of candidates in open convention was found preferable to the choice of a nominating committee.

Mr. Nelson W. Brown of Southampton, was placed in nomination by Mr. T. C. Burpee of Fredericton, seconded by Coun. Elwood Allen of Marysville, and Ald. R. W. McLellan of Fredericton was nominated by Ald. C. W. Burnett of Fredericton, seconded by Mr. W. P. Lawson of McAdam.

Mr. Brown stated that personal reasons made it doubtful if he could accept nomination.

Ald. McLellan spoke in the same vein. He knew of no better man than Mr. Brown who was a noted campaigner, an orator and well known in all parts of York and in some sections of Sunbury.

Mr. Burpee declined to withdraw his nomination of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Alex. Gibson, ex-M.P., of Marysville urged Mr. Brown to be a candidate. He had all the qualifications. Personally he (Gibson) would agree to anything he should suggest in the way of a campaign. He still was a Laurier man. (Cheers.) As far as military service was concerned he was against compulsion. He had a son in the service but he went voluntarily and not because he was forced to. (Applause.)

On suggestion the two nominees withdrew and discussed the matter of nomination. The result was that Mr. Brown decided to accept. The announcement to that effect made by Ald. McLellan was received with

cheers. Ald. McLellan then asked that his friends give to Mr. Brown the support that they would give to himself. The convention had made a wise choice.

Address of Candidate.

In accepting nomination the candidate said that he stood before the convention in the same position as he had some years before. At that time he had been beaten by an extra order of \$15, one of "resources of civilization." One of the principal reasons for his acceptance of the nomination had been the promise of the support of Ald. McLellan. He expected to be attacked with lies and abuse. That was the lot of a candidate. As far as the win-the-war cry was concerned he would take second place to no man. He was a win-the-war candidate. With other men with whom he had gone to college had strutted around in uniform and put in their pockets the money which should have gone to carry on the war, he had helped to grow the food for the army.

As an instance of the feeling against conscription the speaker cited a statement of Mr. Fred Barr of Queensbury that although his own son had given his life in the war he would not support conscription. That son had been like many other Liberals who had served in the trenches. (Applause.)

Concerning Hon. Mr. Carvell.

Speaking of the entrance of the western Liberals into the Union government Mr. Brown said that they had been forced to do so by the Franchise Act, a blot upon civilization, which had disenfranchised forty out of every hundred voters in some Liberal constituencies of the west.

"I have nothing to say concerning my good friend Mr. Carvell," said the speaker. "He is a fighter and has done much for the Liberal party. I do not know what induced him to enter the Union government. But he has gone in with those who countenanced Col. Wesley Allison and the Italian flute player in their graft. As the late Alexander Mackenzie well said: 'You can't lie down with dogs and get up without fleas.'"

Mr. Brown also attacked the Borden government on the Canadian Northern Railway deal.

He closed by stating that he was making a personal sacrifice in accepting nomination and appealed for the support of the party. Hard work would produce victory. (Applause.)

Others are ourselves at another time.

It is the error of unselfish to suppress instead of imparting themselves.



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and other
Glassware

can easily be
kept immac-
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Wisdom consists almost wholly in its suitable application.

ESCAPED FROM HUN PRISON

Halifax, Nov. 15.—Riding on a street side by side with a German general, Trooper D. B. Gray, of Edmonton, captured in June, 1916, at the battle of Ypres, and who reached here today from England, manage to get out of Duisberg, where he had been impris-

oned. He was assisted by a Russian prisoner who escaped with him and who could speak German. It took the two of them a week to reach the Dutch border and during this time they only had six biscuits to eat.

Gray was at one time during detention compelled to labor in a foundry, and for refusing to work was imprisoned twice, once for ten days and another time for twenty days.

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