

ANOTHER BIG EFFORT TO FORM UNION GOVERNMENT

Bob Rogers' Retirement the Forerunner-- Ex-Minister of Public Works Still Controls Party Machine and Campaign Contributions--Not Known What Liberals Will Join Reorganized Government-- Hazen to go.

(Toronto Globe.)
Ottawa, Aug. 20. — Hon. Robert Rogers, the Machiavelli of the Borden administration, the chief stumbling-block to the Premier's proposals for a union Government, and the leader of the ardent party men in the Conservative ranks in Parliament who want an election on straight party lines, is out. His resignation was tendered to Sir Robert Borden this morning, and was accepted. This afternoon Mr. Rogers departed for Montreal, after declining to give out any statement for publication. It is understood that the letters which have passed between him and the Prime Minister, giving the ostensible reasons for the resignation of the Minister of Public Works from the Cabinet, will be tabled in the House tomorrow by Sir Robert.

Final Effort for Coalition.
That is one of the big developments of today. Coincident with it, and to some extent arising out of it, another big effort is being made by the Prime Minister to work out some plan of union Government, with conscription as the cement. Whether or not the eleventh-hour effort will be successful is yet uncertain, but there are indications that three or four Liberals may now be induced to enter the Cabinet either before or after the prorogation of Parliament — at any rate before the election campaign starts. The names mentioned are Pre-

mier A. L. Sifton, Alberta; Hon. J. A. Calder, Saskatchewan; J. G. Turriff, M. P. for Assinibola; H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta; T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers of Winnipeg; John M. Godfrey, the Toronto barrister who called the recent Win-the-War Convention in Toronto; Hugh Guthrie, M.P. for South Wellington; Frank B. Carvell, M.P. for Carleton, N.B., and A. K. Maclean, M.P. of Halifax. These, at any rate, are the men that Sir Robert Borden is negotiating with, in conjunction with Sir Clifford Sifton. Nothing definite has yet transpired as a result of today's conferences and "conversations." But with Mr. Rogers now out of the way, temporarily at least, there is a possibility that some of the above mentioned may accept the offer to enter the Cabinet on the conscription issue. The likely ones are Messrs. Woods, Crerar, Turriff, Guthrie and Godfrey.

Frank B. Carvell will not reach the capital from New Brunswick until tomorrow, and his attitude to the new situation is not yet known, although hitherto he has looked askance at Sir Robert's offers. If the union Government scheme, however, is to have any weight in Eastern Canada a man of the political stature and reputation of Mr. Carvell is badly needed by Sir Robert. The negotiations are still in the tentative stage.

Surprise to Most Members.

Hon. Robert Rogers' exit came as a decided surprise to most of the members of the House today. It is interpreted in various ways. Mr. Rogers has lately been a vigorous opponent of the Union Government idea, and it is this he has had a large,

perhaps predominating following among the rank and file of the Conservative party. What Mr. Rogers and his followers wanted was to split the Liberal party on the conscription issue, but still play straight party politics in the Conservative interest. He was the ringleader in protesting against Sir Robert's continued negotiations with the Grits and in urging plunging straight ahead with the conscription measure as the winning election card. In common with other Conservatives he "put it up" to the Prime Minister on Friday and Saturday last, seeking to force Sir Robert's hands. Sir Robert, however, who was backed by Hon. Arthur Meighen, Sir Clifford Sifton, and others of his more trusted advisers, and who knew as well what public opinion was demanding of him in regard to Mr. Rogers, declined to cease negotiations with the Liberals or to precipitately put conscription into force.

Forestalled Request.

Mr. Rogers realized that if the Premier was bent on getting some Liberals into his Cabinet his own retirement would be inevitable. Under the circumstances, according to the story in Government circles tonight, Mr. Rogers decided that his best play was to forestall a possible re-

quest to retire and make the grand stand play of resigning "because Sir Robert was too dilatory about conscription and was ruining the grand old Conservative party." Thus he hoped to go out with flying colors as the strong man of the machine element of the party, with a chance to come back if union Government failed and if the Conservatives should win the coming election.

Still the Man Behind.

In any case he is still "the man behind" the party organization for the coming fight, and controls the campaign contributions. From these latter, it is said, he is not yet pried loose. Although shorn of some of his power through no longer being a Minister of the Crown, he hopes to be again a king-maker and secure as a final reward the Canadian High Commissionership. It is just possible that there is an understanding with Sir Robert Borden along these lines.

Welcome to Better Elements.

His resignation, following the recent fulsome testimonial to his uprightness from 71 Conservative members of the House, while unexpected by the rank and file, and unwelcome by a considerable number of the men who are frankly voicing tonight their criticisms of the Prime Minis-

ter, is, nevertheless, welcome to all the better elements of the party. Despite the recent "whitewash," it was recognized that "Bob" was a pretty heavy load to carry through an election campaign. His influence will now be exerted behind the scenes.

Some Would Perforce Retire.

In connection with the union Government proposals, and the possible entry of four or five Liberals into the Government, there will have to be of course, a similar number of retirements from the present Cabinet. In addition to Mr. Rogers the other Ministers slated for retirement are Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. T. W. Crothers, and Hon. J. D. Hazen. The proposal is said to be also under consideration of bringing into the Cabinet Senator Robertson as the representative of Labor. His former connection with the Telegraphers' Union would give him a claim to represent organized labor.

No Mention of Quebec.

No announcement as to the results of the present negotiation is expected before Wednesday. It may be noted also that in the union Government scheme, as at present contemplated, nothing is being done in regard to the Quebec representation.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG CONGRATULATES THE CANADIANS

Message of Praise for Great Work of Our Gallant Troops in Recent Capture of Hill 70.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 21.—Sir Douglas Haig, in a message of congratulation to Sir Arthur Currie and the officers and men of the Canadian Corps, makes short work of the lying German wireless reports that the Canadians attacked with four divisions when Hill 70 and St. Laurent were captured, and failed to reach their objectives, despite extraordinary losses.

The message follows:

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie, Commanding Canadian Corps.

General Sir Henry Horne, commanding the first army, has much pleasure in forwarding the following message from the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief:

Please convey the following message from me to Lieutenant-General Sir A. W. Currie, commanding Canadian forces:

"I desire to congratulate you personally on the complete and important success with which your command of the Canadian Corps has been inaugurated. The two divisions you employed on the 15th instant totally defeated four German divisions, whose losses are reliably estimated at more than double those suffered by the Canadian troops. The skill, bravery and determination shown in the attacks were in all respects admirable."

Congratulatory messages have also been received from the commanders of the armies on the western front.

General Byng, in his message, after expressing his delight at the fine achievement of the corps, says his old comrades have been much in his mind during the progress of the operations.

British Capture Coal Depots.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—After the battle around Lens yesterday the German official statement today reports the coal depots west of the mining centre remaining in the hands of the British. It is also stated that the French forced their way into the German positions in the southern part of the village of Samogneux, on the east bank of the Meuse.

play the piano.' Huh! They didn't care whether she knew how to cook, wash, iron, mend or handy with tools, so she could play the piano.

"My own family was that way, too. Already picked out for me they had a clerk in the dry goods store. They used to say to me, 'Emma, look at Henry once. A white collar always, nice clothes with a fancy vest and shaves every day. If you don't marry him you'll be sorry.' That was nineteen years ago and I'm still happy—with Oswald."

"I too, was almost persuaded from marrying the man I loved," mused the woman from apartment G. "Alfred—" "Say," interrupted the janitor's wife, "I ain't got time now, I got to do them halls, but maybe I'll see you tomorrow morning by the laundry. I want to hear your story awful bad!"

Labor Conditions Following The War

ONE of the most serious problems which Canada must face at the close of the war is the re-arrangement of our affairs upon the basis of normal civil life, with the incidental question of labor unemployment.

Labor conditions in Canada, to day are, in many respects, very similar to those which prevailed in the United States during their Civil War and the reconstruction period. Our labor conditions immediately previous to the war had the same chaotic aspect. The start of the war first brought depression in industry, followed by a rapid return in the demand for labor as manufacture of munitions and other war supplies extended, and today in Canada there is little if any unemployment and skilled labor is in strong demand.

At the close of the Civil War, the United States had a population of about 33,000,000. The Union Army at the time of Lee's surrender numbered slightly more than 1,000,000. It was estimated that another million men and women were employed in the Northern States in the manufacture of munitions. During the four year period of the Civil War, immigration had taken out, and recruiting had depleted the workers on the farms, and drawn largely from the laboring classes in the cities. The call for munition workers was supplied from other branches of industry, with the result that ordinary enterprises were compelled to run short-handed or pay a high premium for labor.

Compared with this situation, we find Canada's army of about 400,000 drawn from a population of about 8,000,000. It is estimated that some 200,000 men and women are now engaged in munition work. Only 12% of our army, however, has been enlisted from the farms and more than half of the total has been recruited from among the skilled and manual laborers. The comparison shows the same situation regarding the scarcity of labor for ordinary enterprises, because of the drain through the army for overseas forces and munition workers.

During the Civil War period, wages gradually increased. Prices of commodities also advanced. The laborer, however, skilled or unskilled, was placed at a disadvantage because his wages did not advance in proportion to the prices of necessities. Even with this situation, conditions were better among the mechanics and trades than among the clerks and salaried people, whose incomes did not advance in proportion to the increased price of living.

When the Union Army started to muster out in 1865 at the rate of about 300,000 per month for the three summer months, there was for a time a glut of the labor market. This was but temporary, however, as 1866 witnessed an active industrial and agricultural revival. The returning soldiers, a large percentage of whom had volunteered from the farming districts, went back to producing or migrated to the homestead lands in the newly opened Mississippi Valley States. This wholesale homesteading brought demands for new railways; more than 15,000 miles of rails were laid in the west during the five years directly following the war. This railway work took up quantities of labor from the eastern centres and assisted to a marked degree the settlers who had gone into the new country without sufficient funds to tide them through the breaking and growing seasons of the first years.

The first annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor published in 1886, summarizes the reconstruction period, as follows: "The year 1867 can hardly be called one of financial panics or industrial depressions, although hard times apparently prevailed. The stimulation to all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production, necessarily caused a reaction, and a consequent stagnation of business; but the period was one of any particular hardship. People for a while began to be conservative; but the impetus gained during the war could not be overcome, and it was not until the crash of 1873 that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of trade and business were thoroughly noticed."

The five years following the Civil War saw the organization of the first labor unions. These had been started in a local way during the last two years of the war, in 1866 the first

National Congress of Labor met at Baltimore. The slogan of the labor organizers of the period was the necessity for organization so as to protect American labor against invading foreigners, who were immigrating in large numbers during the five years following the war.

The plants established for the manufacture of munitions for the Northern Army during the war marked the beginning of the factory system, and the centralization of industry in the larger cities. A continuation of this system after the war had a further influence in bringing about labor organizations.

Canada has, since the opening of the war, increased her manufacture of staples and reduced her imports. Industry has been given an impetus that should mark a great era of development. We have demonstrated that many new lines can be profitably manufactured in Canada. We face the same dangers, however, that culminated in the crash of 1873 in the United States—the danger of speculation and over-production, without properly developed markets.

A general survey of the labor situation in Canada indicates that about 100,000 more men will be required after the war than are now employed in Canada. This would about take care of the proportion of returning soldiers which will require employment after the war. The problem then arises as to what we will do with our munition workers—an estimated detail of about 200,000 being employed in this work at present, fully 75% of which number will be called upon to find other employment when the war is over.

We will also have the problem of finding employment for those immigrants seeking work, because it will be difficult to restrict immigration to those who wish to engage in agriculture. Our greatest need today is more farmers and greater agricultural production, as will readily be recognized from the fact that our population is half urban and we consume more than we produce. There will be great opportunity and a crying need for farmers and farm laborers all through Canada after the war, but unless proper governmental plan is worked out to direct our immigration into that channel, we face the danger of a flood of unemployed in our cities and towns, while our farms remain undeveloped.

Next in importance to the problem of increased agricultural production is that of the development of our vast natural resources through the extension of existing and promotion of new industries. We must replace the munition plants by utilizing them in extending our present lines of manufacture and promoting the introduction of new lines. Canada should prepare for increased participation in export trade after the war and should grasp the opportunity now to extend in every possible way her industrial development to enable the opportunity to be taken advantage of.

The problem of capital is always closely related to that of labor. Statistics show that Canada has always been able to absorb immigration in direct proportion to the amount of foreign capital it has been able to secure. It is estimated that during the six years preceding the war, Great Britain invested \$1,500,000,000 in Canada. After the war, the Mother Country will have her own financial problems to solve and we will be compelled to look elsewhere for our capital. So far we have been able to obtain large sums from the United States and they will probably be willing to be our bankers after the war. They have the money—and it should be only necessary to educate them as to our resources and opportunities; when we will be able to obtain the capital we require.

Available information shows that more than one-half of our overseas forces were recruited from among skilled workers. Some plan must be put into operation for returning these men to civil life gradually so that they will not glut the labor market; otherwise we can count upon serious labor contention at many points. If, on the other hand, we begin to grapple with these future conditions; to employ every effort of our governmental, financial and commercial organizations to handle the problems of re-organizing our industrial life, Canada will be able to grow by great strides and occupy a prominent place among the nations of the world.

(Signed) J. S. DENNIS.

THE HUSBANDS THEY MARRY THESE DAYS

Of Course Sometimes a Girl Will Up and Marry the Young Man of Her Choice.

(Chicago News.)

"I suppose the wedding of Miss What's-her-name, on the fourth floor, will be a very elaborate affair," remarked the woman from apartment G as she met the janitor's wife in the corridor and stopped her for the latest authentic news of the flat dwellers.

"They say it's going to be the swiftest wedding ever given in these here apartments," replied the janitor's wife. "They ain't sparing no expenses on anything. Her mother said to me last week, 'We'll make the neighbors' eyes pop, all right. Did you see the canopy that runs from the front door to the curb? That's so they won't get wet if it rains. They say it's all the style now. I told Oswald, my husband, that if he's wise he'll buy one and rent it every time there's a wedding in the neighborhood."

"And what does the young man do whom she's marrying?" queried the woman from apartment G.

"He don't do nothing—his father does it. That's why her papa was kind of against the wedding till she cried so hard he had to give in. Her father is a business man and he wanted his daughter to marry the same kind. You know how a girl is. This young man played tennis so nice she just hated to lose him. And on the beach last summer they say he looked like a life saver. That's all right, but when I think of my Oswald I say looks ain't everything that's to be considered."

"Furthermore, Mrs. Argle, I say let the young people pick their own partners. Ain't I right? If I and Oswald let our folks interfere when we wanted to marry we wouldn't be two happy souls all these years together."

"Believe me, our people tried to stick in their oar, but we wouldn't stand for it. His folks were awful. They didn't want him to marry me, and I know it. They used to say, 'Oswald, you must marry a girl what can

Light Breakfasts

Thoughtful people these days are urging economy in eating, and many are even advocating "no breakfast."

The "no breakfast" plan may agree with some, but most people feel better and work better on at least a light breakfast.

A great many have found that a liberal dish of Grape-Nuts, served with cream, milk, or fruit juice, furnishes ample morning nourishment, is easily digested, and promotes buoyancy and clearness of mind.

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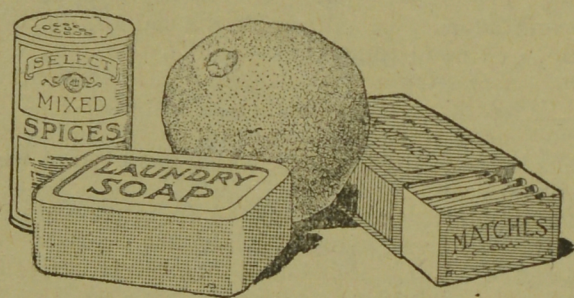
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A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wilkes.)

THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wilkes.)



Enemies of Tea

If tea is left open near oranges, soap, spices, matches, etc., the tea will take on the flavor of any of these articles.

In fact, tea absorbs odors as readily as does butter. This is because it becomes so dry and brittle in passing through the firing or drying oven that it becomes very sensitive to the moisture and odors in the air.

When loose in the chest or bin or bag it quickly loses flavor and strength. Tastes flat, weak, old; dear at any price.

This is why Red Rose is never sold in bulk—but always in sealed packages. The armour that keeps our dust and odors and keeps in the flavor and strength.

The price printed on the package protects you against overcharge. It is the lowest price for which a tea of Red Rose quality can be sold—a price which allows the grocer only a fair profit.

You will enjoy the distinctive flavor and rich strength of Red Rose Tea. Try a package.

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Red Rose crushed coffee is as generously good as Red Rose Tea and just as easy to make.