

A VANCOUVER MAN TALKS ABOUT CONFEDERATION

Mr. C. Wade, K. C. Says the Confederation Scheme Had Grandfathers and Even More Remote Ancestors--The Late Hon. Joseph Howe Fought the Union Proposal in Nova Scotia.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)
"If I could only ETAPIN
"If Confederation boasted Fathers, it also boasted Grandfathers and other remoter ancestors," said Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., last evening at the Hotel Vancouver, in the course of his address on "The Fathers of Confederation," under the auspices of the Canadian Club. Mr. Wade had been dealing with the difficulty historians have found since 1867 in fixing the real paternity of the forming of Canada, and gave it as his opinion that "The Fathers of Confederation," was a very useful and diplomatic phrase by which the issue was settled, although a not particularly respectable one. It was more probable that the idea of Confederation had its birth in many minds about the same time, and that search for the true parent would be fore or less futile.

Referring to the grandfathers and remoter ancestors, Mr. Wade gave William Smith, a Loyalist refugee from New York, who in 1789 submitted a proposal for the union of the British colonies in North America to Lord Grenville, then secretary of state for Great Britain, the credit of having been the first to put the matter in concrete form. Mr. Smith had done this in opposition to the bill to divide Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. Although this appeared to be the first,

there were other proposals to the same end from time to time, including Chief Justice Sewell of Quebec in 1814; Brenton Halliburton, afterwards chief justice of Nova Scotia, in 1824 and again in 1833. In the latter year he had almost prophetically foretold the Quebec Conference, out of which Confederation grew.

"Robert Bourlay was also an ancestor," stated Mr. Wade, "as also was Lord Durham, whose famous report almost formed the basis of the British North America Act. Lord Durham was an aristocratic radical, a combination of qualities hard to reconcile, but frequent enough to constitute a type among public men."

Remarkable Forecast.

Another ancestor was Mr. F. S. Hamilton, an able public writer of Nova Scotia, who in 1855 addressed a series of letters to the Duke of Newcastle, on Colonial Union, while Dr. Arcey McGee gave great credit in the matter to Hon. Alex. Morris, member for South Lanark, Ont., whose book "Nova Britannia, or Our New Canadian Dominion Foreshadowed," was a remarkable anticipation and forecast of the great events to follow.

The case of Joseph Howe had its pathetic side, said Mr. Wade, for the reason that the man was brilliant enough to have been world famous in a wider sphere, and had he been premier of Nova Scotia at the time of Confederation, would have been the man to have carried it through. As it was, Dr. Tupper was premier, and Howe fought the proposal from sheer chagrin at having to play second fiddle to "that damned Tupper."

Mr. Wade declared that it would be erroneous to attribute Confederation

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to the famous deadlock in the dual government of Upper and Lower Canada, for while the deadlock was a serious enough matter and aggravating, many other and graver forces had forced Confederation into being, the chief of which was the need of closer economic and physical connection between the colonies and the need for mutual protection. Mr. Wade gave a short sketch of the events leading to Confederation, concluding with the signing by Queen Victoria at Westminster on July 1, 1867, of the British North America Act. He gave the names of the 33 great Canadians who

FARMER BOY IS UNCLE SAM'S NEW FOOD DICTATOR

Herbert C. Hoover's Interesting Career—Was Head of Belgian Relief Commission.

(Minneapolis Journal.)

"Who's Hoover, the new food administrator?"

A barefooted farmer boy from West Branch, Iowa, who by sheer ability, by executive acumen and force of character has by successive steps become the friend of kings, a master mind of European and American finance, head of the Belgian Relief Commission, and a man of big business in a big way.

Herbert C. Hoover, whose story outranks in its thrilling interest most of the figures of imaginative literature, started in life as a farm boy in Iowa. He is now in his early forties.

His family migrated to California, and Hoover, as preparatory to his life-work, earned by his labors his way through Stanford University. He graduated as a mining engineer in 1895 and for two years after graduation he worked as a mining engineer in New Mexico and California.

His first big recognition came when one of the big English mining concerns carted him off to Australia in charge of its mining staff. He next turned up in China, where the imperial government made him chief engineer of its bureau of mines.

For his oriental employers Hoover explored the mineral possibilities of the great desert of Gobi, including battles with hostile natives, battles with heat, thirst, dust—a mission in which he had to fight his way in and fight it out, not a figurative fighting, but literal battling with death and bloodshed in its wake.

But he opened up the mineral resources of the country.

Next he represented the bondholders in the building of the Ching Wang

had taken part in the Quebec Conference, and who were generally regarded as the "Founders of Canada," also mentioning Hon. W. P. Howland and Hon. J. W. Ritchie, who were present at the Westminster Conference.

Quoted Sir Wilfrid.

In concluding, Mr. Wade quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in a speech in the House of Commons had paid a tribute to the splendid spirit of compromise that dominated the three conferences; that caused men such as George Brown to cast away their lifelong enmities to work for the common good they saw in Confederation. He stated that to assign each of the "Fathers" his due share in the work was almost impossible, but was inclined to give George Brown the great part of the credit for his strong and persevering agitation against the unwieldy union of Upper and Lower Canada, while Sir George Cartier it was who first put the idea of Confederation into shape when he set upon it the seal of his essentially practical mind and brought it to the support of the one province whose adherence was necessary if the idea was to become a fact.

D'Arcy McGee was the orator of Confederation, according to Mr. Wade, whose sparkling wit and brilliant eloquence gave piquancy to the event, while to Sir Oliver Mowat belonged the credit of having given Confederation its character as a federal compact.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM

Complete Nationalization Depends on Financial Resources.

Complete nationalization of railways as proposed by the Drayton-Acworth report may be impossible owing to the financial stringency created by the war. There are now only two sources of money open to Canada—the United States and domestic loans. United States loans can only be placed under the guarantee that the money will be used for war purposes. Even in that case only a small amount will be obtained. Canada's war expenditure is now nearly four hundred million dollars. Seventy-five per cent. of this must be raised at home in domestic loans. If the money is to be raised, it will require the co-operation of men and women all over the Dominion. Individual investment is necessary if the financial burden of the war is to be carried. It is such investment that the National Service Board is seeking in its "serve by giving" campaign. The nation must practice economy. The money saved by the exercise of thrift must be invested in War Savings Certificates if the country is to prosecute the war successfully and be worthy of the men at the front.

Tow harbor improvements and managed a Chinese railroad in his spare moments.

Later he became interested in Russian iron mines, and when war broke out had 7,500 men in his employment in the Russ mineral fields. In addition to this, he headed the committee to get Americans out of Europe when the war broke out. He was at the time the head of the American colony in London.

Hoover, by that time a master hand at the mechanics and administrative side of industrial and financial life, was called to the distribution of the relief funds for Belgium as chairman of the American commission. His success in that work made him even more one of the few really big men of the world in the greater sense.

It is not generally known, but had not the war broken out when it did, King George V. would have visited America and the San Francisco exposition. It had been arranged, personally, by Hoover, when the sudden explosion of the war magazine ended the plan. Another scheme of Hoover's that required a world war to upset.

His work has all been done quietly and effectively. His efficiency is of the quiet sort, the sort that talks little of prospects or intentions, but announces calmly that the thing has been done.

Now he is to be food administrator by special appointment of President Wilson. It's a big undertaking and his pay will be—nothing. This is to be Hoover's "bit."

HAROLD'S FIRST LONG TROUSERS

He Won the Whole Family Over to His Side, But Sis—Had to Go and Tell the Reason.

(Chicago News.)

"What does your mother think?" asked Harold's father.

"Mother's in favor of them," replied Harold, emphatically.

"And sister?"

"Sister believes in them too."

"Possibly Aunt Hattie may object," continued Harold's father.

"That's where you're fooled, dad!" said Harold. "I just had a long talk with Aunt Hattie and she said that she had always admired them, although it wouldn't have been exactly proper, she thought, to admit it unless she was asked."

"Then I suppose, my boy, we'll have to take you down town tomorrow or the day after and secure for you your much coveted long trousers."

So Harold summoned the entire household to appear in the living room and hear from his father the approval for his first "long ones."

"The poor kiddie has been going around in those outlandish knickers until I really felt heartsick for him," exclaimed sister. "He looked like nothing so much as a gazelle."

"That isn't half as peculiar as I felt sis."

"But you looked very nice in your knickers," said his aunt. "I wish that you were like Peter Pan and would never grow up."

"And wear short ones forever, Aunt Hattie? Great proposition. What a fate to wish on your poor little and only nephew."

"It—it won't seem as if we had a baby in the house any more," said Harold's mother tearfully. "Little Harold in long trousers, just like his father's—"

"Not—not exactly like father's, mother. I want them—"

"Oh, dear," said Aunt Hattie, mournfully. "You might as well say that our Harold has gone and left us and in his place has come a man with a heavy voice and uncouth manners. And who knows what it may lead to? A month after the Hampton boy put on long trousers, he began to cultivate a toy mustache. How old his poor mother must have felt!"

"Now listen, dad and mother and Aunt Hattie," said Harold's sister. "Harold has suffered long and in si—"



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lence. But yesterday the crisis came and he had to demand what he did."

"And why did he?" cried the family.

"Because," replied Harold's sister, "Alice Winn told him that if he didn't have long trousers by next Sunday, when he takes her to the picture show he could consider himself out of it."

"Well, I guess it's time," said Harold's father, "but really it's a wrench."

"My little Harold," said Harold's mother. "My baby."

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Nourish your nerves—that is the worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying out for pure blood and the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to make new rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says:—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink 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.

TO HAVE CIVIC COAL YARD

Vancouver, July 6.—The local authorities are laying plans for a civic coal yard and a deputation has been sent to Seattle to investigate the municipal coal yards there.



In the Balance

"In acute disease or sudden injury the steady, constant drinkers' chances of recovery are diminished 50 per cent."—Professor Gilbert Barling, F.R.C.S., Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University.

IT was at the bedside of a very sick man. The physicians gravely watched the struggle between Life and Death. All depended upon the heart. Could it cope with the crisis? Life hung by a thread. The thread snapped. The newspapers said he died of pneumonia, and so he did. But the physicians remarked, "Too bad he used alcohol, or he could have passed the crisis."

Yet this man was no drunkard—just a moderate drinker; he could "take it or leave it alone just as he liked" and all the rest of it; was a highly respected citizen, and a staunch supporter of "British Liberty" (to have his drop when he wanted it).

Here's the tremendous significance of his case: He always voted true to his convictions. Moderate drinkers form a large proportion of the vote upon which the Traffic depends for existence. In fact, in many communities the moderate drinkers hold the "balance of power."

Help to Enforce Prohibition

When, after the war, the people vote for or against permanent Prohibition the moderate drinker may turn the scale as he wills.

Prohibition is on trial. The moderate drinker of the class mentioned is needed in the fight for vigorous enforcement—the means to permanent victory—and who is more likely to be indifferent? Would that all the moderate drinkers in New Brunswick could thoroughly realize the seriousness of even slight acquaintance with John Barleycorn. Prohibition would be assured forever!

In the name of common sense why will intelligent men vote for such a curse! Think of thousands of good citizens, being the Traffic's main political support by voting "wet."

Will the moderate drinkers take the responsibility of killing Prohibition after the war? We think decidedly not. But we want their help now—to enforce the laws and thus make freedom a certainty.

Use your influence with every moderate drinker you know. Help to enforce Prohibition.

Dominion Temperance Alliance

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The Red Cross Nurse says to you:—

"Alcohol, by lowering resistance, nine times out of ten, makes it just so much harder for the patient to recover."