



## RESPONSIBILITY!

**A**S the boys go marching into battle—theirs is the responsibility of saving the Empire, even though they lose their *ALL*.

They give their last drop of blood! Could our last cent repay the debt? Yet of our wealth we are asked to give but a *fraction*.

The folks at home sent them. Let not one of us forget our *responsibility*!

**Y.M.C.A.**  
**Red Triangle Fund**  
**\$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9**  
*Canada-Wide Appeal*

It is the climax of war that tries men's minds, bodies and souls to the *uttermost*. It is to mind, body and spirit that the Y.M.C.A. ministers.

Let not one Canadian hero go into battle without the inspiration the Y.M.C.A. gives. For it is a powerful factor in morale, and morale (fighting spirit) wins battles! Nor let one "walking wounded" stagger out looking in

vain for the refreshment that saves lives in crises.

Our American brothers were asked to give thirty-five millions to their Y.M.C.A. They answered with fifty millions! Canadians are asked for \$2,250,000. Remember *YOUR* share of the responsibility—will *YOU* help?

For the boys' sake—Be Generous!

*Many Give their Lives—All Can Give their Money*

### National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Headquarters: 120 Bay Street, Toronto

JOHN W. ROSS (Montreal)  
 National Chairman of Red Triangle Fund Campaign

G. A. WARBURTON (Toronto)  
 National Director of Red Triangle Fund Campaign

#### FREDERICTON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

C. D. RICHARDS, Chairman

J. D. PALMER, Vice Chairman

G. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer

D. W. ROBERTS, Secretary

Send Cheques, etc., to G. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Cut out this coupon and enclose with contribution. Mail to Treasurer of Red Triangle Fund. See address at foot of this advertisement.

#### The Treasurer, Red Triangle Fund:

Dear Sir,—

Enclosed find sum of \$..... to be applied as contribution towards Y.M.C.A. service to soldiers.

(Make cheques payable to Treasurer of Red Triangle Fund. See address at left of this advertisement.)

Name.....

Address.....

### Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear, they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

### KURANKO BLACKS DO THEIR BIT

Burden Bearers of Northwest Africa Selected by British Govt. to Carry Heavy Loads.

New York, May 6.—When the Allies wanted men to carry heavy loads behind the lines, it didn't take the British government long to recruit men who can put the most powerful stevedore to shame. That is how members of the Kuranko tribe of Northwest Africa, in the Sierra Leon Protectorate, by their prowess had a chance to do their bit. There are now large numbers of these British subjects in Europe handling prodigious weights in a manner that would make old Hercules limber up and watch his laurels.

This is what H. M. Wright, a missionary from the Pentecostal Church of Cleveland, Ohio, who sailed for Freetown about six months after the war began and who has now returned to this country on a leave for eighteen months, says about the natives of the Sierra Leon:

"They are a hardened, wiry, powerful people," said Mr. Wright today upon reaching New York, after an eleven day voyage from Freetown.

"They need no training for the arduous work at the front as their daily occupations is one of carrying heavy loads along the trails from town to town. These men were the first with whom I came in contact when I reached Africa several years ago."

#### Walked 200 Miles

After landing in Freetown Mr. Wright travelled from the coast eastward 100 miles on a crude railway. At the end of this railway the party penetrated the interior for 200 miles, going all the way on foot. It was on this stretch of the journey that Mr. Wright first met some of these men who joined the British forces in France. Steamer trunks and baggage that the most proficient baggage smasher in the United States would not attempt to lift were handled by these black men with utmost ease.

This part of the road between the railway terminal and the field in which Mr. Wright and his companions were working is traversed daily by native carriers. An experienced white man can walk the distance in six days without a load, while the natives walk it in the same time bearing a heavy burden. Without anything to carry the natives can make the distance in five days. The natives charge 8 shillings for every 55 pounds.

#### Food Problem Simple

Living conditions in Africa have not been affected by the war, according to Mr. Wright. Besides many wild foods bread is also plentiful. The fact that flour and bread in Africa are much cheaper than in the United States is the surprising news Mr. Wright brings from the dark continent.

"One can get good bread in the larger towns like Freetown, at almost half the price paid in country," said Mr. Wright, "and the amazing thing about this is that much of the flour used in making the bread comes from the United States."

The bread is sold by women and girls who sit in the streets with large baskets filled with many different kind of loaves by their sides. These are bought for equivalents of a penny two pennies, three pennies and other values, according to the size and quality of the loaves.

Mr. Wright arrived in this country at an Atlantic port on a transport which was accompanied by a number of other army ships.

