

Old Times Recalled

RECORD OF 104TH REGIMENT

(By Brigadier-General Cruikshank, Chairman Historic Sites and Monuments Board).

(Continued)

The four companies of the 104th formed nearly half of the landing party engaged in this, their first action which had lasted nearly four hours. They lost two sergeants and twenty rank and file killed. Majors Drummond and Moodie, Captains Leonard and Shore, Lieutenants Rainsford, Moore, and Delancey, three sergeants and fifty-eight other ranks wounded, and one private wounded and missing, being well over a fourth of their number.

Colonel Baynes reported that "the Detachment of the 104th Regiment under Major Moodie, Captain McPherson's Company of Glengarry Light Infantry and two Companies of Canadian Voltigeurs commanded by Major Heriot, all of them levies of the British Provinces of North America, evinced most striking proof of their Loyalty, steadiness and courage."

Soon after their return to Kingston Major Drummond was appointed to act as Deputy Quartermaster General, and Captain Leonard was appointed brigade-major of the district. Information having been received of a formidable invasion of the Niagara Peninsula, orders were issued to complete the flank companies of the 104th and one company of the Glengarry Light Infantry to sixty men each and hold them in readiness to join the division defending that part of the province. This detachment was placed under command of Major P. V. de Haren of the Canadian Fencibles and provided with camp equipage, provisions for ten days, and batteaux to convey them to the head of Lake Ontario. This scanty reinforcement Prevost asserted was all that the force at his command would allow him to send off at that time. It left Kingston on June 8 and joined General Vincent's division at Grimsby a week later, when it was at once pushed forward to occupy an advanced position for observations of the enemy.

The remaining effective men of the 104th were soon sent to that scene of hostilities. A general order of June 11 announced that "Major Moodie with the battalion company of the 104th Regiment is to proceed by water to join the forces under Brigadier General Vincent."

Another on June 14 stated that "All men of the 104th Regiment fit for field service are to be sent forward to join the 1st and 2nd divisions of their regiment; all sick and convalescent men are to remain at Quebec." On June 17 an order was issued for the relief of the detachment at Gananoqui who were to be brought in a gun-boat to Kingston. An order on June 19 directed that "A party of a subaltern, a sergeant and 20 rank and file of the

104th Regiment are to embark immediately on board the Pultney schooner to proceed in her in charge of provisions and stores towards the Head of the Lake; to take ten days' provisions." Finally on June 22: The convalescents and such others as Dr. Macaulay may think proper to send are to proceed to Gananoqui at 12 o'clock this day, there to remain until further orders, under charge of Lieut. Rainsford. The Retaliation gunboat will be ready to receive them. She will remain at that station under the direction of the officer commanding that post. "Still another next day announced that "A party of one sergeant and 12 men of the 104th Regiment to comprise an escort for batteaux to be placed immediately under the command of Deputy Asst. Qr. Mr. General Captain Chambers. Strong, healthy men who understand the management of boats, are to be selected."

On June 24 the detachment commanded by Major de Haren, marching rapidly from its outpost position on the Twelve Mile Creek arrived opportunely on the battlefield at the Beaver Dam in time to witness the surrender of the enemy and escort the prisoners off the ground.

As soon as the sick and wounded men at Kingston were considered fit for field service they were ordered to follow their comrades. By an order of June 28, Captain Leonard, who had been selected for promotion, was permitted to resign his appointment and the same order directed that "One captain, two subalterns, one sergeant and 11 privates, 104th Regiment, will embark tomorrow and proceed and join their regiment with the army under Brigadier General Vincent." A second order of the same date gave further instructions.

"The remaining detachments of the Royal Scots and 104th Regiments are to embark tomorrow in batteaux for the head of the Bay of Quinte and to proceed to join the Division of the Centre. All the men of the 8th or King's Regiment sufficiently recovered for field service are to be sent by this opportunity."

The movement of this reinforcement was much retarded by the high winds and torrential rains. Vincent had been superseded in command of the Centre Division by Baron de Rottenburg, who found himself almost paralysed in his operations from the same cause.

"The Royals and 104th are not arrived yet," he wrote on July 7, "but are said to be close at hand. I am using every exertion to repair the roads. They have been much neglected by my predecessor and are the worst I ever saw anywhere."

Privation and hard service had caused considerable discontent and some desertion. His first official act was to publish a district general order dealing with this unpleasant subject.

(To be Continued)

POLITICS OF DAY ARE DISCUSSED AT HUGE SMOKER

Mayor W. G. Clark, Ald. Gunter, M. P. P., and Others Speak

A gathering of more than 400 enthusiastic supporters of the liberal party attended a smoker held last night in the Liberal Rooms on Queen Street under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club of Fredericton. The happy gathering spent an enjoyable evening listening to discussions of the political issues of the day and entertainment provided by some of the favorite entertainers of the community. Those who addressed the meeting were His Worship Mayor W. G. Clark, Liberal candidate for York-Sunbury in the coming federal election, Ald. Ralph Gunter, M. P. P., for York County, General F. W. Hill and Elwood Burt. F. B. Osborne acted as chairman.

Mr. Burt spoke of the taxes of the Conservative government and pointed out that the taxes under the Conservative were always heavier than under the Liberal government. He attacked the high tariff policy of the Bennett government and declared that Canada needed a government with some give and take to it, so that it will buy and sell and trade for the people.

Ald. Gunter, who, owing to other engagements had not had a chance to speak before the Twentieth Century Club since the provincial election, thanked the electors for their support in the last election. He compared the two elections—the provincial and the federal—and declared that the provinces could not hope to succeed if the Dominion itself cannot. Therefore, he said, we must have a Liberal government at Ottawa. He branded Hon. H. H. Stevens as a "disgruntled, dissatisfied Tory" and said that if Bennett had not been able to carry on the work of his party Mr. Stevens would have been there to try his hardest to gain the reins of power in his place.

He attacked the high tariff policy of the Conservatives declaring that high tariffs have always been detrimental to the welfare of Canada and that low tariffs have always been beneficial. The speaker charged Bennett and Stevens with collusion and added that when "you cast a vote for Stevens you are voting for Bennett". He compared the two trading policies of the Liberals and Conservatives, describing the Conservative policy as the "hard trading methods—the Bennett methods" and the Liberal policy as the "good-will method or the method of international co-operation". He left it with the people to decide which method they thought would accomplish more for Canada on the trade markets of the world.

Robert Dayton, in charge of the organization work in the city, was presented a gift in honor of his birthday. He replied to the gathering thanking them for their remembrance and assured them that he was only glad to work for such a noble cause as the freeing of Canada from the chains of conservatism.

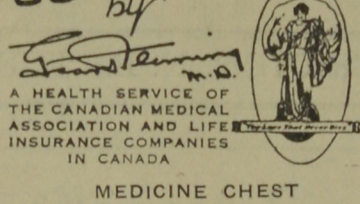
Brig-Gen. Hill gave an interesting outline of the history of the Liberal party in Canada, starting with the founding of the party and leading right up to the present campaign. In speaking of the many "Accomplishments that Bennett would have us believe he has carried out" the General enumerated a few of the prime minister's remarks in recent speeches. He said that every remark the Prime Minister made bespoke futility. He declared that Bennett has had his chance, has admitted the futility of his efforts and now wants us to give him another chance.

In speaking of the federal relief camps the General declared that they should never have been established and, least of all, under the department of National Defence. He said the only reason they were established under this department, and not under Labor or Public Works, was that there was a certain military man who spread the idea that Canada was seething with unrest. This was not the case, the General said, and these people knew it. In concluding the General said he knew that the people of Canada were not going to be fooled in 1935 like they were in 1930 and that they would return the Liberal party with a large majority and thus bring prosperity to the land.

Mayor Clark first answered several charges that some of his opponents had made on the public platform in this constituency. He flatly denied the charge made by one of his opponents that he was in favor of National Government, saying that the only national government he favored was a Liberal. He declared that he was a consistent opposer to the amalgamation of the two railways saying that this is what the national government is working for. The speaker was of the opinion that competition was necessary between our two railways and that the competition would stimulate trade.

In reply to a question asked by one of his opponents regarding his stand with the Great War veterans, the Mayor declared that he had the greatest feeling and sympathy for them. He

HEALTH



MEDICINE CHEST

One of the most neglected corners in the home is the "medicine cabinet." It is often a resting place for partially used medicines, useless drugs and samples sent by post, to say nothing of toilet articles and various odds and ends.

This collection of bottles and boxes may have grown out of someone's sense of thrift, the idea being that the various items might be useful some day. It may seem to be a waste to destroy all unused medicines at the end of an illness, but that is just what should be done.

Drugs, if they are to be of any real value, must be prescribed by someone who knows the nature of the complaint for which treatment is required and the effects of drugs upon the human body. The idea of giving some left-over medicine to someone because the medicine seemed to be good for somebody else is obviously all wrong.

Most medicines deteriorate and lose their potency when allowed to stand. No one who knows anything about drugs would rely upon some mixture or pills which had been standing around for months or years.

Many medicine cabinets are a real danger because in them will be found powerful poisons. Seldom is there any reason for keeping these, but if they are kept, they should be in a locked box or cupboard with the key well out of the reach of children. Also, everything in the cupboard should be so labelled as to avoid any mistake regarding their contents. Do not keep poisons in the medicine cabinet.

Only a few drugs and other supplies should be kept on hand. Ask your family doctor the next time he is in your house, to tell you what you should have. At the same time, get him to write out for you simple instructions in the use of whatever is to be kept in the medicine cabinet.

A great deal more harm is done by well-meaning and medically ignorant people who feel that something must be done than results from doing nothing. The properly-trained first-aid worker saves many lives because he knows what to do and what not to do. If you are not trained, it is better, on the whole, not to do anything, but obviously you should learn what to do for burns or when someone faints, and so on. Learn how to help in the right way; any other way is not help.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

A BLUE MELODY

HAMILTON, Oct. 1.—All on account of a guitar which disappeared from the automobile of Alfred Allan, Chatham, while it was parked in front of the T. H. and B. Station, a young negro by the name of Jones will be called upon to explain to Magistrate Burbidge what connection, if any, he had with the case. Mr. Allan claimed that Jones, a hitch-hiker, had been picked up on the highway by him on the date mentioned and driven to Hamilton. On emerging from the railway station, Mr. Allan said, he found the guitar and Jones missing. The musical instrument was located in a second-hand store and Jones was picked up on the theft count later.

was almost overcome as he explained to the audience that he had lost a son as a result of the World War and that he could have nothing, but the deepest sympathy for those who gave their youth and strength for their country.

To charges made by his opponents that he had made undue profits from the farmers in his business, the Mayor replied that he had never made any undue profits and offered to show anyone the figures to prove it—the figures on the income tax returns of his company. He admitted he had made money in the past, but denied emphatically that he ever took an undue profit on any article he ever sold. "Had I not made some money during my fifty years in business, I would not be competent to come before you to represent you at Ottawa," declared the speaker. He pointed out, using exact figures, the profits his company had made during the past few years on various articles. He also stated that he had not received a salary for the past three years. He asked the people if they wanted this condition in all businesses to continue due to the high tariffs of the conservative government. In closing he said he would do all he could, if elected, to bring about better conditions in this particular district.

At intervals during the evening the audience was entertained with selections by the Marysville Quartet, and two groups of singers and guitarists. Following the general meeting there was a meeting of the executive of the Twentieth Century Club.

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