

# COAL 100 YEARS

Customers should order and take delivery of their coal before the season gets late.

We are receiving daily cargoes of Sydney and Pictou coal.

## C. Lyons & Co

DIARY. City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m. Prince Edward Theatre 3.15, 7 and 8.45 p. m.

### BIRTHS

ACORN—On December 5 to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Acorn, a daughter.

### BERLIN REPORT

(Canadian Press Despatch) BERLIN, Dec. 10.—German statement says British were pushed back one hundred metres on the Scarpe and on both sides of Gramcourt, while enemy attempts to the North of Tascquerie were broken down.

## ITALIANS DROP BOMBS ON ENEMY

ROME, Dec. 10.—An official report says bombs were dropped on the enemy lines by Italians at the head of Francili Pass, causing damage and losses and also explosion of munition dumps. The firm also attacked the enemy with machine gun fire inflicting much damage to troops on the march.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

## Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 27th day of December A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon:

ALL THAT tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number 37 in Queens County, in said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the west by land owned by the heirs of James McKearney, on the east by the Saint Peter's Road, on the south by land in the occupation of Peter McKearney, and on the north by land owned by the heirs of James McKearney, containing twenty-five acres of land a little more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT tract, piece of parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number 39 in Kings County, in said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the west side of the McDonald or Bangor Road in the division line between said Township and Township Number 52, and running thence north along said Road seven chains and fifty links, thence west and parallel with the division line aforesaid until it strikes the Morell River, thence southwardly following the various courses of said River until it meets the division line aforesaid, and thence east along said line to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land a little more or less and is the southern moiety of one half part of a tract of one hundred and twenty acres purchased from the Government on the 7th day of February A. D. 1862 by William Fields, agreeably to plan on the margin of a deed from "The Commissioner of Public Lands" to Thomas Field's bearing date the 30th day of December A. D. 1886.

ALSO ALL THAT other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number 52 in King's County aforesaid bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the west side of the McDonald or Bangor Road at the southeast angle of the above described sixty acres of land, and running thence south along said Road five chains, thence west to Morell River; thence following the courses of said River Northwardly until it meets the south boundary of said sixty acres thence east along said boundary line to the Road aforesaid, and containing by estimation forty acres of land a little more or less.

ALSO a tract of about two acres and a half of marsh land situate on the shore of Hillsborough River adjoining the farms of Allan McCormick and Alexander MacKenzie and heretofore owned for many years by Edward Ronahan.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of September A. D. 1896 and made between Edward Ronahan of Mount Stewart, in Queens County, in said Island, farmer, and Mary Ann Ronahan, his wife, of the one part and the undersigned of the other part default having been made in the payment of principal and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of J. D. Stewart, Barrister, Richmond Street, Charlottetown.

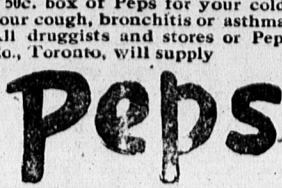
Dated this 23rd day of November A. D. 1917.

AENEAS A. MacDONALD, Mortgagee.

189911-27Mtud1.

and more, people with chest and throat troubles have tried to cure them by pouring cough syrups, lung tonics and the like into their stomachs. All a mistake! The Peps way is different.

Peps are tablets made up of Pine extracts and medicinal essences, which when put into the mouth turn into healing vapors. These are breathed down direct to the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes—not swallowed down to the stomach, which is not ailing. Try a 50c. box of Peps for your cold, your cough, bronchitis or asthma. All druggists and stores or Peps Co., Toronto, will supply.



## Fox Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the "Clov Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd." will be held in the Cambridge Hall on Wednesday, Dec. 12th at 1 o'clock p. m. BENJAMIN CLOW, Secy.

## Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every private Bill and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendment that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title of any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. CAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly, November 15th, 1917. 1277-11-20Mtud1.

## Sealed Tenders

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 11th January 1918 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route no. 4 from Cardigan, P. E. Island from 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Cardigan and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 27th Nov. 1917. 1441-11-29Mtud1.

## Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

1. The sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter section or less in any of the Northwest Territories or Alberta. And he may acquire in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or by deed a quarter section or less of land made at any Dominion Lands Agency.

2. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in certain districts. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

3. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price, \$100 per acre.

4. Six months residence in each of three years after obtaining a pre-emption patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

5. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$100 per acre.

6. Must reside six months in each of three years after obtaining a pre-emption patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

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# HON. F. B. CARVELL'S SPEECH IN 'S'IDE

## "Are We Going to do Our Duty by Civilization Or Quit?"

The following is a verbatim report of the speech delivered in the Market Hall, Summerside, on Thursday afternoon by Hon. Frank B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works:

Hon. Mr. Carvell said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been pretty well known in Canada for some years past as a very ardent Liberal, almost a Radical; and I believed, and still believe, in the views which I have propounded to the people both in and out of Parliament, and I have not changed those views. It is true I have criticised the Government, and criticised them severely, and I believe I had just grounds for criticising them. It was part of my political faith that I was sent to Parliament for the purpose of speaking the truth and exposing—wrong wherever I found it to exist, and there were many things done by the late Government in the prosecution of the war with which I did not agree, and the people of Canada did not agree; and when these matters were brought to my attention I felt it my duty to expose them to the world, and I did so. I have no apologies to make for having done so, but the great question before the people of Canada to-day is not, whether the old Government did things that were right or wrong; not whether men had profited out of the agencies of the people, and many of them did, profited in munitions and, worse than that, profited in the coffers of the people. While these things are reprehensible there is one great question away and beyond matters even of this kind, and that one great question is: ARE WE GOING TO STAND BY THE MEN AT THE FRONT AND DO OUR DUTY BY CIVILIZATION, OR ARE WE GOING TO QUIT. All comes back to that. You can argue the matter from any and every standpoint you like, and go around all the circles you like, but you must always come back to that one great question.

It is hard for a nation such as Canada, which has never been engaged in war and only looked upon war as something to be read of in histories; a nation which has never known the ster realities of war—it is a hard matter to get a nation like that to realize that we are engaged in the greatest war that has been waged since the world began, a war which means either the extermination of the Liberty of the world or the extermination of German and Prussian Militarism.

A SOLEMN PLEDGE. When the war began in 1914, Parliament was called together, and the two problems we were asked to consider were: Are we going to join this war as an integral nation of the Empire? And, if so, are we going to pay our bills? Parliament unanimously decided in the affirmative on both questions, and decided that we should send as many men as we could get, and should pay our bills not only here but on the other side and everywhere; AND WHEN MY LEADER SAID IN PARLIAMENT THAT HE WAS GOING TO CARRY OUT THE EMPHATIC AND BY CANADA TO THE LAST MAN AND THE LAST DOLLAR, HE SPOKE FOR ME, AND THROUGH ME HE SPOKE FOR MY CONSTITUENTS; AND NEVER IN

MY LIFETIME WAS A MORE SOLEMN PLEDGE MADE BY ME TO THE PUBLIC THAN AT THAT TIME. It meant something to me anyway, Ladies and Gentlemen, because I think I realise a little more, perhaps, than the average member of the community the seriousness of the situation, for I have been in Germany's Austria, France and all through Continental Europe, I saw how they were armed and realized the organization they possessed; realized that this was a war to the death; and that no nation could go into it lightly, but with all the responsibility involved at entrance into this great conflict. Therefore, when I, by my vote in Parliament, invited men to join the army and go across the sea and pledged myself to stand by them to the end, I knew what it meant—AND I MEANT IT! (Applause, hear, hear.) And, no matter what my past affiliations may have been and the views I may have entertained with reference to fiscal matters, no matter whether men have behaved themselves or not in the conduct of the war, I realized that those men went over there, at least with my pledge, and so far as possible I WAS GOING TO STAND BY THEM! (Loud applause.) And it is the supreme duty of every Canadian to stand by those men until the bitter end. (Applause.) If we cannot get support for them in one way we must get it in another.

There are some people in Canada who think that we can successfully prosecute a war by some other means than by human agency. There is only one way given under heaven among men whereby you can prosecute a war successfully, and that is by men. It means MEN, AND MORE MEN, AND STILL MORE MEN. It is true they have great mechanical devices today, the like of which the world has never seen—guns that will shoot a projectile fifteen and more miles, machine guns that will mow down a whole regiment in a few minutes, and the wonderful tanks that meander over shell-holes and trenches and entanglements and make no sound, and advance on Passchendaele possible; and aeroplanes that fly through the air like birds. But all these great mechanical devices require men, and the best men that the world can produce, and the nation that produces the best and the brainiest is the nation that will win.

HAS CANADA THE NERVE? Sir Robert Borden told you a little while ago that the nation that has the nerve will win. So it will! And the only way to express nerve is to put the nerve men in front, men who can operate these machines and handle the bayonet—not even the High Commanders, but the Canadians. (Applause.) When I by my vote in Parliament in 1914 said to these men: We want you to go forward and we will stand by you, I meant it; AND I AM UNABLE TO STAND BY ANY POLICY, OR PARTY, OR ORGANIZATION, OR ANYTHING ELSE IN THIS CARRYING OUT THAT PLEDGE AND STANDING BY THOSE MEN UNTIL THE CONFLICT IS OVER! (Loud and continued applause.)

We got all the men we required by the voluntary system for the first two years of the war—ten, fifteen or twenty thousand a month, and that was as many as we could assimilate, because it took time in Canada. Finally, about two years after the outbreak of war, the stream of men began to diminish, and instead of fifteen and twenty thousand a month we were getting only three and four and five thousand. Now, three, or four or five thousand men a month would not keep up the ranks and fill up vacancies, and we were going to go into the figures, because the Sir Robert Borden has given you them; but you need not argue with an intelligent audience such as this, to show that you cannot successfully wage a war like this unless you keep up a constant stream of reinforcements. Do you realize that during the first two weeks of November there were only two thousand and ten thousand casualties in the Canadian Army alone? The average man has not gone into this matter and thought it out far enough, and I believe it only requires somebody to point out to the people the true state of affairs to make them realize their responsibility. Wherever I have been I have found the people most willing to listen, and think the matter out for themselves.

The time came, in the latter part of 1916, when every thoughtful man, especially every member of Parliament—who has given any serious thought to public affairs, must have felt that the time had arrived when we would not be able to keep up the stream of reinforcements by the voluntary system. The young man who had vim and courage had enlisted and the country was pretty well denuded of the men who were anxious to go, and the result was that the numbers enlisting greatly diminished. It must have seemed to you, and it must have seemed to me, that if we could not get the men by the voluntary system we must do something or quit—because, after all, it all comes back to that. You cannot prosecute a war without men, and if you cannot get men you will have to throw up your hands and quit, as Russia has quit!

Parliament met in the spring of 1917 and the matter was discussed to some extent. The Government asked us to vote Five Hundred Million Dollars, which we did without a dissenting voice, and the Premier was called away to England to attend a Conference of the Allied Nations over war matters. He came back, after having seen what he must have seen at the front and meditated about the conditions of the Allies generally. Having received certain confidential information in connection with the war which he could not give to the public, he came back and stated to Par-

liament that it was his judgment that the time had come when some form of Conscription must be introduced in Canada, and every man in the Canadian Parliament was brought face to face with the question: Are you going to vote for this, or are you not? We talked the matter over among ourselves six or eight months. When I say "we," I mean the members of Parliament. Less than 200 men had the burden cast upon them as to whether they would say "Yes" or "No" to this great question. You are going through to-day some of the great difficulties with which we contended four or five months ago.

Now, so far as I am concerned, I think there is no man in Canada who hates war and militarism more than I do. I belonged to the Militia of Canada for a great many years and retired voluntarily because I had no use for it; and I have not much use for militarism. While I had no fault to find with a man who joined the Militia in peace times, yet it always seemed to me there was a little nonsense connected with it. There is no man in Canada to whom the thought of conscription is more abhorrent than it is to myself, and I don't think there is any man in Canada who more sincerely dislikes forcing young men from their peaceful avocations in life to the army, with the possibility of being killed. There is no man who dislikes it to a greater extent than I do; and I do believe that if this conscription measure had been brought into Parliament a year before it was, I would have voted against it, because we were getting all the men we required at that time. And yet my business judgment—and I profess to have some knowledge of business—was always taught me, and teaches me to-day more than ever before, that the only way to organize an army and conduct a great war is to do it by conscription, or the forcible training of men for the army.

War is the most serious business proposition which the world has ever known, and the nation which is able to apply the business methods of the nation which will win. It is not entirely a question of nerve. In the final analysis it is very largely a question of the application of the best business principles, and it is not good business principle to allow a man to enlist who has a wife and family of children, who in many cases just become dependents on charity. While young men who have none of these responsibilities are allowed to remain at home, and the only object of the Conscription Bill which we are now fighting for in Canada is to decide what men can best be spared to go and fight and what men can best be allowed to remain at home. When this was introduced in Parliament, notwithstanding my serious objection to Conscription, I had no hesitation as to what I should do. As I had told my leader, even before the Military Service Bill was introduced, that if a Conscription Bill were introduced by the Premier or by a private member I should have to support it, because my business judgment told me it was the only thing to do. (Applause.)

ONLY ONE COURSE OPEN. I want to tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that it means something for a man who has occupied the position I did in the Liberal Party to break with his leader and vote against what he wished him to, because there never had been a kinder, more noble leader than we possessed, and I never a warmer and still more loyal follower than I had been during my long experience in Parliament; and even to-day I have not one word to say against him. I looked upon him almost as a father and always considered him to be a kind of a father to me. I have not one word of condemnation for him. (Hear, hear.) But I must say, I regret that he and I were not able to view this great and important question from the same standpoint. I want to do what is right, and I am willing to give him some credit and to say that we agreed to disagree. As I see the matter, THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER COURSE FOR ME THAN THE COURSE I TOOK, and that view was shared NOT ONLY BY MYSELF BUT BY TWENTY-FIVE OTHERS OF THE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF THE DAY. (Loud applause.) If any man thinks that 26 of the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier broke away from him and voted for a man whom we had criticised as vigorously as I have done, then you have no idea what it means to break away from

your Party affiliations of a lifetime. And when men say that we joined the Government for personal gains—false and unjust as the assertion is—they might say it of Mr. A. K. McLean and myself, if they choose, because we are the only two members of the Parliament of that day now in the government. But surely you cannot say that of 24 other members who did exactly as we did, who were governed by the same conscience and the same sense of right and justice, and the same sense of Duty to the Nation.

There come times in the lives of men as well as of nations, when you are compelled to look away above and beyond the ordinary little petty matters that we have fought over in the past. These times do come, perhaps not very often; and when they come and a man has to decide in his own opinion whether he shall stand by his country, stand by his Empire, and stand by civilization, or go back on it—then is tested the mettle that is in him, and then you realize whether that MAN IS FIT TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE OR NOT. In saying this I am making no reflections on the men who vote different from me. I am willing to give them credit for being equally as honest as I; BUT I WANT TO ASSURE YOU, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THAT MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF WHO VOTED AGAINST OUR LEADER DID SO BECAUSE, IN JUSTICE TO OUR INTELLIGENCE, HONESTY AND LOYALTY, NO OTHER COURSE REMAINED OPEN!

There was a proposal made by our leader that, instead of voting for the Conscription Bill, we should move an amendment providing that the matter should be referred to the country by way of a referendum. Sir Robert Borden has referred to the referendum; therefore I shall take very little time in going over it. Many men have said to me: "Well, Mr. Carvell, how is it that a Liberal like you, a man who has preached the doctrine you have preached for the last 15 years in the public life of Canada should refuse to vote for a proposal to refer the matter to the people? Because after all, the people are the great source of power and in the end have the right to say "Yes" or "No" to any proposition. Why did you refuse to vote for such a proposal?"

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me assure you that perhaps there is no man in Canada who has more faith in the people of Canada than I have; and if we were in peace times, and the question were merely one of dollars and cents, no man would be more willing to refer the problem to the people than I; because, if they went wrong, it would only mean the loss of a few dollars or even millions of dollars, and while that would be pleasurable it would not be fatal to the life of the nation. But when you come to deal with the question of running a great war and make a mistake in tactics and the war should be lost because of your mistake in tactics, you make a blunder that cannot

(Continued on page three)

ACIDS IN STOMACH SOUR THE FOOD AND CAUSES INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sour, gassy, upset stomachs in five Minutes

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why it relieves, sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most is that you will feel that your stomach and its mistakes are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia, or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach misery and indigestion in five minutes.

A Cry of Distress

in the night—the sudden cramp—the dangerous chill—the aching throat—the throbbing sprain—the sudden pain from many other common ills are quickly halted by

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

the "first aid" for human ills for over 100 years. Whether you need it internally or externally, you'll find this soothing, healing, pain destroying anodyne an ever ready

Angel of Mercy

Put Cream in Nose and Stop Catarrh

Tells How to Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel like in a new world. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache, no yawning, snuffing, mucous discharge, or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and help the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, and relief comes instantly.

It is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer needs. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable.

1429-11-28MtL

DAVIS and FRASER

Fresh pork sausages manufactured from best spice obtainable and choice fresh meat.

Under Government inspection. Each wrapper bears the official stamp. "Est. 50, Canada approved." No higher certificate of quality is needed. Sold by all leading grocers.

1429-11-28MtL

DAVIS and FRASER

Union Win the War Candidates.

1290-11-20MtT



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your Party affiliations of a lifetime. And when men say that we joined the Government for personal gains—false and unjust as the assertion is—they might say it of Mr. A. K. McLean and myself, if they choose, because we are the only two members of the Parliament of that day now in the government. But surely you cannot say that of 24 other members who did exactly as we did, who were governed by the same conscience and the same sense of right and justice, and the same sense of Duty to the Nation.

There come times in the lives of men as well as of nations, when you are compelled to look away above and beyond the ordinary little petty matters that we have fought over in the past. These times do come, perhaps not very often; and when they come and a man has to decide in his own opinion whether he shall stand by his country, stand by his Empire, and stand by civilization, or go back on it—then is tested the mettle that is in him, and then you realize whether that MAN IS FIT TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE OR NOT. In saying this I am making no reflections on the men who vote different from me. I am willing to give them credit for being equally as honest as I; BUT I WANT TO ASSURE YOU, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THAT MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF WHO VOTED AGAINST OUR LEADER DID SO BECAUSE, IN JUSTICE TO OUR INTELLIGENCE, HONESTY AND LOYALTY, NO OTHER COURSE REMAINED OPEN!

There was a proposal made by our leader that, instead of voting for the Conscription Bill, we should move an amendment providing that the matter should be referred to the country by way of a referendum. Sir Robert Borden has referred to the referendum; therefore I shall take very little time in going over it. Many men have said to me: "Well, Mr. Carvell, how is it that a Liberal like you, a man who has preached the doctrine you have preached for the last 15 years in the public life of Canada should refuse to vote for a proposal to refer the matter to the people? Because after all, the people are the great source of power and in the end have the right to say "Yes" or "No" to any proposition. Why did you refuse to vote for such a proposal?"

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me assure you that perhaps there is no man in Canada who has more faith in the people of Canada than I have; and if we were in peace times, and the question were merely one of dollars and cents, no man would be more willing to refer the problem to the people than I; because, if they went wrong, it would only mean the loss of a few dollars or even millions of dollars, and while that would be pleasurable it would not be fatal to the life of the nation. But when you come to deal with the question of running a great war and make a mistake in tactics and the war should be lost because of your mistake in tactics, you make a blunder that cannot

(Continued on page three)

ACIDS IN STOMACH SOUR THE FOOD AND CAUSES INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sour, gassy, upset stomachs in five Minutes

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why it relieves, sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape