

Sir Robert Borden

A Character Sketch

By PAUL E. BILKEY

Great events have, in all ages, produced strong men, or rather, perhaps it is more true to say that the latent strength of the individual has risen to the opportunity afforded by a great necessity. It is true, at all events, that in every world epoch of the past there have been developed individual human forces which have stood out and are remembered for their splendid achievements. The war which now rages over Europe has found such men. This war has been called the last stand of barbarism as exemplified by the military despotism of Prussia. Against that barbarism there have been arrayed elements that are proving and will prove to be resistless and all-conquering. Behind those elements and directing them there are individuals, the great human forces that have risen up to ensure a final victory for progress in this tremendous struggle of the light against the dark.

Canada's Part

The part that the Dominion of Canada could play in a struggle such as this was probably underestimated by the friends of Britain as it undoubtedly was by her enemies. That Canada has done so much more than was expected of her is due to the fact that there was in the Dominion when the need arose, a man of commanding strength and courage clothed with the ability and the determination to give the fullest expression of the deep desire of the Canadians to share in the struggle upon the issue of which depends the integrity of every British nation.

Sir Robert Borden was born in 1854 at Grand Pre, the little Acadian village which Longfellow has made immortal. The Borden homestead is still there, being occupied by Mrs. Eunice Borden, mother of the Prime Minister, until her death early in the present year. The Bordens were United Empire Loyalists, and the strain is just as strong to-day in Sir Robert Borden as it was in his great grandfather who joined the stream of New England Loyalists and settled in King's County in 1769.

Inherited Tastes

Robert Borden might have been a farmer like Andrew Borden, his father, or he might have been a teacher, like his father, for the elder Borden was both, and he actually did enter the teaching profession, only to abandon it at a convenient opportunity to take up the study of law. The fact is that he had inherited from his father a strong taste for intellectual pursuits. The prosaic life of the farmer did not appeal to him, even though the Annapolis valley is as the garden of the gods and farming there is as attractive as fertility of soil and beauty of landscape can make it. He went to school at Acadia Villa Academy, Horton, and those who know say that he was an apt and diligent student, displaying even then a disposition to master thoroughly each subject which entered into his course of study. That disposition has characterized him in later life. As Prime Minister he gives to each of the multifarious matters with which he is called upon to deal, an attention so searching as to give him a complete mastery of all its details. This has been demonstrated a thousand times and is a standing wonder in the Civil Service. Deputations of well-meaning persons have found it out to their sorrow when coming before the Government with half-baked proposals.

Called to the Bar in 1873

Having learned all there was at Horton, Robert Borden became a teacher. He went to New Jersey and spent several years there as professor in the Glenwood Institute. His expatriation was, however, not for long. It is probable that he intended from the beginning to return to his native province and country. In any event that was his purpose during the later years of his stay at the Glenwood Institute, and we find him coming back to Canada and taking up the study of law. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1873.

It may be said of Sir Robert Borden as truly as it can be said of anybody that he has succeeded wherever he has tried. He has succeeded brilliantly, and always by fair means. There is no record in print or memory of his having ever profited deliberately at another's expense, of his utilizing a questionable advantage. In every battle of his life, and they have been many, he has fought a clean, straightforward fight.

He was the foremost counsel in Nova Scotia before he ever thought of entering political life. While still a young man he was at the head of his profession. In his career at the bar he prospered, and yet he did more for his clients than for himself. It is recalled of him in those days that he refused a retainer from the Dominion Government in order to protect the interest of a much humbler client in a lawsuit which had been acted for the government, would have brought him an imposing fee. He did this in the face of a somewhat peremptory and insistent demand from the then Prime Minister, Sir John Thompson. This incident reveals the character of the man and the principle that guides him to-day as it did then.

A Terrific Worker

R. L. Borden has always been a terrific worker. It was so when he studied law and later when he practiced it. After entering politics, and still more, after becoming Prime Minister, this tremendous capacity for work has been more and more in evidence. Whenever there has been work to be done, the Prime Minister has been there doing it, and since the war began the amount of work of an official character, work which could not be delegated, has called for almost incessant labor. In other words, Sir Robert Borden works far harder for Canada and the Empire than he ever did for himself. That is because he

gives place to no living man in love of country, a profound and pure regard for the institutions, ideals and traditions which belong to the Canadian people in common with the rest of the great family of British nations.

This love of country is deeply rooted in the Borden nature. It was this that brought the first Borden into Nova Scotia from New England, when New England ceased to be British. It was this that brought R. L. Borden into the Conservative party in 1891 when the campaign for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was launched by the Liberals. Unrestricted



SIR ROBERT BORDEN

reciprocity had a look about it which was too un-British and too un-Canadian to suit him, and to preserve his patriotism he changed his party allegiance, which, as things have turned out since, was a good thing for Canada and a good thing for the Empire. Six years later he appeared as the Conservative candidate in Halifax. He was elected, and it is a curious and interesting fact that the campaign which was otherwise so disastrous to the Conservative party, brought into Parliament the man who was to rebuild and rehabilitate that party and to place it in a position of eminence and power which no political party had ever before enjoyed in Canada.

Chosen Leader in 1901

When R. L. Borden was chosen leader in 1901, the Conservative Opposition was still suffering from the terrible beating of 1896, while on the other side of the House was a government strongly entrenched in power with the aid of a docile and obedient majority, overwhelmingly large. The new leader took what was a thankless and at times probably a disheartening task. He had to make bricks without straw and use them against an opponent who had straw to burn and bricks to throw away. But he undertook the task and for ten years fought a patient uphill fight against every influence, legitimate and otherwise that a powerful and not too scrupulous government could bring to bear against him. He won, as he has always won, and strangely enough it was the same old issue of reciprocity that had brought him into the Conservative party that ultimately made him Prime Minister of Canada. The great battle of 1911 was above all things a Borden battle. He had won his place with the Canadian people, had earned the confidence and respect which will always come to a clean and fearless fighter, battling to preserve his country's highest interest. He fought the reciprocity compact as a patriot rather than as a politician. He cared less about defeating the Laurier Government than he did about killing the "adjunct" agreement. He triumphed brilliantly over both.

A Career Unmarred

Sir Robert Borden's career as Prime Minister has been without mistakes. He has had to contend with issues of tremendous and far-reaching consequence. He has met them courageously, has dealt with them wisely, and when these issues have been determined and are gone into history his course will be seen to have been guided by the truest patriotism and the highest statesmanship.

He has become more than Prime Minister. He is to-day the leader of the Canadian people. He has set himself to the performance of a task in which he acts and speaks for all Canadians. His presence at the head of affairs in Canada during the last fourteen months has meant more to Canada and more to the cause of civilization than can easily be measured at this close range. An idea of its importance may be gathered from what we know of the results achieved, what we know of the feeling in the Motherland, and from the admission of his political opponents that no other man could have equalled his work in crystallizing to the utmost force and effect, the will of the Canadian people.

It is not perhaps generally known that Sir Robert Borden for years before the outbreak of war, had been a close student of German conditions. The social, economic, political and military growth and aims of the German people has been known to him as fully as possible from omnivorous reading. His familiarity with the German language gave him a very wide and intimate knowledge of German literature, and when the German peril was approaching a critical stage he knew far better than most British

statesmen, what sort of an adversary the Empire would have to confront. He had sought to strengthen the sea power of Britain by a contribution of Canadian dreadnoughts, and had failed. It is not necessary now to go into the circumstances of that blot on our history. But when the hour for which he would have prepared did come, he was found ready. He knew the Dominion. He knew that the refusal of 1912 was not a refusal by the Canadian people, and when war was imminent he offered in their name to send a contingent of Canadians across the seas. How well that offer was fulfilled is well known and it is proof, if proof were wanting, that Sir Robert Borden had never misjudged his fellow-Canadians.

Canada in the Lead

The first offer of aid from overseas went from Canada. It reached the Imperial Government before the declaration of war. It answered the German prophecy that in a war against Great Britain the overseas Dominions need not be feared. So swift and forceful was Sir Robert Borden's action in this crisis that within a few short weeks of the outbreak of hostilities there arrived in English waters a great grey fleet of giant ships bearing from the western hemisphere an army division fully armed and equipped and trained.

The rest is recent and glorious history. It was a Canadian division that stopped the German rush toward Calais last spring and saved the situation for the Allies in the face of conditions which no army had ever before been called upon to meet. There is no need to tell the story again. It is written indelibly and the story of St. Julien, of Ypres and Festubert will never be forgotten.

Back of all this splendid achievement stands the figure of Canada's Prime Minister. His has been the guiding brain through all the months of preparation in Canada. In his hands have been the reins by which all efforts of the Dominion have been directed. And although he has done all this without a thought of personal advancement, there has come to him a very great reward, a place in history higher than any other Canadian has attained, and a place in the hearts of the British people throughout the Empire. Nowhere has his work been more deeply appreciated than in the Motherland itself. His recent visit to Great Britain and to France marked the beginning of a new era in the relations of Great Britain and the first of the Overseas Dominions. He was received by the British people as a great statesman of the Empire. Given the freedom of the great city of London, honored by the King, and con-

sulted by the statesman of Britain, he was through all a Canadian, one who had done a great work and was there to find the means of making that work greater. So deeply had his achievement as the Canadian leader impressed the Imperial Government that he was invited to a seat at the Imperial council table, distinction never before shown to a prime minister from overseas. In this incident history was made, the first forward step being taken in that closer union of the British Imperial Family which the present great conflict is bringing about.

His Visit to the Front

Sir Robert gave his time and his thought largely to the welfare of the Canadians at the front, and particularly to those who lay wounded in the hospitals. At considerable personal risk he went to the battlefield and saw the men in the trenches. Scores of hospitals were visited by him, and for every wounded Canadian in these hospitals he had a cheery greeting and a friendly word. He has come back to Canada strong in the determination to see that nothing that Canada can do toward bringing the war to a successful issue, is left undone.

He has brought back with him a message of confidence coupled with an appeal to every Canadian to do his part as fully as the men who are at the battlefield have done and are doing it. He knows that the answer will be an even stronger and greater effort than Canada has yet made.

When the war is over and peace comes again, Canada will be able to look back thankfully and gratefully to the work of Sir Robert Borden at a time when the strongest Canadian was called for, and was there.

Fine Art Portrait of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden

This new portrait of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden is the finest that a combined effort on the part of artist and engraver can produce. It is so good that an expert would pronounce it a hand drawing from the highest school of art. The original portrait, which is life size, but printed exactly the same and by the same process and people as that handled by this paper, is sold for \$35.00.

It is an exact facsimile of the large one referred to, but reduced in size, the portrait itself measures 8 inches by 12 inches, and portrait with border 13 inches by 18 inches. The initial cost was mainly expended in producing the original big portrait, which made it possible to supply the smaller size at a nominal price.

This fine art picture of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden is the latest and most life-like likeness of the Prime Minister, and as a work of applied art is unexcelled by any other process. The effects are a combination of steel, stipple and crayon work.

We will supply our readers with these new Borden portraits at 25c. each or mailed to any address in Canada, Great Britain or United States for 30c.

We have only a limited number therefore we would enjoin all those who desire to possess the best portrait ever published of our Prime Minister to bring or send in their orders without delay to the office of this paper.

EGREMONT RURAL SCHOOL FAIR

The third annual School Fair for Egremont township was held in the agricultural hall, Holstein, on Friday October 8. Despite the wintry nature of the day a goodly number of interested children were present and the ground floor of the hall was well filled with exhibits.

While the judges were at work in the hall a program of sports was held in the park. They furnished a pleasant source of amusement for the children, and entertainment for the crowd, which consisted chiefly of trustees and parents.

After the judging was completed, the poultry judge, Mr. J. W. Clark of Cainsville, who is an expert in the poultry industry, gave a very instructive and interesting lecture on the subject, which was very valuable to those engaged in poultry raising.

The following is a list of the prizewinners, the number following each name being the number of the school section to which the winning pupil belonged:

O. A. C. No 72 Oats.
Gallon of Oats from Plot.—Hazel Eccles, 9; John Alles, 9; John McEachern, 6

O. A. C. No 21 Earley.
Gallon of Barley from Plot.—Colin McArthur, 10. Sheaf Earley.—Reta Barbour, 2.

Empire State Potatoes.
Dozen Potatoes, Sr. III and above.—Norman Drimmie, 10; Fern Brown, 2; Cecil Eccles, 12; Merton Pettigrew, 2; N. E. Alles, 9; Reggie Ramage, 13; Inez Meade, 2.

Dozen potatoes, Jr. III and below.—Bessie McDougall, 6; Leslie Eccles, 9; Bessie McMeeken, 2; Bert Ray, 6; Archie McEachern, 9; Geo. Baird, 3; Jimmie Adams, 13; Evelyn Hamilton, 9.

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn.—Six stalks from plot—Billie McKenzie, 2; Ruby McMeeken, 2.

Golden Bantam sweet corn.—One dozen ears—Ethel Dodds, 2; Clifton Rogers, 9; Arthur Weltz, 2; Philip Weltz, 2; Mary Drimmie, 10.
Chantenay half-long carrots.—6 carrots—Arthur Hastie, 13; Mamie McPhee, 9; Eunice McDougall, 6; Douglas McPhee, 9; Hilda White, 9; Reta Rogers, 9.

Yellow Leviathan mangels.—Six mangels—Roy McDougall, 6; Norman Reeves, 6; Howard Pinder, U. S. S. 2; James Brown, 9; Tom McKenzie, 3; Elmer Rice, 3.

Bouquet of sweet peas—Jessie Falkingham, 2; Jean Myers, 3; Madeline McClocklin, 2.

Barred Rock chickens.—Best pen, one cockerel and two pullets—Cecil McMeeken, 2; Elizabeth Woods, 2; Harris Manser, 6; Murray Long, 10; Margaret Ferguson, 9.

Best pair—Bella Dodds, 2; Margaret Ferguson, 9; Daisy Irwin, 3; Harris Manser, 6; Willie Reynolds, 6. Best cockerel—Daisy Irwin, 3; Gordon Schenk, 9; Thelma Brown, 3; Murray Long, 10; Cecil McMeeken, 2. Best pullet—Bert Reeves, 6; Willie Dodds, 2; Daisy Irwin, 3; Thelma Brown, U.S.S. 2; Gordon Schenk, 9.

Best pair chickens, any American breed—Arthur Weltz, U.S.S. 2; Fern Brown, U.S.S. 2; Farquhar Ferguson, 9; Philip Weltz, U. S. S. 2; Viola McClocklin, 2.

Best coop for exhibiting chickens—Willie Reynolds, 6; Harris Woods, 6; Elizabeth Woods, 2; Norman Pinder, U.S.S. 2; Philip Weltz, U.S.S. 2; Margaret Ferguson, 9.

Collection weeds—Cecil McMeeken, 2; John Ferguson, 9; Norma Pinder, U.S.S. 2.

Collection weed seeds—Bessie McMeeken, 2; Walter Reeves, 3; Norma Pinder, U.S.S. 2.

Collection insects—Pearl Drimmie, 3; Bessie McMeeken, 2.

Hand sewn apron—Mary Myers 3; Ella Matthews, 2; Ruby McMeeken, 2; Margaret Ferguson, 9; Mamie Pettigrew, 2.

Doll's dress—Clara Matthews, 2; Madeline McClocklin, 3; Bessie McMeeken, 2.

Soldier's socks—Rosie McKenzie, S.S. No. 3.
Homemade bread—Rosie McKenzie, 3; Margaret Ferguson, 9; Ruby McMeeken, 2; Ethel Dodds, U.S.S. 2; Rosie McKenzie, brown bread highly commended.

Light cake—Pearl Drumm, 3; Florence Reid 3; Madeline McClocklin, 2; Katie Baird, 3; Ferne Brown, U.S.S. 2.

Apple pie—Jessie Falkingham, U.S.S. 2; Viola McClocklin, 2; Mary B. McEachern, 6; Florence Reid, 3; Norman Reeves, 6.

Biscuits—Agnes Evans, 3; Madeline McClocklin, 2; Elsie Reid, 3;

Loris Brown, U.S.S. 2; Norman Reeves, 6.

SPORTS.

Boys' race, 9 years and under—Jimmy Adams, Norman Reeves. John Matthews. Girls' race, 9 years and under—Reta Barbour, Bessie McMeeken, Agnes Evans.

Needle and thread race, girls—Gertie Long, Ella Matthews. Florence Reid.

Boys' race, 10 and under 13 years—Murray Long, Geo. Baird, Clarence Manser.

Girls' race, 10 and under 13 years—Elizabeth Woods, Hilda White, Della Scram.

Nail driving race, girls—Gertie Long, Florence Reid, Ella Matthews.

Nail driving race, boys—Norman Drimmie, Arthur Kerr, Earl Bunston.

Trustees' race—Messrs. D. Long, R. Barbour, J. Hamilton.

Boys' race, 13 years and over—Douglas McPhee, Ajax Henderson, Murray Long.

Girls' race, 13 years and over—Daisy Irwin, Jessie White, Margaret Ferguson.

PLOT PRIZES.

O. A. C. 72 Oats—Murray Allan, 13; John McEachern, 6; Percy Harrison, 13; Russell Dickson, 2; Hazel Eccles, 9; Gladys McInnis, 10; Douglas McPhee, 9; John Ellis, 8; Redvers Pinder, U.S.S. 2; Willie Kirby, U.S.S. 2.

O. A. C. No. 21 Barley—Raymond Pinder, U.S.S. 2; Robert Kirby, U. S. S. 2; Ernest Boyd, U.S.S. 2; Thomas Sproule, 12; Reta Barbour, S. S. No. 5.

Empire State Potatoes, Sr. III and above—Reggie Ramage, 13; Inez Meade, 2; Willie McEachern, 6; Leslie Eccles, 10; Ferne Brown, U.S.S. 2; Earl Bunston, 10.

Jr. III and below—Bessie McMeeken, 2; James Dodds, U.S.S. 2; Harold Lawrence, 12; Effie Ellis 9; Elma Bunston, 10; Bessie Mc-

Dougall, 6; Wilfrid Bunston, 10; Archie McEachern, 10.

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn—Harold Atchison, 13; Ruby McMeeken, 2.

Golden Bantam sweet corn—Arthur Weltz, U.S.S. 2; Kenneth Findlay, 13; Ethel Dodds, U. S. S. 2; Alex. McMillan, 13; Inez McDougall, 6; Philip Weltz, U.S.S. 2; Irwin Ferguson, 12; Clifton Rogers, 9; Edwin Findlay, 13; Louis Brown, U.S.S. 2.

Chantenay half-long carrots—Reta Rogers, 9; Annie Nicholson, 10; Myrtle Falkingham, U.S.S. 2; Hilda White, 9; Mamie McPhee, 9; Arthur Hastie, 13; Gertie Long 10; Eunice McDougall, 6; Norma Pinder, U.S.S. 2; Murray McGillivray, S.S. No. 10.

Yellow Leviathan Mangels—John Ferguson, 9; Willie Ferguson, 9; Hugh Findlay, 13; Stanley Harrison, 13; Roy McDougall, 6; Norman Reeves, 6; Luther Falkingham, U.S.S. 2; Donald McInnis 10; Gordon McArthur, 10; Tom McKenzie, 3.

Sweet peas—Jeanette Kirby, U.S. S. 2; Gladys Rice, 3; Agnes Evans, 3; Ruth McDougall, 6; Effie Ellis, 9; Marjorie Robertson, U.S.S. 2

JUST SO.

"I saw a professor of magic remove thirty yards of ribbon, fourteen plumes and seven buckles from a hat."

"Enough material to trim it nicely," commented the party of the feminine part. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE REASON.

Hokus—Why do you liken Harduppe to the busy bee? He isn't particularly industrious, is he?

Pokus—Oh, no; it isn't that. But nearly everyone he touches gets stung.—Town Topics.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands in Arrears for Taxes in the County of Grey

By virtue of a WARRANT issued by the Warden of the County of Grey and authenticated by the seal of the said County, bearing date the 10th day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen (1915), and to me directed for the Collection of the arrears of taxes due for three years and over upon the lands hereinafter mentioned and described being in the County of Grey, THESE are therefore to give NOTICE that unless the said taxes, together with all the lawful Costs and Charges, be sooner paid, I shall on

WEDNESDAY, THE 3rd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon at the COURT HOUSE in the Town of Owen Sound in the said County, proceed to sell by Public Auction the said lands or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and Costs and Charges incurred.

Township of Bentinck

Village of Elmwood.
Main Street.

Lot	Con.	Acres.	If Patented	Taxes	Costs	Total
21			Patented	\$34.60	\$3.95	\$38.55

S. J. PARKER

Treasurer of the County of Grey

Co. Grey Treasurer's Office,
Owen Sound, September 20, 1915.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest

If possible I wish to dispose of my entire stock before the end of the present year, and if prices at cost and below cost will move the buying public then our stock will be sure to move. We are determined to get rid of it, so we advise you to see for yourself.

The stock consists of Dry Goods including, flannellets, blankets, woollen goods, men's underwear, ladies' underwear, men's pants and overalls, gingham, muslins and ladies' and gent's sweaters.

ALL MUST BE SOLD

Call and get our Moving sale prices. There's money in it for you. Eggs and Butter taken as Cash.

S. SCOTT

Opposite the Old Stand Durham, Ontario

Toilet Needfuls

We have all the necessities and many luxuries. The most important article is a good toilet soap. The soaps we sell you can trust. They are perfect cleansers and aid in preserving the complexion.

A good dentifrice is necessary to keep the teeth and mouth in a healthy condition.

We can supply you with the best of Toilet Articles

Soaps	Toilet Waters
Dentifrices	Perfumery
Creams	Perfume Atomizers
Lotions	Hand Mirrors
Tooth Brushes	Hair Brushes
Face Powders	Combs, etc.

We have also a large and complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND STATIONERY

The Central Drug Store

GEO. B. DINGMAN, Proprietor

G.T.R Ticket Agency

Get Your Tickets Here