

FACING NEW CONDITIONS

In Our Recruiting, Declares N. W. Rowell. DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

TO LEAD AND PEOPLE WILL LOYALLY RESPOND.

To Raise, Equip and Train the Large Force Asked For Will Require Best Organizing Ability Canada Can Command.

(Special to the Whig) St. Thomas, Jan. 27.—"We are facing new conditions in recruiting and we must meet these by methods suitable to the conditions," was the central theme of Mr. Rowell's patriotic speech here last evening.

Mr. Rowell pointed out that during the first year of the war we were suffering from a serious trade depression and there was a large amount of unemployment with many industries working only part of the time. Recruiting then was easy without disturbance either to the industrial or agricultural interests of the country. But now, owing to the phenomenal crops and the large munition orders conditions have radically changed and there is no unemployment.

In the first year of the war, however, as Mr. Rowell pointed out, Canada enlisted for overseas service about 125,000 men. In this second year the Government has asked for a total of 500,000 or 375,000 more than in the first year, which means three men to every one man enlisted during the first year of the war.

"We could have recruited 300,000 men at least," said Mr. Rowell, "during the first year without interfering with the industries of the country and as trade revived industry would have gradually adjusted itself to the new conditions. While we are too late now to take advantage of that opportunity yet we must provide the men the Government calls for at the earliest practicable date. We must also maintain and increase the production of munitions and equipment, maintain our agricultural production and ensure the reasonable efficiency of our industrial and financial organizations.

"To raise, equip and train the large force the Government has now asked for, and which is urgently needed, without unduly dislocating business or interfering materially with our industrial or agricultural production will require the best organizing ability Canada can command. We have a War Purchasing Commission to deal with war supplies, we have a Munitions Committee to deal with the production of munitions, but we should put the same kind of business and organization ability at the head of our recruiting for the whole of Canada, and there should be efficient co-operation between all branches of the work.

"It is up to the Federal Government to lead us in accomplishing this great task and the people of Canada will loyally respond to such leadership."

Mr. Rowell also urged once more, the necessity of calling a War Session of the Imperial Conference.

He made a reference to the County of Elgin, as being named after Lord Elgin, "under whose wise and statesmanlike administration responsible government was accorded the people of Canada." It was for such liberties as this that the men of Elgin and other counties were going into the fighting line to-day.

No Rubber To Leave Holland London, Jan. 27.—A Reuter despatch from The Hague says a Royal decree has been issued prohibiting the export from Holland of rubber and gutta-percha and articles manufactured therefrom.

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy That Will Do It Quickly, Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest cold, which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (a candy), pour into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the candy which costs that money could buy—at a cost of only 5¢ each. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. It also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a "croup" and stops the formation of phlegm, and stops the bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent hoarse cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes. To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex"—do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

FATHER VAUGHAN ROUSED

Our Business Is To Kill Germans, He Declares. London, Jan. 27.—In a speech at the Mansion House, Father Bernard Vaughan said that if Prussianized Germans would play the game according to the rules laid down by International Law, he thought it would command the admiration as well as the respect of Englishmen, but the Germans had failed to play the game.

"Our business," he cried, vehemently, "is to keep on killing Germans. Somebody has to be killed, and do you think we ought to be killed in view of the motive we have gone forth to fight for? I say we have to kill a sufficient number of that tremendous army so as to entitle us to dictate terms of a peace that shall be rooted in a victory to be heard and shouted from Paris in this mammoth metropolis."

Referring to the reports of German atrocities, he said he was sometimes told that the newspapers were exaggerating. His answer was that if the Germans had not done what was charged against them, they were falling to carry out the laws laid down by their War Lords—to leave women and children nothing but their eyes to weep with.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY.

Sweden May Get Coal For Wood Pulp.

London, Jan. 27.—The controversy between Great Britain and Sweden over the holding up of mails by Great Britain and retention of the stopping of British and Russian mail and the placing of an embargo on wood pulp by Sweden is still unsettled, but negotiations are under way for mutual concessions.

Although nothing official has yet transpired, it is believed that licenses for the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden will be granted in exchange for permission to import coal from England.

HARRY LAUDER'S APPEAL

"If there are any young men here who have not awakened to a sense of their responsibility to the Empire in the present crisis, they would like to earnestly point out to them that there is a place for them in the ranks of the British brigade. If they do not respond now they should realize that they will be scoffed at and sneered at when the war is over. And if when they are old the hair on their knees asks about their share in the great war, I leave to themselves to say what the answer will be.—Harry Lauder at the Grand."

TRUTH ABOUT KAISER: TIRED, BROKEN MAN.

Correspondent Says He Was Anxious to Make Himself Agreeable.

London, Jan. 27.—"The Truth About the Kaiser" is the caption of a remarkable despatch in the Daily Mail. The special correspondent, who professes to have seen the German Emperor at close quarters at Nish on the occasion of the banquet given him by King Ferdinand, describes his appearance thus:

"The fact is that he is a tired, broken man. His hair is white, his eyes are sunken, and his mouth is suspiciously dry."

"There was an absence of the old activity of gesture, quick, nervous wheeling about and unstable manner. The Kaiser was obviously out to make himself agreeable. He examined the medals of the Bulgarian soldiers with apparent interest, chatted with Royal affability and smiled right and left."

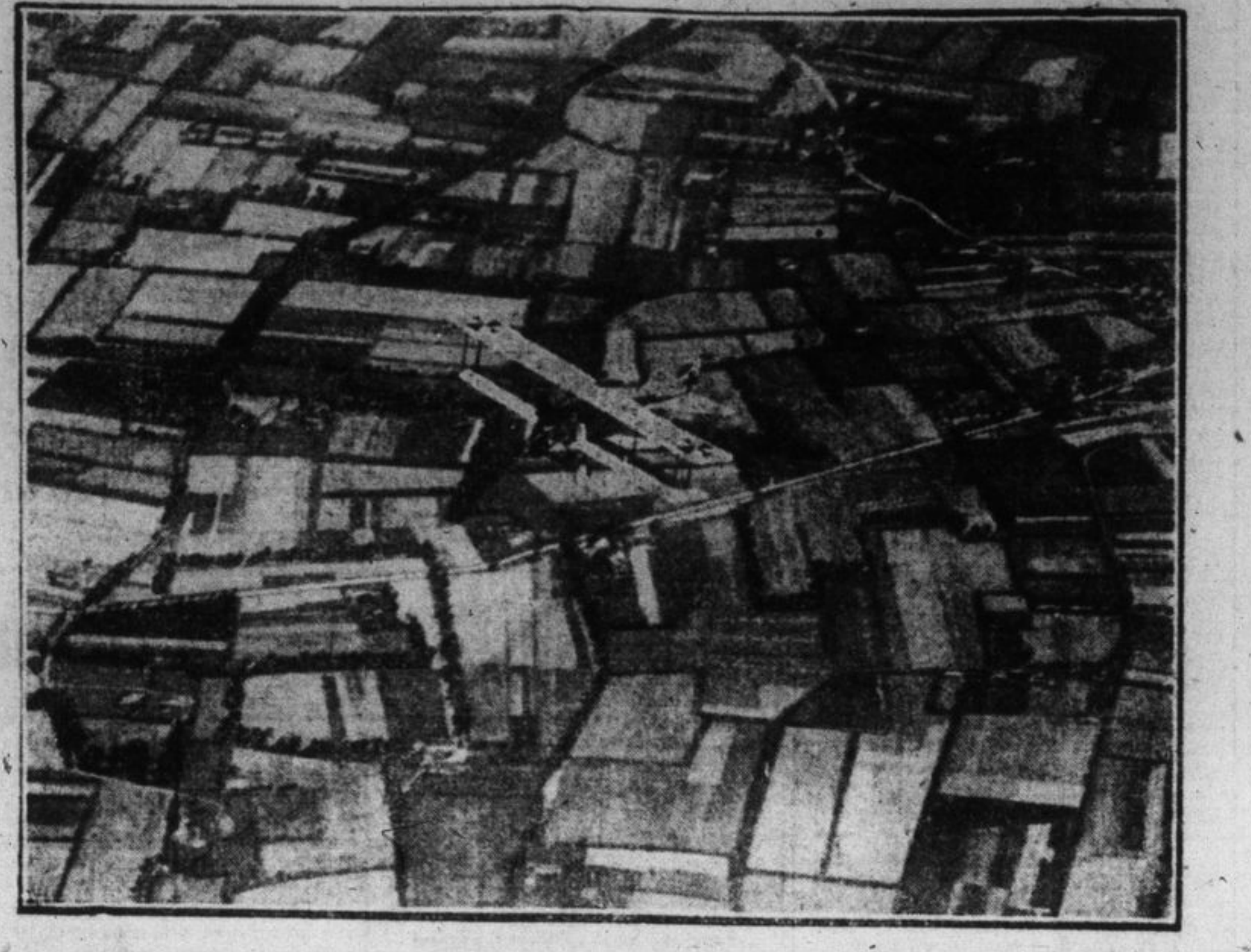
"None the less he had greatly aged. He held a handkerchief, which he was perpetually using, and later at the banquet he seemed to require it to assuage his continual coughing."

The correspondent adds: "Here and now I do not propose stating the circumstances by which I had been enabled to witness the great German preparations in the Near East, to travel with comparative freedom through the war zone, and to witness the construction and duplication of the Anatolian Railway from Konia to Aleppo in the direction of Egypt. Lord Northcliffe, who sent me, has full reports of my itinerary, which I shall place at the disposal of the British Government if they desire to see them."

French Railways In War.

Railways are one of the essential organs of national defense, says a bulletin of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and the way in which the Railway companies of France were able from the outset of the war to meet all demands, and perform the heavy task appointed to them satisfactorily may well inspire people with other good reasons for confidence in the final issue of the conflict. Thanks to the effective collaboration of the Military and civil authorities placed at their head from the beginning of the mobilization, thanks also to the valuable services rendered by employees of all trades without distinction, the transport service and concentration of troops were carried out in perfect order. To do this, it was necessary to form over 4,000 army trains on the Etat, and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean lines; on the Paris-Orleans line 2,000 trains were needed, and in twenty days transported to the front forty-two army corps of the active and reserve forces, as well as 145 regiments of Territorials. Later on, 400 trains, running at a six minute

REMARKABLE PICTURE TAKEN BY GERMAN AIRMEN FROM SKY.



Picture taken by an observer aboard a German flying machine cruising above the other German aeroplane seen in the photo. Picture was taken in North France.

interval, brought up the Indian troops, and 420 trains from Boulogne, Nantes, Saint-Nazaire to Mols, 260,000 men belonging to the British Army, with all their supplies. About the time of the battle of the Marne, when 170 trains were running every day to the front, for the purpose of transporting and supplying the troops, and for bringing back the wounded, the railway companies were able, to save the greater part of the rolling stock upon the lines in Belgium, and the invaded regions of the north and prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

ROB FARMER FOR EMPIRE

Mr. Carvell Charges Undue Profits of \$45,000.

THE HAY CONTRACTS

IN NEW BRUNSWICK LED TO ROBBERY.

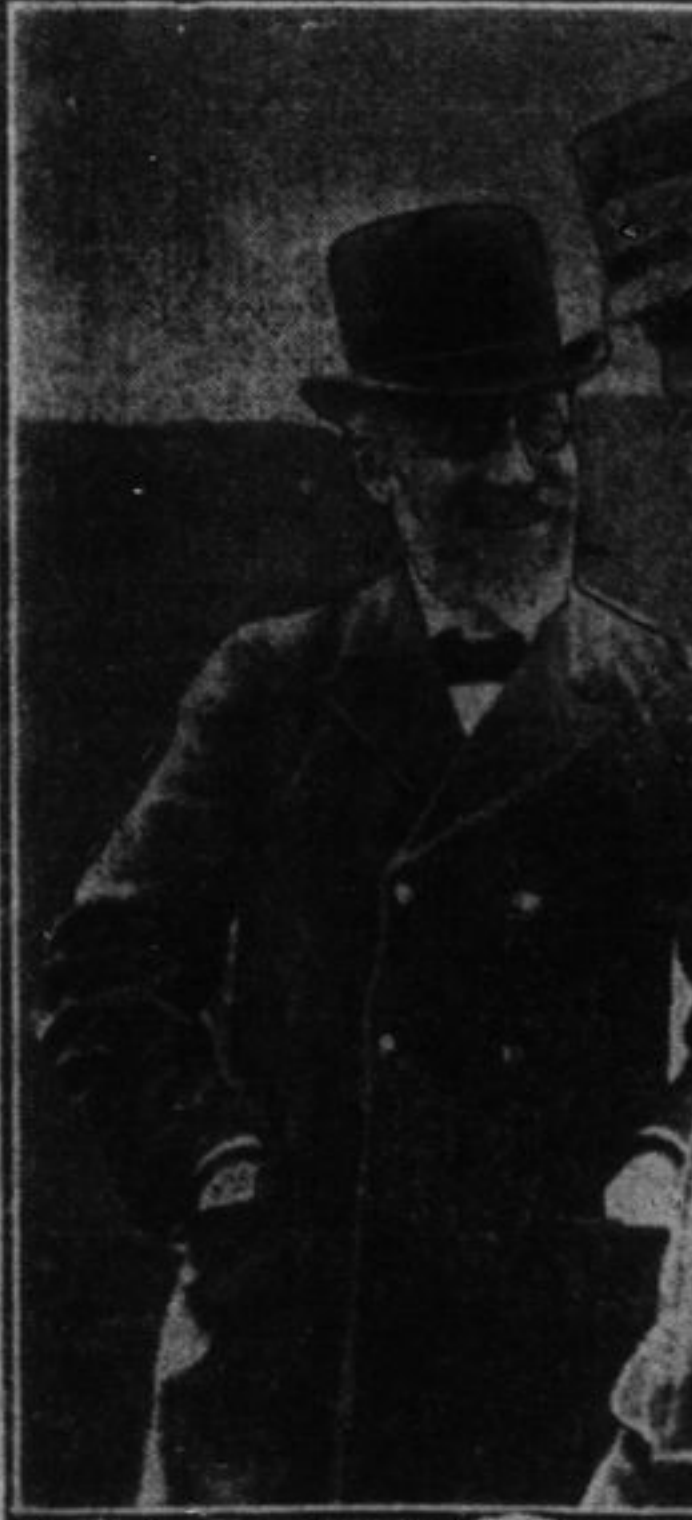
He Accuses Agriculture Department Of Allowing Manipulation To Let Friends of Ministers Of Marine Rob Imperial Treasury Of Farmers.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—A concrete and illuminative case of how the political machine is worked, not for the saving of the Empire, but for the saving of the bank accounts of the friends of the Administration, was given by F. B. Carvell in the House of Commons yesterday. It is a story for the farmers of Canada to read, illustrative not only of New Brunswick politics, but, as Mr. Carvell said, illustrative also of the same sort of thing that has been going on all over the country. Mr. Carvell told the story of how hay was bought in New Brunswick for the British Government through the medium of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and for the political benefit of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

When it was known in New Brunswick that hay was to be purchased by the Dominion Government for Great Britain the Atlantic Hay Company was formed, with D. F. Smith, the Conservative candidate in Carleton county, at the head, and three other members, all political friends of the Minister of Marine. They succeeded in getting a contract for 10,000 tons of hay at \$24 per ton, or nearly the whole amount then in sight. A smaller contract for a few thousand tons was given to three other Conservatives at \$21.50 per ton. This smaller contract was subject to legitimate hay dealers, who happened to be Liberals, at \$20.50 per ton. The Atlantic Company, however, through the embargo placed on the export of hay from New Brunswick, had practically a monopoly of the whole business, and could pay the farmers the price they fixed. The farmer had no recourse but to sell to this company. To the farmer the company gave from \$1 to \$12 per ton, while from the Government it got \$24 per ton. Following the first order for 10,000 tons, the Atlantic Hay Company got an additional order for 15,000 tons, although other firms, not identified with Mr. Hazen and his political organization, had offered to supply at less and to give the farmer more.

WHY NOT?

Why are you not in khaki? Why are you not in life? Are you so afraid of the soldier's trade That you hesitate to sign? Why are you not enlisting? Why are you holding back? Why do you not give heed to your country's need? Is it courage that you lack? Why let the Hun control you? Why let your freedom go? Your forefathers fought for the rights you've got. Will you hand these to the foe? Why are you with the halting? Why with the feeble kind? Is your chivalry of a small degree? That you want to stay behind? It may be you'll be wounded, Your life's blood may be shed; But remove the cause—there are things far worse In this world than being dead. Come on with the boys to the trenches! Come on now, while you can! You are feeling fit, so put on your kit; Be a soldier and a man! It isn't always what a man knows but what he doesn't tell that makes us believe him wise. Lawyers are so plentiful that but few criminals get a chance to plead guilty. Don't keep a good movement on hand put it on foot at once.



ALL WAS HAPPY IN THOSE DAYS. Photo shows Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, and King Constantine in a happy conference. A recent rumour is that a Republic in Greece with Venizelos as President is a possibility.

Letters To The Editor

He Would Like To Know Donaldson, Jan. 25.—(To The Editor): Dear Sir:—As it is proposed to change the mail service at the Donaldson Post Office, and as the proposed change does not meet with the approval of a number of patrons of this office, and as some of these patrons appear to think that I am responsible for the change, kindly permit me to state through the columns of your paper, that I am in no way responsible in the matter. I never either directly or indirectly suggested such a change to any person. The first knowledge I had of the matter was when the notices were posted calling for tenders for the carrying of the mail between Donaldson Post Office and Snow Road. We presume that Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., in a position to enlighten us as to the position, is interested in the mail service appears to know anything about the matter. I would, on behalf of the patrons of this office, respectfully ask Dr. Edwards to explain why this change in the mail service is being made. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM J. DONALDSON.

Must Teach German.

Paris, Jan. 27.—A despatch to the Temps from Salonica says a German municipal commission has arrived at Sofia to consult with the authorities in the Bulgarian capital with regard to the measures to be taken for organizing the municipality on German lines. The Bulgarian Government, the correspondent adds, at the request of Germany, will present a bill in Parliament making the teaching of German obligatory in all the Bulgarian schools.

GERMAN WOMEN WEAK

NOT STANDING THE STRAIN AS WELL AS MEN.

They Lack Force Of Character And Are Doing Much Grumbling—What A Neutral Says.

"Germany in this war suffers from the lack of force of character of her women." So writes a neutral observer, who has recently returned from Germany, in an article in the London Times. "It is not a question of education, because German women are admittedly as highly educated (as far as book education is concerned) as any women in the world, nor do I believe it to be a matter of environment, or custom. German girls who return from living in the United States and England, and who have therefore tasted the freedom and independence of Anglo-Saxon life, are glad to be back in Germany, though their status is not far removed from domestic servitude. The German aristocracy, between whom and the great middle class there is an immense gulf, have in a sort of way aped English manners. Lawn tennis has been introduced, with great success, but after many years of effort. Perhaps freedom is slowly, but very slowly, coming to the German women. But the part she is bearing in the war is not that of English women. I have been in both countries during this conflict, and I can see what is going on."

The German women entered upon the war with a ferocity as great as that of the men. They are not now standing the strain as well as the men. The ridiculous fuss that is being made about butter is typical. Butter, that is to say, not bread and butter, but butter and bread, has doubtless done much to develop that tendency to embonpoint which is rife in German femininity. The little riotings that have taken place in so many places and the big Berlin riots have been largely the work of women, and I doubt whether they would have occurred but for the curtailment of the fats, which are so essential to German cookery. The great over-eating, which has been so noticeable a feature of German life during the past twenty-five years, has been as marked among women as among men. The average German woman begins with coffee and milk between seven and eight in the morning and then about ten there is a meat breakfast, at one o'clock a really heavy meal, and at five about twice as extensive as an English lunch, with beer or wine or both. This has been followed of late years by a tea, accompanied by cakes, chocolates, and marzipan. At 8 p.m. is served a supper almost as heavy as the midday dinner and consisting of cold ham, hutton, beef or veal, with wine, often sweet champagne, and then beer served in the drawing room. If the war reduces life to the simplicity of a quarter of a century ago, it will have had one good effect. Meanwhile it is not a pleasant reflection for Germans that the chief part of the grumbling in connection with the war should be by women and about food.

Let it not be thought that the German women are not helping greatly during the war. Their Red Cross work is admirable. Their nursing is not, of course, as good as that of the English, but it is unsparingly offered. Women are doing much heavier work than English women. The completion of the Nord and Sud underground railway in Berlin is being continued through the war by female labor night and day. The women's patriotism is great. They profess the utmost confidence before strangers, but as I delved deeper and deeper in towns far away from the metropolis I found the grumbling women more numerous.

If experience cannot teach a man there is no hope for him. The oftener a man falls the more he is addicted to the advice giving habit. Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by Local Application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it causes a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely clipped, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. HALL'S CATARRH CURE acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

CRITICIZES THE BANKS

Premier Sifton Speaking Before a Canadian Club.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

OF THE COUNTRY IS NOT RECEIVING DUE CONSIDERATION.

No Blame to Managers—Sees Sufficient Ground for People Having Right to Demand More Power of Control.

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 27.—An attack on the banks and financial institutions of the Dominion was made by Premier A. L. Sifton in the address to the Canadian Club on "Lessons from the War," in which he expressed the view that the time was ripe for the initiation of amendments to the existing legislation governing these institutions by which some more definite way should be secured for the people to the end that the legitimate business of the country should receive its due consideration.

The Premier made the point that he did not take issue with the managers of these institutions as to their mode of securing thorough safety of the money entrusted to their care, but he did not say that the people had a great deal more right to criticize the way in which their deposits were used by the banks than they were able to do at the present time.

One of the first lessons that people learned from the war was the fact that the finances of the country were controlled by a few men. Despite the fact that they had taken additional deposits of \$106,000,000 during the past year, they had, nevertheless, curtailed credit to legitimate business to the extent of \$20,000,000 less than they had done during the previous year, and had increased by \$20,000,000 loans to speculators for the purpose of increasing the price of stocks. Out of this total increase in deposits, said the speaker, there had been lent for speculative purposes outside the country a total of \$70,000,000, much to the detriment of this Dominion.

It was a customary thing for bank managers who controlled these large institutions to say that they placed large sums of money outside the country; that when a crisis came they could call this in and strengthen their position without adversely affecting the business interests of the country. But they all knew that what had actually taken place when the crisis did come was that they did not get a cent of these outside loans, and they immediately proceeded to curtail the credit of the individual, municipality and business to bring about safety which was intended to have accrued from the outside loans. All they got from New York was clearing house certificates, said the Premier.

Declaring that it was not in accord with the opinion of the people as a whole that the shareholders of banks should have unrestricted say as to the mode of investing the money which they held in trust for the people, the premier stated that it was unreasonable to think that they were permitted to do so, considering the fact that the total amount invested in bank stocks in Canada was \$114,000,000, whereas the money of the people over which the banks exercised such arbitrary control amounted to \$1,700,000,000.

He illustrated to what extent the interests of the people were involved, and, in his opinion, constituted sufficient ground for a right to criticize and for the people to demand some further power of control in the conduct of these institutions. Alluding to a recent report of a bank, the name of which he did not specify, the premier said that the general manager, in his address, had said that the Government prevented the bank from merging with another institution of the same kind, and alluded to the veto as an outrage. That, in his view, was some idea of the extent to which the few men who controlled the country's money believed that they had the full right to say how the money should be invested without regard to conditions. Premier Sifton said that he did not intend to suggest any amendments to existing legislation which might be made to obtain the relief desired, because that was a matter controlled by the Dominion Parliament, but having regard to the fact that the banks were not using the funds entrusted to them for the best interests of the country, and the amount of the people's money they had control of, he felt quite free to rise up and criticize and demand that such legislation be brought in.

The oftener a man falls the more he is addicted to the advice giving habit. Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by Local Application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it causes a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely clipped, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. HALL'S CATARRH CURE acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.