

## N. W. ROWELL'S VISIT TO FRONT

He Tells the Kingston Women's Club of His Experience.

### APPEALS TO THE WOMEN

TO HELP IN THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY CANADA

To Provide New Men to Take the Places of Those Who Fall in the Fight.

On Thursday afternoon N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., Toronto, addressed the Kingston Women's Canadian Club on his recent visit to the western front. There was a large attendance at the meeting. Mrs. John MacGillivray presided. At the close of the address Mrs. H. A. Lavell bowed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss McAuley, and enthusiastically carried.

In his address Mr. Rowell reviewed the outstanding events of his recent visit to the battlefield, where he had every opportunity of witnessing a portion of the stupendous task as represented by the gigantic struggle on the western front. Men and more men is the need of the hour, and Mr. Rowell unhesitatingly challenged all eligible young men to get out and assert their manhood in the defence of the Empire and the liberty which is involved in the issue.

"During my visit this summer to the front I crossed over to France on a transport, carrying South African troops. No finer tribute could be paid to British institutions and traditions than the sight of those South African troops, who after a victorious campaign in Africa were going forward to reaffirm their loyalty to the British Empire. My first taste of warfare was experienced the morning after I arrived at the Canadian front. I was aroused by the sounds of rapid firing, and upon investigation learned that an aerial attack was in progress. A few of our men were wounded and the enemy repulsed. At that time Canada had three divisions in the field, comprising every branch excepting an aviation corps. Over three hundred Canadians are engaged in the Imperial Aviation Corps and I was informed that Canadians were preferred for this particular branch of the service, as they showed unusual skill and daring. The divisions are made up of three bri-

gades with four battalions to a brigade. Two brigades hold an assigned section of the trenches, and the third brigade is held in reserve. There is a complete transition of all forces from one point to another every few days. The 15th and 21st Battalions were holding the front line trenches when I arrived on the scene.

The evening of the second day of my visit to the front I was permitted to witness a bombardment from a point located between the first line trenches and the batteries. The cessation of the bombardment was followed by a significant silence broken only by the singing of the birds. It was a remarkable contrast. Mr. Rowell described the nature of the trenches and the many devices used to facilitate the work of the soldier. The speaker was surprised to find so few men in the wing trenches. The General said there was no object in keeping large forces in such exposed positions. The men who were in the trenches were made up of snipers, machine gun men and sentries. Mr. Rowell told of one sniper who had seventy-six nicks on the stock of his gun, indicating that he had accounted for that many Germans. The Canadians are credited with being excellent bombers, due to their practical knowledge of the science of baseball. The speaker did not meet a single Canadian but was cheerful, despite the fact that death lurks on every hand. The engineers represent a wonderful branch of the service. They are responsible for the construction of narrow gauge railways, bridges, trenches and innumerable other things, common to present day warfare. The motor transport service also represents a gigantic task.

**Canada's Alternatives.**  
"The most important question facing the people of Canada to-day is this: Are we going to maintain throughout the war our present divisions at the front, or are they to drop out of the battle line at the most critical stage of the war for want of adequate reinforcements?"

"We have two alternatives: (1) We can maintain them at the front by the necessary reinforcements; or (2) we can say to the British government when our present reserves are exhausted that we can no longer maintain them. And they must either drop out of the battle line or be reinforced by British troops."  
"May I again repeat what I have said elsewhere, so that we all may realize the urgency of the situation, that scarcely at any time during the past summer had we a sufficient number of men in Great Britain who had completed their training to reinforce our battalions at the front. We had plenty of men in Canada; but either they had not enlisted in time or their training had not been sufficiently advanced or they had not been sent over to England in time to complete their training so as to be available for reinforcements. What was the result? The fourth division which should have gone over to relieve the first division and to give them a greatly needed rest was broken up on more than one occasion to provide reinforcements for the front. But even this did not meet the situation, and we had to send over to the front men who had not completed their training. Men insufficiently trained were drafted into our battalions at the front to meet the best trained troops of Europe. One only needs to state the facts for everyone to appreciate all that is involved. But even with these reinforcements a number of our battalions were reinforced up to full strength; and during the summer, and even during a portion at least of the Somme offensive, because of lack of reinforcements battalions at considerably less than their full strength were called upon to do a full battalion's work. Would anyone say that this is fair to our men at the front?"

"When I asked some of the men if there was anything I could do for them upon my return, they replied: 'Take care of the wounded that come home.' We must fulfill that com-

mission, said the speaker. They also said: 'Send us men and more men.' They are under no delusions as to the ultimate issue, but they realize that a great many more men are required. I wish I could think the war will be over in a couple of months, but that would not be true to anything I saw. We can maintain our superiority so long as we can make up for the fearful wastage. Think of the Princess Pats which had been wiped out a great many times. We must not underestimate the magnitude of the task and the urgency of the need for more men. Every young man should ask himself the question: 'Why should I not go?' and answer it in a way satisfactory to his conscience and his God. At this crucial, when on the battlefields of Europe is being decided future civilization, every eligible young man should go. We have only one life and what better way to spend it than a more glorious one than by laying it down on the field of honor in the defence of liberty, justice and truth.

**Government Verdict Against Berlin Firm**  
Karplus & Herzberger Taxed \$150,000 for Undervaluing Shipment of Leather.

New York, Nov. 9.—A verdict of \$150,000 in favor of the United States government was returned by a jury in Federal Court in a suit instituted against Karplus & Herzberger of Berlin, Germany, exporters. They were charged with undervaluing a shipment of \$480,000 worth of glove leather sent to their agents at Gloversville, N. Y. Funds of the firm here are under attachment by the government to apply on the judgment.

**Animal Isles.**  
London Chronicle.  
There is a tale of Dogs and Whale Island, Puffin Island in Essex and Crane and Gulf Island on the coast of Cornwall. Near Sundry Island are Rat Island and the Hen and Chickens. A few miles off the coast of Wales are Puffin Island, Sheep Island and the Cow and Calf Islands in Pembroke.

## HYPHEN VOTE AGAINST HUGHES

Although He Was German-Americans' Choice Until Few Weeks Ago.

### HE FAILED TO MEASURE UP

CLAIMED ROOSEVELT WAS A DETRIMENT.

The Labor Vote Appears to Have Failed Wilson, Particularly in New York State—Figures Given.

New York, Nov. 10.—The German-American vote, which cut such a large figure in the campaign, disappeared on election day. The centres of German-American population, with the exception of Cincinnati cast their votes against Hughes, who was almost the unanimous choice of the German language press.

Hughes lost Milwaukee. He lost St. Louis. He carried Cincinnati, but by far less than his normal Republican plurality. Wilson carried Hudson county—the German centre in New Jersey, although losing the whole state by a wide margin. There was evidence that Wilson had been knifed by German-American Democrats in some of the districts of Hoboken, but this was hardly perceptible in the state returns. The Democratic vote slumped in all parts of Greater New York, but the slump was but little more pronounced in Queen's and in the districts in Manhattan, where men of German birth or ancestry were numerous. German-Americans probably contributed their weight to the Hughes landslide in Illinois and Pennsylvania, but probably did not make up more than a small fraction of the total Hughes vote in these states.

A close analysis of the vote precinct by precinct in German-American districts may make it appear that ballots were cast now and then to publish Wilson for not favoring an embargo on munitions, but a survey of the returns by states fails to disclose where the hyphenate vote threw a single electoral vote to Hughes. Either there was no hyphenate vote or it was cancelled or more than cancelled in its own territory by anti-hyphen votes.

Wilson had something less than the normal Democratic pluralities, but he ran well ahead of Hughes in all but a number of the Manhattan Congressional districts, where an active campaign was made along German-American lines. Generally speaking, the President did about as well in the district where the German influence was strong as in the other districts. In the eleven Congressional districts in which the German-American newspapers and propagandists made their principal campaign in this city Wilson received a total of 50,495 against 39,160. In the twentieth district for instance, where the German-American influence was so strong that Isaac Siegel, the Republican incumbent, made a campaign partly on the issue that he had favored the McElmore resolution, while his Democratic opponent, Roosevelt, carefully considered German-American susceptibilities, President Wilson got a large plurality, his vote being 3,876, to 2,872 for Hughes.

### How They Explain It.

Different explanations of this are offered by German-American leaders, the leading one was that Hughes in the latter part of his campaign had failed to measure up to German-American expectations in his speeches and had been much injured with that element by the association of Colonel Roosevelt with his campaign. George Sylvester Viareck, editor of The Fatherland, said that a careful analysis of the results showed him that both candidates had been rebuked and disowned by the German-Americans. Viareck, who opposed Wilson bitterly, did not support Hughes through the campaign. He and his followers took the position that the Republican candidate's endorsement of Colonel Roosevelt and some of his utterances as to foreign policy showed him to be as unsympathetic to Ger-

man-American sensibilities as President Wilson.

Mr. Viareck said that certain other influences counted out in the Middle West, principally the support of the German-American brewers in Milwaukee and St. Louis and the German anti-prohibitionist element, who had constructed a theory from some of the utterances of President Wilson that he was an ardent advocate of personal liberty and would not suffer any federal agency to be used in furtherance of the crusade of the "drys."

### Labor Vote Failed Wilson.

New York, Nov. 9.—President Wilson did not receive the united support of organized labor which its leaders promised him, and that feature of the election was much discussed to-day by politicians of both parties, as well as by officials of trade unions.

The labor vote failed the President in New York, where the Democrats expected its aid to give them a majority of 75,000 or 100,000 in New York City, and a majority in Buffalo. It failed the President in Illinois, which the Democrats had claimed in the hope that the great industrial centre of Chicago, normally Democratic, would give the President a big margin. Instead Hughes carried Chicago and Illinois. The Democrats had based their hopes in Indiana, largely on the prospect of a big Democratic labor vote in Indianapolis. In northern New Jersey, where there is a large railroad and general industrial vote, the Democrats had expected the labor vote to help them carry the state; but in Newark, with its great labor population, the Republican majority was larger than normal.

It was in New York City that the returns point to the greatest failure of the force of organized labor to follow the direction of their leaders in supporting Wilson. Practically every labor organization in the city had gone on record in favor of President Wilson, because of the Adamson Law and the other humanitarian legislation of his administration. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, came here on Sunday to urge united support for Wilson.

### HEAVY SENTENCE.

Frank Dale Got Two Years for Horse Stealing.

Windsor, Nov. 10.—Two years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed in the police court on Frank Dale, alias Frank Glasser, convicted last week of horse stealing. Glasser stole a horse belonging to County Constable Renaud, of Belle River, about a month ago. He was captured in Chatham two days later after a chase over several townships.

### Congressman Mott Re-elected.

Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 9.—Congressman Luther W. Mott of this city was re-elected to Congress in the Thirty-second congressional district, comprising the counties of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and Madison, defeating Otto Pfaff or Onedia, Democrat, by an overwhelming plurality.

### Minister of Pensions.

London, Nov. 9.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, has been appointed Minister of Pensions, a post recently created.

### Animal Isles.

London Chronicle.  
There is a tale of Dogs and Whale Island, Puffin Island in Essex and Crane and Gulf Island on the coast of Cornwall. Near Sundry Island are Rat Island and the Hen and Chickens. A few miles off the coast of Wales are Puffin Island, Sheep Island and the Cow and Calf Islands in Pembroke.

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### Sale of Auto Accessories

Our \$3000 stock damaged by smoke and water during the fire which destroyed our workshop, next to stock room on October 23rd, is on sale for one week only. Though stock is slightly discolored by smoke, it is otherwise undamaged. Stock includes all sizes and makes of tires and tubes, blow out patches, reliners, spot lights, etc. Inspection invited.

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## "There's a Reason"

Canadian-Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

## Best Nerve Specialist in England Was Consulted But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed.

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some colts, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Cota Ranch, Malakwa, B.C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health."

J. K. L. Ross Again Purchaser.  
Montreal, Nov. 10.—J. K. L. Ross is again in the market for Dominion Steel, his broker buying everything before him up to \$5. New York was both buying and selling some ten thousand shares changing hands.