

Ottawa Glimpses

BY H. F. GADSBY

Ottawa, July 2.—Now that conscription is well on the way the best friends of the Borden Government are hoping that some time during the discussion in committee a full explanation will be made of the military necessities of the case.

Premier Borden's latest statement of figures was that 421,909 men had enlisted from Canada. According to a return brought down by Sir Edward Kemp the Canadians in France now number 136,409, in the Near East 747, in St. Lucia 130, and in England 198,736. Total, 246,013 overseas. In Canada there are 17,353. Total at home and abroad 263,366. To this total must be added the 50,000 units who were decorated either before the troops sailed for England or shortly after they got there. Grand total, 313,366.

In other words, while the Government's figures account for 313,366 men they leave the difference between 421,909 the number enlisted, and 313,366, the number decorated, for still to explain. No doubt the Government, at some stage of the debate will clear this matter up satisfactorily and explain where the 107,534 men not accounted for by their figures have disappeared. It is only fair to do so because the wide rumors are circulating, all of them detrimental to recruiting or to conscription. A very persistent story is that over eighty thousand men have deserted. This figure, which is alarming enough in all conscience, becomes swollen to one hundred thousand in an article on Our Neighbor's Business which appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post," last week. As the "Saturday Post" has over two million subscribers and ten million readers the story will carry very far. It is up to the Government to set these disgusting rumors at rest by denying them or telling the whole truth.

What is needed above everything is a clear statement of the number in the battle zones, the number in England the number at home, the number of units struck off the roll, the number of dead and the number of casualties that will not be able to take their place in the fighting line again. So far the Government has issued no such statement. Conscription may be highly useful, but so far as authentic information is concerned, Parliament is doing things completely in the dark.

Meanwhile there are four Canadian Army divisions fighting in France which as one division better than we were expected to do. Also there is a fifth Canadian division being formed from the reserves in England which will provide jobs for a number of high officers hitherto superfluous. As the pressure of the war increases the flamethrower generals and colonels are being gradually squeezed out but Canada still litters the landscape of England with quite a few of them. If all the Canadian "safety razors" now in England were sent to the fighting line there would be a complete new brigade on active service.

The Pay and Record Office, for example, employs two thousand men, fierce fellows in khaki, with fountain pens instead of swords with great up figures and writes letters with added courage. The Canadian Army Service Corps in England—the A.S.C. is another bomb-proof job—was composed up in October, 1916, of eleven officers and one hundred and sixty-six men. It has since been increased to 4,628 officers and men to take care of the wants of the 198,736 Canadians in England.

Another thing the Government will no doubt explain is the leniency with which peulating pay-masters have been treated here and in England. One very flagrant story deals with a Canadian paymaster who took his bag of money with him up to London. A paymaster must take his bag of money with him wherever he goes. In London this particular paymaster met Gaby Deslys, the dancer, and made quite a bit with her. When he and King Manuel's favorite separated Gaby had had a

good time and so had the gallant captain, but there was no bag of money. What did they do with the captain? Cashier him? Tear off his shoulder straps? Not at all. His was a family that had wealth and political pull and he himself had been proven a high-flyer. So they compromised by making him a colonel.

Another paymaster at Salisbury explained a shortage of £600 by blaming it on a wind storm that came up and swept the notes away. As Jupiter once visited Danne in a shower of gold and as the English gentlemen who continued the court martid had not forgotten their classics, the paymaster's explanation was regarded as satisfactory and he was acquitted. The paymaster did not blow the money in it was a wind storm that blew it out. Curiously enough not one single five-pound note was ever picked up again. The wind had made a clean job of it.

Sometime during the debate, the Government will also explain why they have persistently refused to send our Bisley marksmen to the front. For twenty years Canada has been sending sharpshooters to Bisley. Some of the best shots in the world are here in Canada right now. They are here against their will because they have offered their time and again to go to the front. Not as infantry—that does not appeal to them—but as snipers. These Bisley graduates of ours, whose services are spurned could account for a good many Germans. Why don't they get a chance? Perhaps the Government refused them as volunteers so that they could conscript them afterwards. Out of four hundred and forty Bisley men in Canada only five have succeeded in getting to the front.

The Military Service Act will pass the House with a strong measure of support on both sides which makes it all the more incumbent on the Government to treat the supporters of the bill fairly and tell them why "safety first" now in England and Canada are not mobilized for war as a guarantee that conscription is urgent. There are many strong conscriptionists in Parliament who cannot help asking—as a mere matter of curiosity of course—how it is that a Government which let our soldiers carry the Ross rifle a year and a half after it was condemned should be in such a hurry to help them now.

Another thing the Government will doubtless explain is just what effect, moral and physical, another hundred thousand Canadians will have on a five hundred mile front which is now guarded by six million men.

The best friends of conscription and likewise the best friends of the Borden Government are confident that the Government can explain everything even the premier's buff-fab-headed remark that he hated to think what would happen to the anti-conscriptionists when the soldiers came marching home.

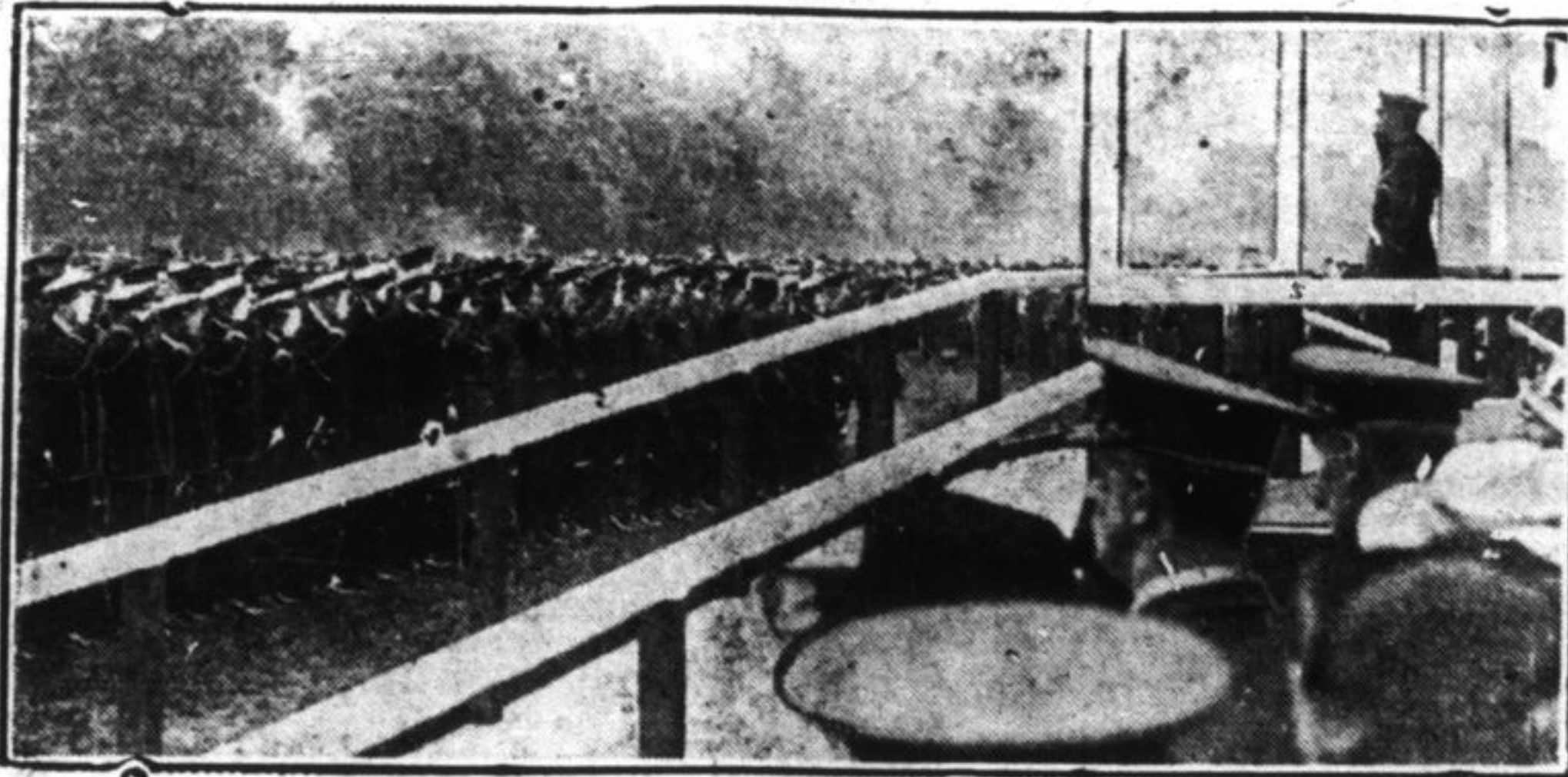
— H. F. GADSBY.

**Cheese Markets.**  
Perth, 1,800 at 21 5-16c.  
Cornwall, 3,414 at 21 7-16c.  
Troquois, 175 at 21 5-16c.  
Campbellford, 645 at 21 3-4c.  
Pilton, 2,300 at 21 3-4c to 21 7-16c.  
Alexandria, 990 at 21 3-4c.  
Napanea, 1,500 at 21 3-4c.  
Listowel, 2,900 at 21c.  
Mount Allison, 200 at 20 13-16c.  
London, 400 at 21c.  
Belleville, 2,500 at 21 5-16c.  
St. Hyacinthe, Que., 1,050 at 20 3-4c.  
Cowansville, Que., 30 at 20 3-4c.  
Victoriaville, Que., 3,000 at 20 13-16c.

**From Montreal to Toronto.**  
Perth, June 30.—Conductor Joseph Legros, conductor on Perth local for upwards of twelve years, takes over a new run on July 1st, that of running on the C.P.R. from Montreal to Toronto. He has been a most faithful employee of the C.P.R. for many years, and the advancement given him in his new location is well merited.

**Ret. C. H. Coon and Family Leaving.**  
Tweed, July 2.—On Sunday evening the Rev. C. H. Coon proscribed his farewell discourse to the people of Tweed Methodist church. He and family expect to depart this week for their new home and field of labor at Lindsay.

**Bank Manager Transferred.**  
Belleville, June 30.—H. Sneyd, who has for ten years been manager of the Merchants' Bank in this city, has received notice of his appointment as manager of a branch of the bank at Preston. He will leave his city within a few days. Mr. Sneyd has been prominent in patriotic matters in this city, and is a member of the Board of Education.



**KING GEORGE TAKING THE SALUTE.**  
Photo shows His Majesty taking the salute from heroes of the several arms of the service, at Hyde Park where the soldiers, sailors and aviators were decorated for valor at the post of duty.

**A Sweetheart's Lament.**

Oh sweet the flowers, that bloom so bright,  
On sunny, summer morn;  
And sweet the dew-drops sparkling,  
On sheaves of golden corn.  
Sweet are the bells that chime at eve  
From church towers, old and gray;  
But sweeter, is this wreath I wear  
For one who's far away.

The bird may search for fledglings slain,  
The eagle mourn her mate,  
A ghostly voice on Flander's plain  
Is calling long and late.  
A voice that plighted troth to me;  
Ah, little did I deem  
That ere our bridal day should be,  
He'd drink of Lethe's stream.

Oh comrade, by the gun's red flash;  
What face is that I see,  
While o'er my hand the red spray's  
dashed.

What voices call to me?  
The voice of one, who to his rest  
Is gone long months ago,  
I buried him, and on his breast,  
I see the primrose blow.

I see the boys go marching by  
Amid the drifting snow,  
"Mid' crying winds, another cry  
Is piercing long and low.  
A sweetheart's dainty lips are white,  
She dreamed of flower strewn ways;  
But on her heart war's crimson  
blight.

Shall rest all through her days,  
Oh better that that good, red blood  
Should flow through baby hands,  
Than water with its crimson flood  
Those thirsty Western lands.  
And yet methinks the Christ who  
paid  
For me the bitter fee,  
Will judge the sacrifice I made,  
And keep him safe for me.  
C. R. Lloyd, 233 Edmondson street,  
Winnipeg.

**A CORNWALL MAN**

**Goes to Jail For Passing Worthless Cheques.**  
Cornwall, July 3.—A young man named James Hunt is in the Cornwall jail, having been fined \$100 or the alternative of three months imprisonment, on a charge of passing a worthless cheque in payment of his board at Flynn's Hotel in that village. Hunt, who says he is a returned soldier, pleaded guilty to the charge. Hunt had left Chester-ville and was arrested in Smith's Falls by Chief Phillips and brought back by Constable McAvoy. Not having the money to pay his fine, Hunt is serving the three months.

**Decorate Farm Volunteers.**  
Belleville, June 30.—Thirty-eight male pupils of the Belleville High School, who have undertaken farm work in this vicinity during the holiday season, were on Wednesday evening presented with farm service medals. The occasion was a memorable one, participated in by many prominent citizens. N. Parliament, M.P.P. for Prince Edward County, presented the badges and certificates, at a address. Mayor Ketcheson, and others, made appropriate remarks.

**Sergt. James Goes to U.S.**  
Smith's Falls, July 3.—Sergt. W. A. James at the front as a lieutenant of artillery and returned home wounded, but enlisted as a private with the 73rd Battery and advanced to his present rank goes to New York where he will be attached to the British commission at the head of which is Lord Northcliffe. He will probably be loaned as instructor to the United States Army. Sergt. James deserves any preference or promotion he gets.

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**DEDICATED TO GOD'S SERVICE**

From the Very First by its Name of Dominion of Canada.

**BISHOP BIDWELL'S SERMON**

IN COMMEMORATION OF JULY-LIKE OF CONFEDERATION.

Vision of a Great National Church of Canada—Such a Church May Result Fifty Years Hence.

The Bishop of Ontario, preaching in St. George's Cathedral on the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation, took for his text, "His Dominion shall be from the one sea to the other." (Psalms lxxii, 8), said that these words were a most inspiring origin for the name "Dominion of Canada," for they implied not only that our country with all its boundless resources was the free gift of God to us as a trust to be used for Him, but also that any kingdom destined to endure must have as its foundation a firm belief in the overruling sovereignty of God, and a determination to endeavor to carry out His will. From the first by its very name our country was dedicated to the service of God as well as of man. These are lofty ideals, and it is possible now, looking back over fifty years, to see how far they have been realized.

In the first place, we shall thank God with all our hearts for all the wonderful mercies bestowed upon us during the fifty years in which we have been growing to a great and prosperous nation. Projects of development and growth have been carried through which seem on looking back, well-nigh incredible and impossible. And so they would have been but for the foresight of those who brought about Confederation. By that union, not only was the necessary solidity and certainty given to progressive movements, which alone rendered them possible, but a wonderful sense of nationality as opposed to mere provincialism grew and developed. The cry "Canada a Nation" has been of tremendous if unconscious force in teaching up to rise as a nation to our duties and obligations as a constituent and independent part of a great Empire, and has assisted us materially in welding a mass of newcomers into a solid whole as "Citizens of Canada."

We are seeing now this nationality of ours submitted to the severest of tests. We ought to thank God that so far it has been strong enough to stand that test. Three years ago, when the Empire was in peril, Canada did not hesitate for a moment to take her share in the trouble. This united and spontaneous trouble, this not have occurred had not these years of training in national action and national responsibilities sunk deeply into the minds of the people. The strain now being felt is great, but one thing is certain, that we must carry on our courageous effort to the end, however bitter. For opposition even to drastic measures

to secure this result can have only one end, disintegration and loss of all the great good that Confederation has brought us. We must rise to even yet higher levels of service and sacrifice, if we are to be worthy of the position to which our country seems called.

Together with our thanksgiving, there is also much need for contrition for our shortcomings. There are many imperfections in our national life to be removed. Even the rich bestowal of the bounty of God has led men into the sin of gross materialism, which is not yet overcome, though the stern lessons of war are teaching us that only by service and sacrifice can true greatness be achieved. There are great flots on our political life, great social evils to be done away with. Other Gods have had dominion over us. But to-day surely we are inspired to look forward to the time when these stains shall be wiped out, when men shall learn to give far more freely of their time and their means to the service of God, when political life shall be pure, and social evils removed. These things can be done, and by the grace of God they will be done, and our dear country become "His Dominion," in something more than name.

To-day's thoughts make the heart thrill. There is no purer passion of which man is capable than love of country, provided that love be not only for the good things a country possesses, but for its honor and reputation. And if love of country lead us into hard paths, surely we had rather tread them than draw back in fear. Just as though the hearts of those who have given son or brother or husband to the cause are torn with grief, they would rather have us into hard paths, surely we had rather tread them than draw back in fear. Just as though the hearts of those who have given son or brother or husband to the cause are torn with grief, they would rather have us into hard paths, surely we had rather tread them than draw back in fear. Just as though the hearts of those who have given son or brother or husband to the cause are torn with grief, they would rather have us into hard paths, surely we had rather tread them than draw back in fear.

"His Dominion"—That brings us to our final thought. That is what our country should be. But we are hindered in our Christian work by our unhappy divisions, the unfortunately enduring legacies of a forgotten past. One has a vision of a great National Church of Canada, embracing all true followers of Jesus Christ, attained to, not by the surrender of convictions of facile compromise, but by free contribution of all parts and bodies to one great whole. This may be a dream, but at least the times call for earnest cooperation amongst Christians towards making our Dominion His Dominion. You could have no more inspiring or fruitful subject of prayer than that our children fifty years hence when looking back to to-day may see that at least some further progress has been made towards this end, that what is now a rather vague aspiration has in part been realized, when our country shall be far more truly than it is to-day "His Dominion from the one sea to the other." So may it be.

The cathedral was filled to the doors. Several hundred soldiers from Barriefield camp were in attendance.

**When He Used Remark.**  
In 1861, Sir John A. Macdonald, in an address to the electors of Kingston, pledged his government as follows: "The government will not relax its exertions to effect a confederation of the British North American provinces." It may be of interest to recall the fact that in this address also Sir John used the now historic quotation, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die."

Mrs. R. P. Lowery, probably Canada's oldest resident, has passed away at the age of ninety years. Two sons, Rev. Charles Lowery and James Lowery, Montreal, and two daughters, survive.

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