

The Canadian V.C.'s

How Men From Canada Earned the Empire's Highest Tribute for Bravery in the Field of Battle.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in attack at Dury-Duray sector on the 2nd of September, 1918, when acting as stretcher-bearer attached to "D" company of the 87th Battalion, Quebec Regiment.

This company in the advance over the ridge suffered heavy casualties from shell and machine gun fire.

Pte. Young, in spite of the com-



PTE. J. F. YOUNG, V.C.

plete absence of cover, without the least hesitation, went out and in the open, fire-swept ground dressed the wounded. Having exhausted his stock of dressings on more than one occasion, he returned under intense fire to his company headquarters for a further supply. This work he continued for over an hour, displaying throughout the most absolute fearlessness.

To his courageous conduct must be ascribed the saving of the lives of many of his comrades. Later, when the fire had somewhat slackened, he organized and led stretcher parties to bring in the wounded whom he had dressed. All through the operations of Sept. 2, 3 and 4, Young continued to show the greatest valor and devotion to duty.

Official Record.

By CAROLYN CORNELL. The Drocurat-Queant switch line in the German defense system of Cambrai lay along the high ground between Queant on the south and Drocurat on the north. It was well fortified and protected with wire. Before the Canadian attack which opened Sept. 2, 1918, the Germans brought up large numbers of machine gunners and when the assaulting troops started up the slope at 5 o'clock that first Monday in September, they were met with steady fire from hundreds of machine guns.

The tenth and twelfth brigades attacked north of the Atras-Cambrai road. Their objective lay on a line running north and south just east of the village of Dury. This position was to be reached at zero plus three hours, or at 8 o'clock. At that time the 87th and 75th battalions of the eleventh brigade were to pass through and advance to Saudemont and Ecourt St. Quentin. So strong was the resistance met by the attacking battalions that they had not reached their objective at the time set out in orders.

The 87th battalion came on in the second wave of the attack. When it reached a snken road running south from Dury it was met by intense machine gun fire from the high ground on either side of the valley leading

down to Saudemont. In a very short time German heavy artillery got the range and shell fire, both shrapnel and high explosive, were added to the machine gun fire. The 87th battalion was definitely held up. One company on the right reached an advanced slope, but was badly cut up. "D" company was on the left. It, too, suffered heavily, but a cut bank gave some shelter to the reserve platoon and company headquarters. One platoon swung off to the left in an effort to outflank the enemy gun positions, and reached the south-east corner of Dury. Another shrapnel windmill beside the road formed an excellent ranging mark for the Hun, and several sections of the battalion which had taken shelter behind it, paid dearly for their lack of foresight.

Private Young was a stretcher-bearer attached to "D" company, 87th battalion. During the time that his battalion was held up, when the leading troops were down in, from about half-past 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, he went about dressing the wounds of his comrades who had fallen in the attack. The work had to be done in the open and usually without any cover. Pte. Young's supply of dressings ran out several times and he had to return to company headquarters in the shelter of the cut bank. In doing this he passed over several hundred yards of fire-swept prairie, and back again to his wound in the open. He continued this work for more than an hour during the heaviest part of the enemy shelling. When the men's wounds were all dressed Pte. Young went from one to the other, giving help wherever he could.

The injured men, after their wounds were dressed, had a greater chance for their lives by being left in whatever shelter could be found on the field during the heaviest of the shelling. Pte. Young went from one man to the other, with absolute fearlessness, and in the afternoon, when the fire slackened, he took out stretcher bearing parties and gathered up his wounded and carried them back to the regimental aid post about 500 yards in the rear, in the captured Drocurat-Queant trenches. The men remaining of the attacking companies of the 87th battalion were relieved that evening about 8 o'clock by the 8th and 10th companies. The night was clear and quiet. Next morning, early, the advance was continued and Ecourt St. Quentin was occupied. The 87th battalion remained in line until the night of Sept. 4th, during which time it endured heavy shell and machine gun fire from the Canal du Nord. Pte. Young continued his heroic service of ministering to the wounded under fire, during the whole of the operations. For his bravery and for the great number of lives saved by his efforts, the British authorities conferred its highest military decoration, the Victoria Cross, on Pte. Young.

John Francis Young was born at Kidderminster, England, in 1893. He was a tobacco packer in Montreal before enlisting in the 87th battalion in October, 1915. He won the Victoria Cross in the attack on the Drocurat-Queant line, Sept. 2, 1918, and was wounded, Oct. 3, 1918. The King presented him with the Victoria Cross at the investiture which took place at Buckingham Palace in April, 1919. Pte. Young is one of the few originals of the 87th battalion. He has returned to Canada.

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housed a goodly company, but what would the Kingston Woman's Council and the Poor-Relief Committee think of the sanitary conditions of the ark?

The forcing of aldermanic elections in every ward is not going to result in putting the best man in the City Council by any means. Don't get away with the idea that polling contests yield the best men. The biggest dub in the town may head a poll.

Congregational singing is not going to be improved by some of the tunes inflicted upon us by certain new hymnals. Some of the tunes are about as cheerful as a dark day in winter, and likely to become as popular as the high cost of living. Back to the old tunes which we all can hum.

Well Satisfied With Baby's Own Tablets

Mrs. Emile Malette, Montpelier, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for some time and am well satisfied with them. They are surely the best medicine I know of for little ones." What Mrs. Malette says thousands of other mothers say. Once they have used the Tablets for their children they would use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs; and may be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A house near Union Vale, occupied by William Huff, and owned by Mrs. George Benson, was burned Tuesday evening. Mr. Huff, who works in Picton, returned home about six o'clock and his daughter had lighted the lantern for her father. In her haste a button on her clothing caught in the tablecloth and a lighted lamp was upset and broken on the floor. The flames spread with such rapidity that nothing could be gotten out of the house. Mr. Huff and family lost all their household effects and clothing. Few rent is never payable in proportion to the loss.

The Lampman supposes that Prof. W. G. Jordan, who lectured to the Queen's students a few days ago on "The Story of the Flood," dealt with the subject from the standpoint of a "floating question." Noah's ark, or

SHARING OF PROFITS. Capital and Labor Should Become Loyal Partners.

Speaking at Dockhead Workingmen's Association, Bermansley, England, on lessons from the recent strike, Lord Morris, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said that it was a mistake to imagine that because Great Britain had overcome the present industrial difficulty, there would be an end to industrial strife. In his judgment, the labor war had only just begun, and it would be unwise to be lulled into a false security because matters at the moment had assumed normal conditions. At the same time, comfort might be gained from the fact that both sides in the recent industrial war felt they had won, and therefore no bad feeling had been left behind.

The recent strike was more than an ordinary labor trouble; it was the beginning of war, not merely on account of industrial unrest, but against the social and economic conditions generally affecting the working man. The strike had been made to appear as if it was a willful war against the public; in fact it had been so described, an attempt to win rights by force and an attempt to tempt, by threatening supplies, to hold up the public, and in that way increase wages. The methods adopted by some might give justification for such a conclusion, but in his judgment he believed the working men of the country did not intend to gain their objective point by any such policy.

As a body they were in the hands of the leaders of their unions, and they said in effect: "We follow these men blindly, we leave it to them to steer our course and we think rightly so, as all that we have gained in the past in wages, hours, improvement of surroundings, has been won for us by them at the point of the bayonet." When the working men of the country spoke like that they were not speaking of what occurred during the years of war, in which conditions had ceased to be normal, but they contrasted the condition of the workingman twenty-five years ago and his condition the year before the war.

"Even to-day," continued Lord Morris, "with all the unrest and all the agitation and bad feeling, if the whole question could be placed before a permanent, independent tribunal in which the laboring man had confidence, and in which he would see the ghost of industrial strife, and rest forever. Once we can convince the laboring man that he is getting out of the concern in which he works all that he legitimately bears, he will not stop at quiet, but he will come a local capitalist in the work. All the evidence around which the working man arrives at a conclusion on the point of his share is all of a character to convince him that he is not getting his share. He argues that in the production of wealth, labor is as essential as capital. Money and bare-armed labor are both required to produce wealth, whether it be on the land or sea, the factory or the mine, whether it be wheat or fish, manufactures or minerals, and consequently the laborer is entitled to at least an equitable share, not as it too often happens, all the profit on one side and mere starvation wage on the other."

In conclusion, Lord Morris said that he did not despair of the future of the industrial world, but that, the Dockhead Workingmen's Association, were handicapped by excessive taxation, arising out of the great war, and unless a policy not alone of national, but of individual rearmament, were adopted they might find the world's industrial machinery realized in their own time.

Whitby Jet Again. A local industry has picked up in Whitby, "quaint little old-world town," as a traveller calls it, on the east coast of England. Whitby makes ornaments of jet, and before the war "Whitby jet" was the word of excellence. But the war reduced and practically eliminated the demand for jet ornaments, mining for the petrified wood, which looks like a poor quality of coal until the jet worker has cut and polished it, practically ceased, and the younger men who had been working in the red-tiled stone houses of Whitby laid down their tools and went to the trenches. Whitby was left a town of men, trained to a temporarily useless craft, with one absorbing local topic of conversation, the discovery that the jet ornaments of Whitby had got into the town and had come near to doing lasting injury to its reputation had been incidentally financed by German money. But now the demand for jet is greater than Whitby can produce. Few of the younger men are coming back, for some cannot and others are finding the world wide and attractive outside of Whitby, and the older men have resumed their tools, and are trying both to meet the demand and restore the town to its old-time reputation.

Mentioning the Unmentionable. A millionaire jam manufacturer, married to an earl's daughter, was ashamed of the trade whereby he had piled up his fortune.

One day he wrote to a neighbor an impudent letter complaining of the way in which the other's servants were trespassing on his grounds. The neighbor wrote back: "Dear Sir—I am very sorry to hear that my servants have been trespassing on your premises. "P.S.—Excuse my mentioning your preserves."—London Tit-Bits.

English in the Philippines. The increased use of English in the schools of the Philippines has been very marked. The language has also replaced Spanish as a social language in many provinces.

Want Art Gallery. It is proposed to have a civic art gallery in Guelph containing the portraits of all the mayors of Guelph. The public building committee is considering the matter.

In 1918 the City of Belleville installed electric pumps for the city water supply, replacing the steam pumps formerly used. It is estimated that the saving this year in cost of pumping, as compared with 1916, will amount to nearly \$1,000. Conjectures should never be accepted when absolute certainty is not forthcoming. Good fellowship is even more than

War Criticisms Based on Hindsight

NOTWITHSTANDING the many naval engagements, the large number of ships that took part in these battles and the terrible havoc wrought to participants on both sides, the late war instead of definitely settling new naval types may be said to have merely unsettled old ones without destroying them and to have indicated new ones without thoroughly demonstrating their superiority. This was largely due to the fact that the British did not have a secure naval base in the North Sea at the beginning where the Grand Fleet could lie in safety, and where carefully planned expeditions could be initiated at once. The Germans may have been invulnerable in Heligoland, but it is doubtful, and this was the time to have found out. Similarly, both Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral von Tirpitz think that this was the time the British should have tried their luck, but the German navy was probably afraid of the moral effect of a defeat on the German people. The lesson of speedy attack that the Japanese taught at Port Arthur was lost by both sides.

The battle of the Dogger Bank taught little as it was inconclusive because the Germans retreated, says a correspondent in the New York Herald. The battle of the Pacific taught nothing, as the German fleet was a little newer and superior in strength. The action of the Falkland Islands taught nothing either. The Germans found the British in the bay and promptly fled. They were pursued by the British, and, as the latter had the greater speed, thicker armor and heavier guns, they were disposed of with apparently little effort. It is now the opinion of competent officers that the Germans should either have entered the bay or have awaited the British fleet outside. The German guns were of lesser calibre, but more rapid fire, and ample for penetrating their opponent's armor at short range, while the difference of ship speed would have been neutralized. The battle of Juland was the most instructive, though it also was inconclusive. There will always be a controversy as to whether Admiral Jellicoe should have deployed to the right or the left in the afternoon, or tried to intercept the Germans in the morning. It appeared that the Germans had the best system of gun sighting and of searching lights and a better armor-piercing projectile, but the most important lesson taught was the necessity of thicker deck armor.

Submarines appear to have been very little used in sea battles, though early in the war they were quite efficient against single fighting ships, but it was only a matter of time before the particular conditions under which they were dangerous began to be understood, and during the latter part of the war they were seldom successful. The destroyer screens about the battleships were always ample for their protection. But for attacking commerce, Admiral Sims, in his article in World Work, holds that Germany might have won the war before the end of 1917 had it been able to keep up the increasing rate of sinking of April, May and June of that year. In due time the submarine danger to shipping was met in a large degree by troop and freight ships in groups and escorted them through the danger zone by destroyers.

Airplanes were not used in sea battles except to a small degree, as scouts, but Admiral Jellicoe planned a much larger use for these machines had the war continued. The air plane movement is so fast that it is difficult to hit with anti-aircraft guns; on the other hand, owing to its speed, it is not accurate in its bomb dropping. Airplanes cannot move slowly, because, being heavier than air, they must keep up their momentum to keep from falling. Accuracy in bomb-dropping, even with speed, can be much improved with suitable methods of sighting and experience. Admiral Fiske of the United States navy has avoided the difficulty in his torpedo plane, by which a locomotive torpedo is dropped into the water from an airplane, near a ship, and has proved the most reliable attack from the air.

History shows that the fleets of fighting ships developed from the necessity of conveying merchant ships to protect them from the attack of pirates and freebooters. The attacker has now become the submarine and the defender the destroyer. The old fighting ships have developed into modern dreadnoughts and armored cruisers for sea battles and for blockading and bombarding coast cities. But coast defence guns and mines, assisted by submarines and aircraft, have rendered these blockades and bombardments impossible. In the sea battles of the future, the air fleets will likely take contact before the sea fleets, with the possibility that the winning air fleet will attack the enemy sea fleet, which in its turn will meet the menace from the air with a much greater number of anti-aircraft guns than have yet been mounted on submarines will largely be met as at present, by minute hull subdivision and anti-submarine guns and depth bombs and by the supporting destroyers.

Pivot Spotlights Against the Law. An increasing number of automobiles using pivot spotlights are seen every day, despite the fact that it is against the law. Many motorists who have their cars equipped with this accessory believe that so long as they do not use them as headlights they are not violating traffic regulations. Such is not the case, however, according to the Motor Vehicle Act, which states that no car shall be equipped with pivot, or movable, spotlights.

John I. Culliton, of Picton, was in Deseronto on Monday placing in position a fire alarm bell for the town. The bell weighs 1,000 pounds and to elevate it to its position, 81 feet from the ground, it was necessary to send for Mr. Culliton, who has a reputation for handling large problems successfully.

The young man who thinks there is "some class" to him is quite likely

WESTBROOK HAPPENINGS

Death of Mrs. R. Smith, an Old Resident of the Village. Westbrook, Nov. 25.—One of the most highly respected residents of this place, Mrs. R. Smith, died at her home on Nov. 13. Deceased had not been enjoying the best of health for some time, but her sudden death was a great shock to her many friends. She was a deeply attached member of the Methodist church, where she was always a willing worker. She leaves to her husband, Mr. Smith, her only child, a daughter, besides her husband, one daughter, a son, and one son-in-law. The funeral was held at her late residence Monday afternoon. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Kelly. The high esteem in which she was held was testified by the many beautiful floral offerings.

Farmers are getting along with their fall plowing, owing to the exceptionally fine weather. Mrs. P. M. Cross, in the general hospital, the high esteem in which she was held was testified by the many beautiful floral offerings.

The many friends of Miss Nellie Smith are pleased to learn that she is recovering from her recent illness. Mrs. Edith Babcock, who spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Cadott, left on Monday to join her husband, Mr. Babcock at Watertown, N.Y. Miss Edith Walker, eldest daughter of William Walker, of this place, became the bride of John Karl, of Kingston, on Nov. 17th.

Mrs. E. Fallon, of Kingston, spent last week with the Misses Sheehan and Mrs. Kenny. Miss Jennie Howe spent last week end renewing acquaintances here. Arob's Howie purchased five fine cows. F. J. Bates' garage was entered on Saturday night and most of the accessories of his automobile were carried off.

Suddenly Owns a Coal Mine. By a sudden turn of fortune's wheel George Morgan, working in a colliery in the Rhonda Valley, Wales, is now suddenly the proprietor of a steam coal seam having an estimated field of 20,000,000 tons. He is a man of 58 years, living in humble circumstances.

Mr. Morgan was born at Lane End, in the Forest of Dean, a mile out of Coleford. His family had occupied common land in the district for generations past. About forty years ago he and five others pegged out a claim to certain land. Morgan has outlived a rival claimant, and is the sole surviving owner.

The Government has at last acknowledged his claim, and forwarded him title deeds with the benefit of all mineral rights and turnout. The only stipulation as to royalties is that he pay four cents per ton on all coal worked. The land forms part of the Trenchard seam, which varies in thickness from three to seven feet.

Comestible Coal. "What kind of coal do you wish, mmm?" "Dear me, I am so inexperienced in these things. Are there various kinds?" "Oh, yes. We have egg coal, chestnut."

"I think I'll take egg coal. We have eggs often than we have chestnut."

Kind-Hearted Man. "By the way, George, what shall we get Mabel for a wedding present? She gave us that plush upholstered chair that's in the attic, you know." "I don't think we'd better send her anything, dear. Why not let bygones be bygones?"

KEMPTVILLE CITIZEN DEAD

Late John Sanders Actively Identified With Business Interests. Kemptville, Nov. 28.—John Sanders, a prominent and much respected resident of Kemptville, died at his home here.

He was born in Martintown, Glenarry County, in 1843, and came with his parents, when he was seven years of age to Kemptville where he resided until his death.

During his life-time he was actively identified with many of the business interests of Kemptville and Chesterville, resulting in his becoming one of the largest dealers in farm products in Eastern Ontario.

When the McKinley Bill became effective in the United States, it destroyed the principal foreign market for Canadian eggs and poultry. The Dominion Government, of that day, sent him to Great Britain to investigate the possibilities of a market there for those commodities, and from that business trip our present large exports of those goods to that country have resulted.

He was president of the Sanders, Soule & Casselman Company, Ltd. Since its incorporation about twenty-five years ago he served, for a time, on the Council Board and was a member of that body when the present town hall was built in Kemptville.

Morton Happenings. Morton, Nov. 27.—Miss Murial Wiltsie is spending a few days with friends at Athens. Miss Addie Mulvaugh has returned to her home at Athens after spending the past couple of weeks, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Booth. Mrs. S. Taber has gone to Brockville to spend the winter with her son, F. Taber.

J. Kearney had the misfortune to lose two fine pigs. Mr. H. Sly is on the sick list. Miss Estella Sly spent a couple of days last week with friends at Athens. Miss Hazel Wiltsie, Athens, spent the week-end at her home here. J. Coon, Brockville, is spending a few days in the village.

Without deserving it a good many men like to be styled "the man of the house." Let self-interest have full sway and justice would get side-tracked in the transaction.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meal and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

IS THE 'FLU A NEW DISEASE?

Reappearance of Epidemic Leads to Discussion on Subject

The reappearance of "flu" at many points brings up the old question as to whether it is a new disease or a new phase of some very common ailment. The general consensus of medical opinion is that it is a germ disease, the prevalent type which first attacks the membranes of the nose and throat and then spreads to some vital organ where it develops very quickly and does fearful work.

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