

WHERE CANADIAN CONTRACTORS WILL TURN AFRICAN WILDERNESS INTO INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY

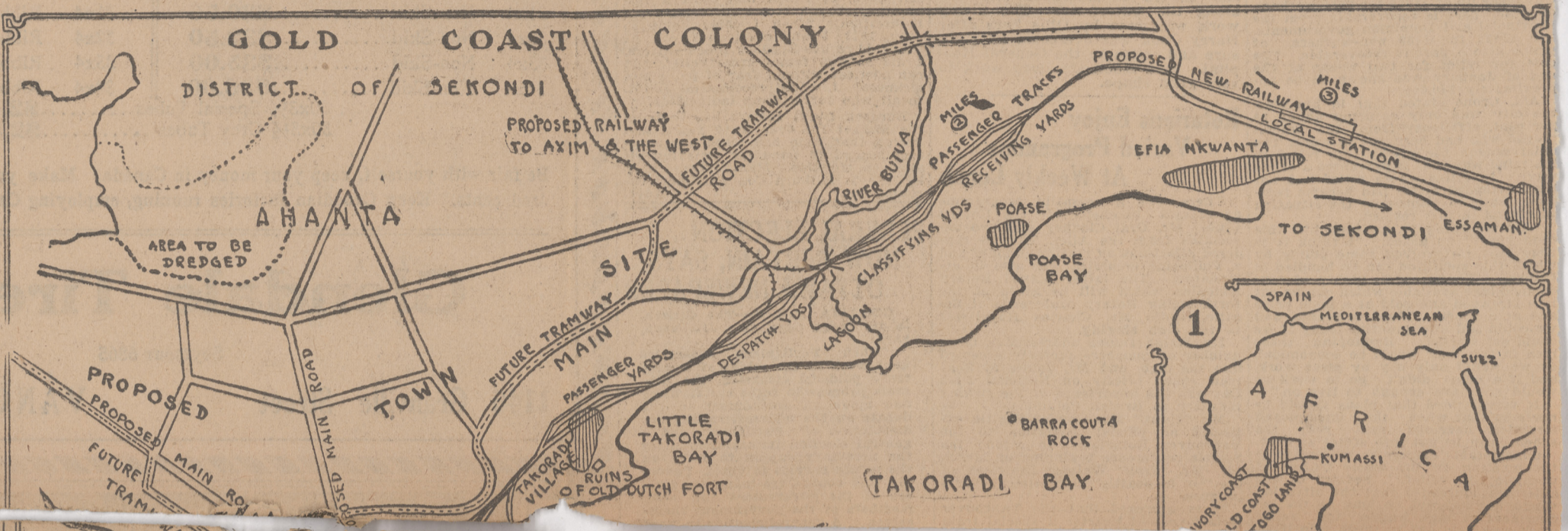


GREAT TASK ON GOLD COAST

Development in West Africa Has Important Imperial Bearing.

British Columbia Officers Named on Staff of General Stewart.

The firm of Stewart & McDonnell, of which Major-General J. W. Stewart, C. B., C. M. G., of Vancouver, is the head which has been appointed by the Imperial Government to be in charge of the spending of



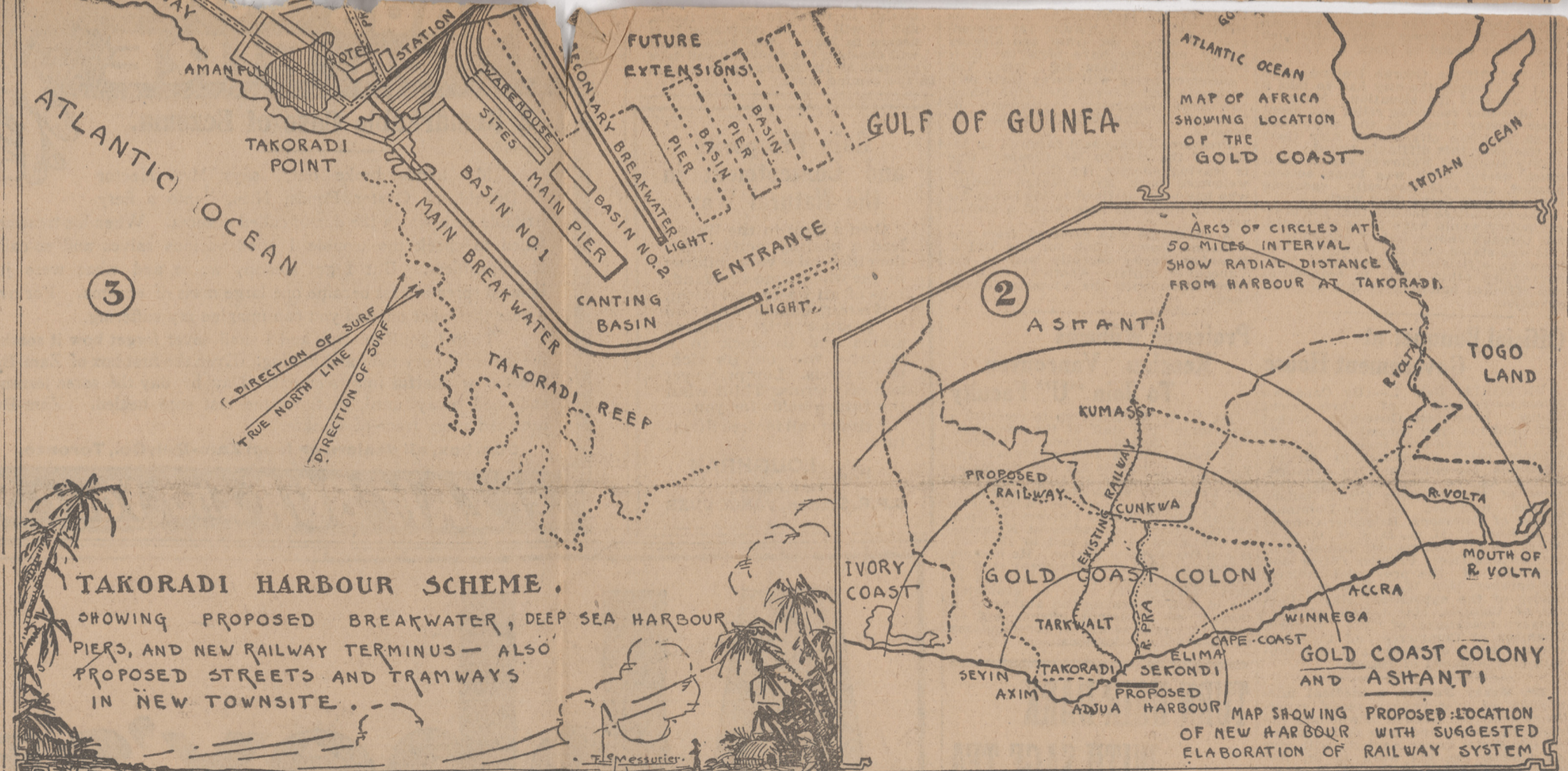
amous harbor works on Takoradi on the Gold Coast is now rapidly organizing for its great task. Large quantities of material will be shipped from Canada to be used in this work. A despatch from London says that negotiations have been carried on recently between the Canadian Government and the Gold Coast and Nigeria looking to a preferential trade arrangement similar to that concluded with the West Indies. It appears, however, that at present such an arrangement is prevented by the existence of an Anglo-French convention concluded in 1898. It has been stated by the colonial office that this convention could not be terminated under five years.

**STEAMERS TO GOLD COAST.**  
A preferential trade agreement with West Africa would be a great benefit to Canada. There is already a direct steamship service from Montreal to the Gold Coast. It is pointed out that Halifax is nearer the Gold Coast than to Brazil from which Canada now secures much tropical produce which Nigeria and the Gold Coast could supply.

The Gold Coast has enormous potential wealth in forests of mahogany, rice fields, rubber, sugar and coconut plantations as well as gold and silver mines. Kumassi, the chief city, lies about 150 miles from the coast and is a well-paved city of 30,000 inhabitants, with a climate which is stated to be ten degrees cooler than the average Montreal summer temperature.

**CHOOSING STAFF.**  
Already preliminary surveys of the harbor sites and the probable line of the railway have been made by Canadian engineers. This work occupied some forty engineers for a period of several months. It was after this survey had determined the feasibility of the projected route that the Imperial Government decided to proceed with the work. The labor for the building of the new and administration of the huge undertaking will be entirely in the hands of Canadian engineers. From among the experienced men who have served under him in his various large undertakings in Canada and France General Stewart is choosing the personnel to carry on the African work.

In charge of construction operations will be Col. J. B. L. MacDonald, who was in command of the 3rd Battalion Railway Troops in France. Major C. R. Crysdale will be in charge of engineering work. The mechanical side will be in charge of Capt. Dick Williams, who made a reputation by his work with the Canadian Corps Light Railway in France. Dr. R. H. Ker, who has been in charge of medical arrangements for Foley, Welch & Stewart for many years, will be the chief doctor of the enterprise. Dr. Ker served with the Canadian railway troops in France. It is understood that several of the younger officers who made reputations with the Canadians in France will also accompany the party. These include Major E. A. H. Taylor, O.B.E., M.C., son of A. Dunbar Taylor, K.C., of this city; Captain Thomas de Wolf, O.B.E., M.C., and Major C. A. Bailey, D.S.O., M.C. Several other war veterans have applications in for employment on the work.



Above—Landscape view of Takoradi Bay; view taken at low water from reef on foreshore showing, left, Takoradi Point; centre, bluffs on which are ruins of Takoradi fort and, right, native village of Takoradi. 1—Index map of Africa, showing relative position of Gold Coast colony. 2—Map of Gold Coast showing existing and proposed railway. 3—Detailed plan of proposed construction work on Takoradi Harbor.

Dr. McAlpine Asks City to Pay Costs In Damage Action

Costs in the case of Dr. J. A. L. McAlpine of 2531 Point Grey road against the city of Vancouver amounted to

\$2746.90. Doctor McAlpine sued the city for \$20,000 for having gone upon his property and cut down certain trees to combat the tent caterpillar pest. The court gave him a verdict of \$53 and costs. City Claims Agent Williams received the cost bill on Monday and is having it taxed by the district registrar today.

CLOSED!

"Every Sense will tell You"

### MUNICIPAL WOOD YARD PROPOSED

#### Suggestion Advanced to Meet Future Unemployed Conditions.

Establishment of a municipal wood yard as a means of dealing with unemployment in the future was the suggestion of Ald. Crone at the meeting of the industries committee of the council held on Monday afternoon. The committee supported the proposal. It was decided that no action could be taken immediately, but the city engineer and the purchasing agent were instructed to gather data, the former on a suitable site, and the latter on cost of supplies.

The question came before the committee as the result of City Relief Officer Ireland's statement of the cost of relief. For the week ending February 5, the cost to the city for the relief of single men was \$8068. This was made up of \$4636 for 2011 workers, of which part is recoverable from the Provincial and Dominion governments, and \$3432 for 1490 non-workers, of which also a part is recoverable. The cost for relief for two weeks at the end of January was shown to be approximately \$40,000.

Ald. Crone stated that in his view the city was only securing about 10 per cent efficiency from the unemployed who had been put to work. The chief reason for giving this relief to his mind was that it prevented a crime wave. In cities where relief had not been extended crime had become rampant, while in Vancouver the situation was good in this respect.

"Are we going to continue like this each year?" he asked. "I think it is time that we evolved some policy by which this condition can be handled in the future. There are plenty of condemned logs available which can be cut into firewood and sold at a good price and at a profit. Wood is scarce, and we could sell any quantity today if we could get started. Employing these men in this way would be economical, as we would only pay by piece work, and if a man didn't go to work he would not have enough to live on."

It was decided that plans should be made so that when the unemployed situation develops next year the scheme can be put into effect at once. Considerable discussion took place at the meeting on the whole matter of unemployed relief. Several of the aldermen contended that the situation would not improve so long as the inducement of high wages for relief work was held out to those who lived

### TUG MARVIS LIFTED FROM GREAT DEPTH

#### Was Submerged in 125 Feet at Second Narrows.

The crew of the Vancouver Salvage & Dredging Co. working on lifting the tugboat Marvis from 125 feet of water near the Second Narrows brought the vessel up on Monday afternoon until she was close to the surface, then towed her to the shore, where she was beached in 23 feet of water. She will probably be pumped out this afternoon and taken to the salvage company's dock on Coal Harbor.

The work of lifting the vessel was carried on under the direction of Superintendent Bert Frankforth, and the success of the operations has caused considerable comment along the waterfront. The diving work was done by Ollie Zess after Harry Cook was overcome by pressure and taken to the General Hospital. Zess stood the deep work in very good shape.

### Rotarians Enjoy Varied Programme At Weekly Lunch

There was a versatile programme at today's luncheon of the Rotary Club. Mr. Oral Cloakey and two associates from the Allen Theatre rendered selections on marimbaphones and a Philippine orchestra was also in attendance. The latter played Rotary melodies which will be given at the forthcoming Rotary conference at Seattle, while Mr. Charles Royal led in the club singing.

Mr. Ralph Duane addressed a large number of members recently accepted into the club, and Mr. James S. Eckman spoke briefly on National Fish Day and the importance of the fishing industry to British Columbia.

Mr. "Hank" Manning of Seattle extended an official invitation to the Vancouver Rotarians to attend the Seattle conference beginning on March 14. Mr. "Jack" Watson, chairman of the "On to Seattle" committee, reports progress.

It is proposed that the Vancouver Rotarians will charter a special train

### WAS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION

#### NO FEAR OF PAINS NOW

Indigestion is one of the first forms of stomach trouble, and many people suffer terribly after every meal they eat. The rising and souring of the food, pains in the stomach, heartburn, water brash, belching of wind, vomiting shortly after eating, etc., are some of the symptoms.

There is no need for any person to be troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia or any other stomach trouble if they would only take Burdock Blood Bitters, which contains a combination of nature's roots, herbs, barks and berries; a combination that cannot help but put the stomach right.

Mr. H. H. Collins, Norton, N.E., writes:—"I was with the overseas forces for four years and two months, and in October, 1916, I was unfortunate enough to be wounded and taken prisoner. I was a prisoner for 2½ years, and the food they gave us was not good, at times, and after a few months I found I was suffering from indigestion. When I came home in July, 1919, I was nearly a wreck. I was told to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did so and found great relief, and can now eat without fear of pains and sickness. I would recommend B.B.B. to all who suffer from indigestion."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over forty years, and during that time has made a reputation second to none for relieving all stomach troubles. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Adv't.

### FEDERAL ELECTION NOW CERTAIN, SAYS OTTAWA NEWSPAPER

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The Citizen, in its front page this afternoon, says:

"When Parliament assembles next week in the midst of a very tense political situation, the Liberals propose to force the fighting and move an amendment in the debate on the address, calling for dissolution of Parliament and a general election immediately after the necessary supply to carry on the public service is voted. Favoring this course are many supporters of the government and some members of the government themselves. A general election in most

circles is regarded as inevitable, and it will not be surprising if it occurs in May. The government will consider the situation and take counsel of its followers in caucus in the coming week."

### Gain Prosperity and Contentment in the Natural Way

Own a farm in the West—lead a healthy, active, outdoor life—raise your children in the wholesome surroundings of an up-to-date farm. Western Canada calls you to produce prize-winning grains and livestock in a business way on its rich, virgin lands. Low prices yet and easy terms. Think what the future holds for you.

Write or call for free literature.

B. J. LOUGHRAN  
Land Agent  
C.P.R. Station, VANCOUVER

to carry its members to Seattle on March 3. It will require 125 passengers to secure the train and already eighty members have signified their intention of making the trip. The Vancouver party will carry their own orchestra and a large glee club which has been rehearsing a number of "stunts" for the benefit of the conference.

President Leckie said farewell on behalf of the club to Mr. Cloakey, who is leaving shortly for Cleveland, and welcomed back Mr. George Hewitt, who has been confined to his house for several weeks on account of a broken arm.

A challenge was received from the Nanaimo Rotary Club for the Tod & Manning trophy recently won by the Vancouver Rotary Football Club in competition with the Victoria Rotary team.

### Professor Williams Reaches Vancouver To Join "U" Faculty

Dr. M. Y. Williams, up to recently a member of the staff of the geological survey of Canada, arrived in Vancouver from Ottawa this afternoon and will shortly assume his new duties as associate professor of paleontology at the University of British Columbia.

A Canadian by birth, Dr. Williams is a graduate of Queen's University. Upon completion of his studies at Kingston he continued at Yale and in 1912 obtained his doctor's degree. He became associated with the permanent staff of the geological survey in 1912 and in 1915 obtained the rank of geologist. He is well-known as the author of a number of important reports and of important reports and of contributions to scientific publications.

### TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

#### If Mixed With Sulphur It Darkens So Naturally No- body Can Tell.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's

out of the city. The unemployed from all over the province, the aldermen said, were bound to flock to Vancouver.

Relief Officer George Ireland said that he thought the city had to take a wide view of the situation. Many of the men now receiving relief had spent their money freely in the city when flush, and the city should help them to tide over this difficult period.

City Engineer Fellowes stated that much useful work was being accomplished, and that generally speaking the men were doing good work.

The committee decided that the present policy would have to be continued, not through a policy, but of necessity.

It was noted that the Dominion Government officials reported that Vancouver led other cities in economical and efficient handling of this difficult situation.

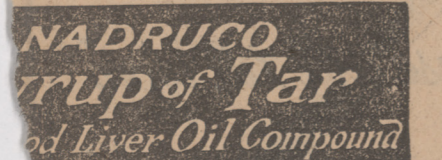
### Official Banquet at Government House

VICTORIA, Feb. 7.—(By Canadian Press.)—Tonight at Government House, Lieutenant-Governor Nichol will hold his first formal dinner. To this dinner have been invited the local bishops, privy councillors in British Columbia, the chief justices, senators, justices of the Court of Appeal, justices of the Supreme Court, puisne judges, members of the Dominion House of Commons, Brigadier-General J. M. Ross, C. M. G., D. S. O., G. O. C. M. D. No 11; Commander Holme, senior naval officer; Premier Oliver and members of the provincial cabinet; Mr. Speaker; Hon. W. J. Boyser, K. C., leader of the opposition; Mayor Porter of Victoria; Mayor Gale of Vancouver; presidents of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce and the Vancouver Board of Trade and the captain of the Guard of Honor.

Dr. Henry Fowler, a medical missionary of over twenty years' experience with the London Missionary Society in China, and who is in charge of the Model Leprosy Asylum, will give an address on his work in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening, February 9, at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

### Wretched Cough

your throat—racks your chest—  
es you miserable—will quickly  
for good, when you take



as the cough—soothes the  
t and bronchial tubes as it  
irritation.

# "Hercules" TIRES AND TUBES

## .. For Strength ..

These Tires and Tubes are made in Canada by an absolutely Canadian company. There is nothing but the very best of materials used throughout in the manufacture of these products, and that is why they are becoming so popular in British Columbia. Why not be in the swim and take advantage of these prices?

FULLY GUARANTEED

30x3½ Non-Skid .....	\$21.50	30x3½ Ribbed .....	\$20.50
32x3½ Non-Skid .....	\$23.50	32x3½ Ribbed .....	\$22.50
31x4 Non-Skid .....	\$30.50	31x4 Ribbed .....	\$29.00
32x4 Non-Skid .....	\$32.50	32x4 Ribbed .....	\$31.00
33x4 Non-Skid .....	\$35.00	33x4 Ribbed .....	\$34.00
34x4 Non-Skid .....	\$36.00	34x4 Ribbed .....	\$34.50
		30x3½ Special Tubes .....	\$2.40
		30x3½ Grey Tubes .....	\$2.85

Be fair with yourself, keep your money in Canada. Make your dollar worth one hundred cents. Keep Canadian factories running, employing Canadians.

## Glendale Tire Co.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.



### A Remarkable Case of Eczema.

"My hands broke out," says Mrs. Hector McDonald, of Oyster Ponds, N.S., "into a fiery irritable rash which the doctor called eczema. When his treatment failed to check the trouble I tried various salves and so-called blood-purifiers. But I got steadily worse and what were just isolated sores at first became one large mass of eczema. For over a year this went on, and you can imagine my suffering.

"Then I got Zam-Buk and I shall never forget how it soothed the dreadful fiery pain and itching. Even the first box of Zam-Buk effected wonderful improvement. Day by day the sores lessened and died away until, in time, the last sore healed. Zam-Buk banished every trace of disease."

50c. box, all dealers or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

### There's Nothing Like ZAM-BUK

for a skin that is rough, itchy, inflamed and troublesome. Zam-Buk's powerful antiseptic properties act beyond the surface skin—they purify the tissues of disease. For cracked hands, cold-sores, ulceration, scap eczema, poisoned wounds and piles, Zam-Buk is wonderfully effective. Also for the speedy perfect healing of cuts, burns, scalds, etc. Here's an opportunity to MAKE A FREE TEST Forward 1d. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, mention this newspaper and there's a SAMPLE BOX by return.

## Let ZAM-BUK End Your Skin Trouble

# Abbey's EFFERVESCENT SALT

## When you hear the clock strike One—and Two—and Three

# Third Party Tries and Kills Persons on Both Sides When Their Crimes Are Unpunished

1921

## THREE AMBUSHES IN DUBLIN; CHILD LOSES ITS LIFE IN ONE

BELFAST, Feb. 7.—Dublin despatches yesterday revealed that Saturday night that city experienced a sensation when loud explosions and continuous volleys, resembling the sounds of a battle on a small scale being audible, from the distant suburbs. It turned out that three ambushes had occurred, one of which resulted in the killing of a four-year-old child.

One ambush was in the neigh-

bourhood of Merrion Square, shortly before 8 o'clock. Explosions which shook some of the older houses to their foundations were followed by fusillades of rifle and revolved fire. The inhabitant sought refuge in their cellars, while persons in the street were stampeded by the firing. What had happened was that three bombs were flung at a lorry filled with soldiers. This precipitated an exchange of shots which lasted several minutes without effect except for the wounding of two civilians by bomb splinters.

## General Stewart Names Staff for Gold Coast

C. R. Crysdale to Be Chief of Engineering Corps — Dr. R. H. Ker Is Medical Director in Vast Undertaking.

J. B. L. McDonald Will Be Chief of Construction—Send Others Later.

General "Jack" Stewart, pioneer western railroad builder, who has been awarded a contract by the British government to develop the Gold Coast of Africa, the cost of which will run into many millions, this morning announced the personnel of his staff from British Columbia, who will leave for Western Africa the end of the month.

Col. J. B. L. MacDonald, who was with the Third Battalion Railway troops in France, and was engaged in construction work with General Stewart there, will be manager of construction operations.

A recent appointment is that of Major C. R. Crysdale to the post of chief of the engineering corps. Major Crysdale is at present in charge of the vocational training branch of the department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment. He took over the appointment after the resignation of Mr. W. A. Robertson, which took place early last year. Major Crysdale has seen considerable experience in construction work in France.

The responsible post of chief medical officer has been given to Dr. R. H. Ker, who has also been on the medical staff of the S.C.R. Dr. Ker was for some time during the war in charge of the transportation of troops from the Canadian side.

Capt. Dick Williams has been appointed chief mechanical engineer. He is a local man who saw service with General Stewart in France.

For the past two years a very efficient corps of engineers and construction men have been going over the ground and making surveys. Under their charge are working parties who will erect quarters and make camps before the new detachments arrive.

General Stewart stated that several construction foremen with their assistants, all recruited from this province, would go shortly to the scene of action. The main body of workers will not be sent out until things are in absolute readiness for their housing.

General Stewart explained to The World with the assistance and illustration of maps and charts, what would be the nature of the construction work which will extend over a period of years, necessitating the labor of thousands, both white and native.

### Build Model Town.

One of the greatest tasks will be the constructing of a breakwater around the harbor at Takoradi, which will require the dumping of millions of cubic feet of rock. This will be hauled from the interior, lying east of and behind the present village of Takoradi. It is proposed to build a model town behind the present site, laid out with streets, boulevards, electric lights, a sewerage and water system, all complete before the inhabitants move in.

The breakwater provides egress for ships to the harbor, and General Stewart expects that it will eventually develop into a great commercial port.

Contracts are being made for the construction of engineering plants, locomotives, etc., in Eastern Canada, for shipment to Africa. None of these are being made in British Columbia on account of the prohibitive cost of greater haul. Railway sleepers will be made of steel, as the white ants speedily destroy any wooden substance.

Contracts will be made in this province for large timbers, mostly British Columbia fir, which will be used in the construction of heavy structures, calling for considerable resisting powers.

On his chart, Gen. Stewart designated the situation where staff quarters will be erected, right on the border of the coast, where the sea winds will help combat the injurious effects of the climate, which is however, none too unhealthy for the tropics.

General Stewart himself will not be going out to the Gold Coast before the autumn.

## GOES TO GOLD COAST AS HEAD OF ENGINEERS



MAJOR C. R. CRYSDALE, M.C., who is resigning his post as head of the S.C.R. vocational training department here, to go to Africa with General Stewart's party.

## TO OPEN FIRE ON EGGS FROM CHINA

Member for Ontario South to Ask Whether Government Intends to Prohibit Importation Into Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—(Canadian Press).—Importations of Chinese eggs into Canada will come under fire during the early days of the session which opens next Monday. William Smith (Ontario South) is placing on the order paper an inquiry of the ministry as to whether or not it intends to prohibit the importation of Chinese eggs into the Dominion. The large importations at present being made were the subject of recent comment by the minister of agriculture, Hon. S. P. Tolmie, and many Canadian egg producers felt that their home market is being seriously affected by the importation of the cheaper Chinese product.

## HURRICANE IS BLOWING OFF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Capt. Jones Warns Mariners Westerly Gale Is Expected.

A hurricane is blowing off Vancouver Island, according to wireless reports received from the Triangle Island radio station at 8 o'clock this morning. The blow is coming from the northwest and a heavy sea is being kicked up. The wind is reported as strong off Estevan, with a rough sea. All other stations report usual weather conditions.

Captain Jones has received instructions to hoist the cones at Brockton Point, as a warning to mariners that a westerly gale is reported.

## OPPOSE FEDERATION

Australian Workers Fear This Might Result Antagonism of Country

This Is Declaration Made by London Newspaper—Victims Soon Found Dead After Sentence Passed.

"BOYS FULL OF GINGER," SAYS IRISH COMMANDER

"Hit Without Being Hit," Is Policy of Irish Republican Forces.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Sunday Telegram, owned by Horatio W. Bottomley, editor of John Bull, today asserts the existence of a third party in Ireland, concerning itself with executing justice, according to its own views, on any persons who commit alleged crimes and escape punishment.

The newspaper says the party is styled "The middle party," and that it meets frequently. Its headquarters are in North Wall, where there are conferences with military officers of high standing. The names of either Sinn Feiners or government forces charged with murder are produced and judged. If persons so named are found guilty, sentence is pronounced and the victims soon afterward are found dead.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—A high officer of the Irish Republican army has given to the Associated Press a statement on the army and its operations. This is the first au- (Continued on Page 2.)

## TO INVESTIGATE POLICE FORCE

Commissioner Consents to Make Public Inquiry Into South Vancouver Affairs Under the Late Chief.

Social Service Council Urges Enforcement of Near-Beer Bylaw.

SOUTH VANCOUVER, Feb. 7.—Commissioner Gillespie decided today to hold a public investigation into the affairs of the police force under the regime of the late chief. This decision was made at the instance of a delegation of Revs. J. R. Robertson, Wright, Richmond Craig, T. Keyworth and Manuel, and Mesdames Shoemaker, Killip and Ferguson, representing the Social Service Council, who thought the public ought to know the circumstances which caused a number of resignations. Chief Baker stated that he was in favor of it. He believed all those now connected with the department were innocent, and he wished everyone to know it. He desired the full confidence of the public.

The deputation also asked for the strict enforcement of a near-beer bylaw, and that Main Street, especially, be cleaned up of all places suspected to be selling hard beer. The commissioner reiterated his former promise to do all he could.

## FATE OF NORRIS IS IN BALANCE

Result of Lakeside By-Election Will Have Important Bearing on Manitoba Government—Fight Hotly Waged.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—The government of Manitoba will carry on until the expiration of the legislative term, or until it is defeated by a vote of the legislature, according to a statement of Premier Norris, printed in a local paper today.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—Voting takes place today in one of the most keenly contested battles in Manitoba's political history, the result of which may largely effect the fate of the Norris government.

It is the by-election in Lakeside constituency, in which Hon. Col. C. D. McPherson, newly appointed minister of public works in the Norris cabinet, is seeking re-endorsement by his constituents by reason of his appointment. E. H. Muir, Farmer candidate, is opposing him with the special permission of the Independent Farmer body in the legislature, but without the official endor-

**All Opportunity Sale of Suits,  
Coats and Suits Scheduled for  
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Designed to the latest fashion touches, irresistible are these offerings at half price—even less than half.

**Donegal Tweed  
Skirts**

Handsomely developed, in smart and serviceable styles—are light and dark shades—with waists 24 to 34. Unusually good values at \$10 to \$12. Opportunity sale price on Tuesday at

**\$6.50**

**Navy Blue  
Serge Suits**

There is a touch of spring style—a smart effect—of braid and button trimming—which make these suits doubly welcome at less than half price. Sizes 16 to 42. Tuesday at—

**\$39.50 \$45.00  
\$49.50**

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FROM MAKER  
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**Sweet Peas**

THE POPULAR FAVORITE

**Brown's Exhibition Collection**

Containing 12 named Spencer varieties in separate packets—30 seeds to a package.  
MAILED FREE for ..... **\$1.00**

THESE ARE THE VARIETIES

Constance Hinton, pure white	Royal Purple, deep purple.
New Margret Madison, lavender.	Jean Ireland, cream picoté edge.
Hercules, deep pink.	Edward Cowdy, orange scarlet.
Maud Holmes, crimson.	Lady Evelyn Eyre, soft lilac.
King Mauve, rosy mauve.	Lavender Geo. Herbert, pure lavender.
King Manoel, deep maroon.	
Illuminator, cerise.	

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Two Stores:  
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**GOVERNMENT FAR FROM  
READY WITH MODERATION**

(Continued from Page 1.)

Any person, who avers that the government is ready with its "moderation" bill, is badly informed. Not only has no bill yet been proposed, but there is nothing approaching an agreement as to what should go into it. The supporters of the administration who have been consulted, have not been found particularly helpful. As soon as they get down to the practical aspects of the matter, their views are found to be quite irreconcilable. The attorney-general is believed to have tried his hand at making tentative drafts of a few clauses, but even these have had to be subjected to repeated alterations of both form and substance.

One of the great difficulties which the government is facing lies in something of which little has been said in public. How are the "boys" to be

placated? Who is to have the bestowal of the numerous offices necessarily to be created under the act, and who will fix the salaries? Will the civil service law be applied and all applicants be, therefore, compelled to pass an examination? Or will this requirement be waived and the jobs be treated, in good old-fashioned style, as regular party patronage?

**Object to Commission**

The idea of trying to take the question out of politics by appointing an independent commission is regarded with less favor among the faithful, the more it is discussed. Such a commission might quite conceivably name a proportion of Conservatives as liquor dispensers, or might rent premises from Conservatives in municipalities where there are Liberals with premises vacant. Which is absurd!

On the other hand, there is understood to be strong inside opposition to the proposal that the government shall confine itself to doing a wholesale liquor business, while leaving the retail end to the municipalities and letting each municipality decide for itself how many, if any, dispensaries shall be located within its borders. This would be virtually a return to the discarded system of local option. It would have the advantage of allowing the municipalities to collect their share of the revenue for themselves, and to do with it as they pleased, but it would be a decisive bar to the carrying out of any pledge that may have been made to interests connected with the "trade."

**Ticklish Situation**

So ticklish is the situation that it is believed the party caucus will not be asked to bind itself to anything definite. The government, in laying its suggestions before the caucus, will say, in substance, "these are our principles, but if you don't like them they can be changed." Not otherwise can they, apparently, hope to preserve even a semblance of harmony. Their following is not so numerous that they can afford to let any of them get away. Strong prohibitionists like Mr. Whiteside, of New Westminster, and Mr. Ramsay, of Vancouver, will not give their approval to anything savouring of looseness.

**Very Hazy Notion**

The actual situation is that nobody—not even the attorney-general—has anything more than a very hazy notion of what is going to be done. The best guess, at present, is that a half-digested measure will be tossed into the legislative arena, and the members will be left to tinker it up as best they can. The government will accept whatever emerges, and will disclaim responsibility. "Thou canst not say I did it," will be their attitude.

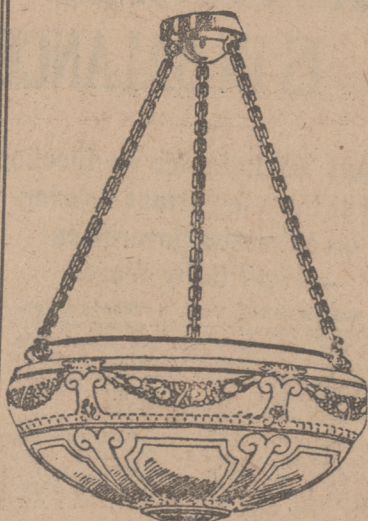
**LECTURE IN SIXTH AVE. CHURCH**

J. William Ogden, F.R.G.S., will lecture in the Sixth Avenue Methodist church this evening on the subject "Pompeii—The Romance of a Buried City."

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**Political Prophets Are Hope-  
lessly at a Loss to Guess  
the Outcome.**

PETERBORO, Feb. 7.—Peterboro was awake bright and early this morning and on her way to the polls with the object of electing one of the five candidates in the West Peterboro by-election to a seat in the federal house. Every vehicle for miles around has been brought into the city and the streets are flooded with traffic of all descriptions, ranging from heavy trucks to touring cars and one-horse outfits. The campaign organization extends all over the riding and a record vote is in prospect.

The roads are in excellent condition. The polls opened at six o'clock this morning and will close at six this evening. The first votes were polled shortly after six o'clock and an effort will be made to clean up the bulk of the votes before one o'clock. The afternoon will be devoted to bringing in the stragglers.

**Anybody's Race.**

There is considerable speculation as to the possible outcome of the election. All signs seem to have failed the old-time political prophets, and on the eve of the opening of the polls, it appears to the casual observer as almost anybody's race. However, the old line party managers profess to think that the election will be contested chiefly between Roland Denne, the government candidate, and G. N. Gordon, the Liberal nominee.

The sporting fraternity is treating the election as if it were a horse race, betting for place and show, and odds on the field against any candidate. While the opinion seems to prevail that the election will be largely a trial of strength between the government candidate and the Liberal, it is conceded tonight that J. B. Burnham's chances have improved of late. Mr. Burnham, whose resignation of the seat in the House of Commons brought about the by-election, has done little or no campaigning, but has left his case in the hands of the electors.

J. C. Campbell, the U. F. O. candidate, has done some effective work in the campaign and his organization is regarded as a good one. West Peterboro, however, has a much larger urban vote than rural, and this is regarded as a natural handicap to the Farmer candidate.

The Labor candidate, Thomas McMurray, has not as effective an organization, it is said, as Thomas Tooms had when Mr. Tooms was elected Labor representative for West Peterboro.

**THINKS COMPANY  
MUST FOOT BILL**

**Attorney-General Farris Says  
Railway Board Cannot Inter-  
fere With Rule of Road  
Legislation.**

(World's Special Service.)

VICTORIA, Feb. 7.—Has the provincial legislature the absolute power to fix the rule of the road in British Columbia? Or could the Dominion Railway Board, under some circumstances, interfere in the matter?

These questions are bound to become of considerable importance in the near future because of the announced intention of the B. C. Electric Company to apply at Ottawa to have its various interests consolidated and the whole declared a work for the general advantage of Canada. The effect of such a declaration would be to place the affairs of the B. C. Electric under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Board.

In December next the rule of the road in this province is to be changed so as to require all traffic to turn to the right. In order for the street cars to obey this regulation, the B. C. Electric will have to make alterations involving large expense. The company has estimated the cost at a million or more, and although this estimate is regarded here as too high, the necessary expenditure will undoubtedly be large. Will the Dominion Railway Board or the provincial legislature be the authority entitled to apportion this expenditure? The presumable intention of the company is to escape paying any part of this cost, if possible, and to appeal to the railway board to support them in this position.

"My opinion," said Attorney-General Farris today, "is that it is purely a question of whether the province has power to make its own traffic regulations, and I think we have. If it is made the law of British Columbia that everybody shall turn to the right, I think everybody will have to do it, the street railway company included. I do not see how the railway board could admit that we have such power and at the same time undertake to order us to pay compensation to anybody against our will. In my view, therefore, our position on this point will not be affected by the B. C. Electric being declared a work for the general advantage of Canada."

On the general question of the encroachment upon provincial rights, the attorney-general declined to commit himself, for the present. It is quite possible, however, that the matter may be brought before the legislature during the session and a resolution of protest adopted.

**MRS. LEAVENS SUCCEUMBS  
TO GOITRE OPERATION**

**Popular Young Matron Passes  
Away in General Hospital.**

Many friends will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Ella Leavens, wife of Mr. W. B. Leavens, an official of the Canadian Robert Dollar Company. She had been suffering from goitre for some time and was taken to the General Hospital for treatment last week. She failed to rally from an operation and passed away on Sunday morning.

The late Mrs. Leavens, who was born in the County of Ontario, a little over 30 years ago, had been a resident of this city for the past ten years. She was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. She possessed a charming per-

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## NO AUTHORITY OVER SHELL COMMITTEE

**Dominion Government Does Not Control Body Appointed in Canada by Imperial Authorities.**

Mr. D. H. Thomas, the British munitions expert, has gone to New York, where he will meet Sir Frederick Donaldson and Mr. J. Hitchens, the British ordnance experts, who are coming to Canada in connection with the proposed manufacture of big guns and of larger shells in Canada and also in connection with the reorganization of the work of the shell committee.

It is learned here in authoritative circles that the Canadian Government has no control whatever over the shell committee which was appointed by the Imperial Government to arrange for the manufacture of shells in Canada.

This was done at the suggestion of Sir Sam Hughes on his first trip to England, and he was asked to recommend the men to go on the committee. Any reorganization of the committee or its work, therefore, is a matter entirely for the Imperial Government to deal with or for the representatives whom they send to Canada.

## SERBIANS WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM ALBANIA TO CHECK GERMANS

**By Canadian Press.**

Sofia, Oct. 12.—Serbian troops that had been occupying the Albanian towns of Shiak and Krya have been withdrawn and are being rushed to the northward.

Seven divisions of the Serbian army which had been concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier also have been moved to the north to meet the German offensive.

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# PRODUCING SHELLS AT MODERATE RATES

## Col. Carnegie, Member Imperial Munitions Board, Says Canadian Efforts Highly Appreciated.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Colonel David Carnegie, a member of the Imperial munitions board, and chief ordnance adviser to that body, arrived in Ottawa today from England, where he had been on an important mission in connection with the work of the Imperial munitions board. Colonel Carnegie, who returned full of optimism, defends the Canadian makers of shells, and says that they are giving satisfaction both in regard to quality and price. "I had interviews," he said, "with both Earl Kitchener and the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, and they spoke with praise and appreciation of the work done by the Canadian manufacturers through the efforts of the shell committee and the munitions board. It has been a great surprise to all in the Old Country to observe the skill and ingenuity of the Canadian manufacturers

and to note particularly the harmony with which they have done their work. They were amazed at the growth of output in such a short period, and the excellent quality of the work produced." He added: "Earl Kitchener particularly wished me to convey to General Sir Sam Hughes his high appreciation of the work he has done in connection with the shell operations, and in raising an army of fighting men, whose work at the front he gave the highest praise."

### Interests Well Cared For.

Colonel Carnegie also said that he felt greatly impressed with the attention and kindness shown him by Earl Kitchener, Lloyd George and everyone in both services. He also spoke highly of the manner in which Canadian interests have been looked after in England by Sir George Perley, Sir Max Aitkens and others.

As an example of the thoughtfulness of Lloyd George, a special room in the ministry of munitions was given to Colonel Carnegie while in England, and all the machinery of operation of that body was placed at his disposal.

Asked concerning the views of the British authorities concerning the manufacture and prices of shells in

Canada, Colonel Carnegie stated that there is great surprise in Britain that there should be any question regarding the prices paid for munitions in Canada. Those best able to judge are astonished at the volume of the product of the Canadian manufacturers and the moderate prices when everything is considered. Many of the shells, he said, are being produced at lower prices than in the United Kingdom or the United States.

### Wonder Over Criticism.

"The wonder in many minds in England," said Colonel Carnegie, "is why there is any criticism in Canada concerning these shells, when the people who are paying for them are so thoroughly well satisfied with what has been done and with the product and the price."

Colonel Carnegie announced that an order is forthcoming for howitzer carriages. It is probable that the Canadian Pacific railway will do much of this work in the Angus shops.

### Ten Lives Lost in Storm.

London, Feb. 26.—Ten lives were lost and extensive damage was done

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# DEBATE ON BILINGUAL QUESTION RESUMED

(Continued from Page Ten.)

of the people as expressed in the ballot. The investigation should prove of service to the legislative committee which will consider amendments to the election act in the recess."

### Roblin Road Scandal.

J. W. Breakey then moved the adoption of the report of the committee on public accounts, relating to the Roblin road scandal. It has already been published, together with F. Y. Newton's statement in regard to it.

Mr. Newton, speaking on the motion to adopt the report, said that he expected his statement would have been incorporated. As it was not, he

he would work to find the guilty party and would assist the commission to the extent of his power.

Mr. Breakey—"This was the unanimous report of the committee."

Mr. Norris (after listening to the exhaustive report)—"I think it would be out of order for a motion to be put requiring the hon. gentleman's statement to be included in the committee's report. If he lays it on the table, the same purpose will be served. He cannot properly ask to have the report referred back and at the same time dictate what the committee shall add to it. In fact, I cannot see how the house would allow the report to be referred back.

"I accept the hon. gentleman's statement as to his willingness to help in getting to the bottom of this matter. We shall be glad to have his co-operation. It seems, from the report, that irregularities in connection with road work were committed all over the province. There has apparently been an organized attempt to spend public money for political purposes. As to appointing a commission of investigation, that question will require consideration. I would ask the hon. gentleman to withdraw his amendment and lay his statement on the table."

Mr. Newton—"After hearing the prime minister's statement, I have no hesitation in withdrawing my amendment. I concur in the report, except in that passage relating to myself."

### Transfer of Public Domain

Col. Geo. Clingan (Virden) moved the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this house, the government of Manitoba should continue to urge upon the government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the province of the public domain within its limits without further delay."

Col. Clingan said that he hoped the members would endorse the resolution unanimously. He reviewed the history of the agitation to obtain such a transfer, and drew attention to the resolution passed at the last session of the legislature. Since that time no correspondence had passed between this province and Ottawa. It was a lax method, he thought, of following up an important matter. There was a great deal of land to the north in the new territory, and it might prove valuable. It was wisdom, he thought, to bring the matter forward again.

Albert Prefontaine, leader of the opposition, seconded the resolution. He hoped it would have better results than previous resolutions of a similar nature which he had supported in that house.

Premier Norris, speaking on the resolution, admitted that great movements of that kind required time. It was necessary, however, for the legislature to keep itself on record

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# NEW BODY IS NOW FORMED FOR MUNITIONS

J. W. Flavelle, Col. Carnegie, Gen.  
Bertram, C. B. Gordon, J. A.  
Vaillancourt, E. R. Wood,  
G. H. Dawson

## OLD COMMITTEE RESIGNS

New Commission Named to In-  
quire Into Raw Material  
Supply—Mr. Hichens Ex-  
plains Necessity for  
Reorganization

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, November 29.—The resignation of the Shell Committee and the constitution of a new body to be known as the Imperial Munitions Board were announced tonight. The new board will consist of Sir Sam Hughes, honorary president; J. W. Flavelle, chairman, with executive and administrative powers; General Alex. Bertram, deputy chairman; Col. David Carnegie, G. H. Dawson, of Victoria, B.C., C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, J. A. Vaillancourt, president of the Bank of Hochelaga, Montreal, and E. R. Wood, of Toronto.

The only members of the Shell Committee, who have places on the Imperial Munitions Board, are the deputy chairman, General Bertram, and Col. Carnegie.

Coincident with these changes is the establishment of a commission for the purpose of inquiring into "the supply and sufficiency of raw materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and the best methods of conserving the same." Col. Thomas Cantley, of New Glasgow, former member of the Shell Committee, is chairman of this commission. Mr. George W. Watts, of Toronto, and Mr. E. Carnegie, of Welland, also members of the former Shell Committee, are on this commission, together with Mr. Robert Hobson, of Hamilton; Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, and George C. Mackenzie, of the Mines Department, Ottawa.

The importance of establishing such a commission was brought to the attention of the Government, it is stated, by Mr. Lionel Hichens, who succeeded Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative here of the British Minister of Munitions.

In a letter to the Prime Minister from Mr. Hichens the work of the Shell Committee is dealt with and its expansion involving a reorganization and division of work are emphasized. The history of the Shell Committee is reviewed and the administrative independence of the committee insofar as the Government of Canada is concerned is made clear.

Mr. Hichens' letter was made public tonight, together with a memorandum in which the statement is made that the subject of reorganizing the Shell Committee was under consideration before the Prime Minister and the Minister of Militia left for England at the end of June. Mr. Hichens, it is added, is invested with full authority from the British Government to deal with all such matters in consultation with the Government of Canada.

Mr. Hichens' letter is dated today. The changes above mentioned are described by him as the logical consequence of the altered conditions attending shell manufacture, which have been approved and will come into force as from November 30 (tomorrow), under the authority of the Minister of Munitions and with the approval of the Canadian Government. Mr. Hichens states that since coming to Canada he and his colleague, Mr. R. H. Brand, have at the request of Sir Robert Borden and General Sir Sam Hughes concentrated their attention upon the problem of adaptation to changed conditions. The necessity of a reorganization was generally recognized by all those most intimately connected with the Shell Committee, "and General Bertram was among the first to call our attention to the fact and to suggest that the new problems of administration on a greatly increased scale required for their proper direction an expanded organization."

Mr. Hichens states that the Shell Committee has met with remarkable success in dealing with a difficult task and the Canadian manufacturers have adapted themselves to a new industry with a readiness which he thinks remarkable, "and, although, as in England, they have often been unable to live up to their original promises, yet they have nothing to fear from a comparison with the early efforts of firms of the highest standing in England."

## KEEN COMPETITION NOW.

Mr. Hichens' letter proceeds: "Speaking generally, I think it may be said that the earlier difficulties have now been overcome, and the work of the administering body in Canada has entered upon a new phase. In the first place, it has been realized that shells can be successfully and profitably manufactured in Canada, and instead of holding back there is now a keen competition on the part of manufacturers to secure contracts.

"Secondly, the volume of orders placed in Canada has grown at a very rapid rate, and the output both of shell cases and component parts has increased so largely as to require a more hugely organized department to ensure efficient co-ordination and

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

# NEW BODY IS NOW FORMED FOR MUNITIONS

(Continued from Page One)

prompt deliveries. Thus, from a small beginning the activities of the shell committee have grown with startling rapidity and now embrace the administration of funds more than twice as large as the annual revenues of the Dominion Government. It is obvious, therefore, that the original organization needs amendment to conform to the actualities of today.

## CRITICISM UNFAIR.

"I should like to take this opportunity to point out, after careful enquiry into the facts, that the Shell Committee has been subjected to much unfair criticism. It was, as I have said, appointed to deal with orders of modest proportions, and from the nature of the case was intended to be educative rather than administrative. It was natural, therefore, that it should contain an infusion of steel manufacturers, whose advice and experience were necessary to the proper development of the new industry. The measure of their success can be gauged by the remarkable results achieved. The facts speak for themselves. There are now some 320 firms in Canada manufacturing shells or their component parts, and in the short space of fourteen months the shell committee, with the active encouragement and support of General Sir Sam Hughes, have developed the largest industry in the whole of the Dominion. They have been the means, also, of bringing into being certain important industries subsidiary to shell-making, which will have a permanent effect in developing the resources of the country. For example, copper has hitherto been produced in the form of 'matte' and sent to the United States for refining. Arrangements have now been made for the refining to be undertaken in Canada and the new plant will shortly be in operation, which will give an impetus to the copper-mining industry of the country. Similarly, Canadian zinc ores which contain about equal quantities of lead and zinc have hitherto been shipped from Canada in the raw state. Owing to the demand created by the war orders and the encouragement of the Shell Committee the electric refining of zinc is now being developed in Canada on a commercial scale and this, together with the derivative in-



Gazettes  
Nov 30<sup>a</sup> continued

dustries connected therewith will, there is good reason to believe, now be established on a permanent basis in Canada. Brass will also shortly be made in the country on a considerable scale.

#### MAKING EXPLOSIVES.

"A great impetus likewise has been given to the manufacture of explosives; nitrocellulose powder, trinitrotoluol and sabulite are now being produced on a large scale and at moderate prices. Canadian competition has resulted in keeping down the price of these commodities and has enabled the Shell Committee to effect large economies. Important fields of industry have thus been opened up in Canada as a result of the activities of the Shell Committee. It would be outside the scope of this letter to suggest that the time has come when attention should be paid to the question how these new industries and those derivative from them, which owe their origin to the great demand for munitions of war, can best be developed and encouraged so as to form a permanent part of the industrial fabric of Canada, but no doubt your Government is fully alive to the situation.

#### 100,000 MECHANICS ENGAGED.

"As a result of the war industries set in motion under the auspices of General Sir Sam Hughes and the Shell Committee, an army of some 100,000 skilled mechanics and workers has been maintained and trained up in Canada. They are a permanent asset to the country and the skill which they have acquired will be of lasting benefit after the war in building up the commercial prosperity of Canada.

"These far-reaching and important results have not been achieved without the most exacting and strenuous labor, which has fallen more particularly upon General Bertram and Col. Carnegie, and which a single-minded enthusiasm for the cause has enabled them to sustain. Perhaps I may be allowed to add, also, that these striking results owe their inception and a large measure of their development to the practical zeal and the active encouragement of General Sir Sam Hughes. To conceive a big idea is hard, but to give effect to it in action demands qualities of a rarer kind.

"I wish, therefore, to place on record that the Shell Committee have for the past fourteen months been carrying on a work of the most exacting and strenuous nature, and that they have fulfilled their task well. The changes, therefore, which are now being made are the logical development of their work, the necessary superstructure upon the foundations laid by them. As explained to me by yourself and Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, it is the wish of your Government that, since in actual practice all munitions orders for the Imperial Government are placed by the British Ministry of Munitions with the Shell Committee, there should be a direct relation between the purchasing agency and that department which, since the establishment of the Shell Committee, has been constituted to deal with munition supplies, and

that this logical business connection should be given effect to, now that the extended scope of the functions of the committee make a re-organization imperative. In order to carry out your wishes and to make it clear that the purchasing agency is administratively independent of the Canadian Government, the members of the existing Shell Committee have tendered their resignations to the Minister of Militia, by whom they were appointed, and a new board entitled the 'Imperial Munitions Board' has been constituted by the British Minister of Munitions as from November 30th, 1915, to deal with such purchases of munition supplies as may from time to time be entrusted to it by the said minister. All the rights and powers, heretofore vested in the Shell Committee, together with all the monies at the committee's credit, have been transferred and vested in the 'Imperial Munitions Board' and the Shell Committee has been retired from all liabilities, which will be assumed by the new board, acting on the behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

"The 'Imperial Munitions Board' has, therefore, been appointed by and is responsible to the British Minister of Munitions. At the same time, however, it is clearly of vital importance that the support and co-operation of the Canadian Government should be maintained and that there should be some 'Nexus' between the Imperial Government, the Canadian Government and the purchasing agency. The Minister of Militia will in any case, I know, use all his influence to support the development of munitions' supplies in Canada. But it is very valuable that there should be a recognized continuity in the work and that it should be clearly seen that the new board will receive from him the same encouragement and support that has contributed so materially to the success of the Shell Committee. At the request, therefore, of the Minister of Munitions, General Sir Sam Hughes has accepted the position of honorary president of the Imperial Munitions' Board."

#### THE NEW PERSONNEL.

In announcing the personnel of the new commission, Mr. Hichens said: "Mr. J. W. Flavell has with great public spirit undertaken to make the work of the board his primary consideration, and he has made the necessary arrangements to this end. I am glad also to be able to tell you that Mr. C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, has kindly promised to devote a great part of his time to the work, and I am confident that his wide business experience and reputation will contribute largely to the success of the undertaking.

"I take this opportunity of giving public recognition on behalf of the Minister of Munitions to the valuable services rendered by the members of the Shell Committee in developing the resources of Canada for the production of munitions of war. They have been willing to lend their services during the period of development when their experience, which has been freely given, has been of the greatest assistance in overcoming the initial difficulties. But these have now been surmounted and the justification no longer exists for a board of experts. At the same time it would be a great loss if the wide experience they have acquired were not made available to the new 'Imperial Munitions' Board' and I attach great value to the assurance they have generously given that they will be willing to afford every assistance in their power to the new board."

SHOOTING IN BERLIN

An Independent  
Clean Newspaper  
For The Home

*Evening*  
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**EDITORIAL.**

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**THE IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD**

The Imperial Munitions Board has been appointed to succeed the Dominion Shell Committee. The most satisfactory thing regarding the change is the fact that, unlike the late shell committee which was a creature of one department of the Dominion government, the new board is appointed entirely on the responsibility of the British representatives in Canada, Mr. Lionel Hitchens and Mr. R. H. Brand.

Regarding the personnel of the new board, the name of the chairman, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, is well enough known in the Canadian business world. It would seem to promise the highest standards of Canadian business efficiency being applied, in future, to the administration of the British munitions interests in Canada. Similarly the inclusion of other strong business men on the Board, such as Mr. C. B. Gordon of Montreal and Mr. E. R. Wood of Toronto, should add weight to it. The Imperial Munitions Board will, in fact, be what has been so much advocated in Britain lately—a business administration; and it will be one up to the made-in-Canada standard.

So far as Canadian private manufacturing interests are concerned, they should be well satisfied with the personnel of the new Munitions Board. They should now be assured of business-like treatment; and if shell contractors in future lend themselves to methods of bidding for work, other than the straight business path, they will have themselves to blame.

The Board apparently is the outcome of a careful study of Canadian conditions and limitations by Mr. Lionel Hitchens, assisted by Mr. R. H. Brand. With the interests of the British munitions department, and the interests of the British cause, constantly before them, they are not the men to lend themselves to political interference or to influence for the benefit of any particular Canadian group. They have enlisted in the Imperial service the men they considered the best available for the Munitions Board. Canada will look to the Board, having turned over the page disfigured by the late Dominion Shell Committee, to add laurels instead of stains of incompetence, to the reputation of this country, as a Dominion eager and anxious to give patriotic service to the Empire; and the voluntary service such men of affairs are prepared to give should be appreciated and aided by public confidence and commendation. The pity is that such a board of capable business men, unconnected with the shell making industry in Canada, was not appointed many months ago.

**MR. HICHENS' COMMENT**

The diplomatic and altogether nicely phrased announcement of Mr. Lionel Hitchens, issued Tuesday, that the Dominion Shell Committee had been quietly and decently interred is thoroughly illustrative of the excellent type of British representative with whom we have had experience since the arrival in Canada of Mr. Hitchens' immediate predecessor.

With the laudatory inscription which Mr. Hitchens engraves upon the tombstone of the defunct committee no fault can decently be found. Indeed, it would be well if we all could be as magnanimous, as gracious and forgiving as Lloyd George's representative would evidently have us be.

Turning to an altogether different aspect of the matter and one non-political and non-partisan, and, therefore, instructive and helpful, the following paragraph in Mr. Hitchens' letter is calculated to cause thought:

It would be outside the scope of this letter to suggest that the time has come when attention should be paid to the question how these new industries and those derivative from them, which owe their origin to the great demand for munitions of war, can best be developed and encouraged so as to form a permanent part of the industrial fabric of Canada, but no doubt your government is fully alive to the situation. As a result of the war industries set in motion under the auspices of General Sir Sam Hughes and the Shell Committee, an army of some 100,000 skilled mechanics and workers has been maintained and trained up in Canada. They are a permanent asset to the country and the skill which they have acquired will be of lasting benefit after the war in building up the commercial prosperity of Canada.

Very far from being "outside the scope" of his letter, most Canadians, or, at least, many thoughtful ones, will appreciate the action of Mr. Hitchens in calling attention to this development of a new and important industry in Canada. Viewed altogether from a material aspect the fact that some 100,000 men are now engaged in an industry which must either become a stable one or collapse, with disastrous results to the Dominion, constitutes both a problem and an instructive lesson. With the solution of the difficulty—if it be a difficulty—of keeping these men employed, the public, as such, have nothing to do. But with the example afforded we are all, as Canadians, much concerned.

The Citizen has maintained in the past that Canadians as a people have within them the germ of national greatness but that, due to our own blindness and unpreparedness, we have been held in the background. The splendid and comprehensive report of Dr. James W. Robertson, and his associates, on industrial training and technical education has never received the consideration it deserves at the hands of the government. Previous to the outbreak of war sufficient time had elapsed since the presentation of this report to warrant action on its suggestions, but nothing whatever has been done. Now comes a concrete instance of the adaptability of Canadians to new conditions in the industrial world and the question arises as to whether we shall be able to maintain this industry.

**THE**

*Citizen*  
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business, but such a thing is a piece of luck. What we require, and require badly, is scientific training.

The answer is that industry creates industry and that, if we had the technical training necessary, such a thing as Mr. Hitchens notes in his letter would not be a phenomenon nor would there be any question of its continuity as long as the demand lasts.

Until we have a system of technical training we will be industrial gropers in the dark. Sometimes we may grasp and retain some state helped or peculiarly founded industrial occupation, such as the shell making

# CANADA HAS RAISED 190,000 MEN SINCE WAR WAS DECLARED

One Hundred and Fifteen  
Thousand Troops Have Been  
Sent Overseas

65,000 ARE IN TRAINING

Other 10,000 on Home Service

—Composition of Canada's

Third Division for

the Front

*Gazette  
Dec 3rd/15*

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, December 2.—The total number of troops so far sent overseas by Canada is 115,000. The number of troops under arms in Canada, including 10,000 members of the active militia called out to garrison coast defences and to guard public works, bridges, canals, railways, docks, wireless stations, cable landing places, stores, factories, internment camps, etc., is upward of 75,000. This number is rapidly increasing, and it is expected that in the near future the establishment of a Canadian expeditionary force and embodied militia will reach the authorized number of 250,000 of all ranks.

## NEW CANADIAN DIVISION.

The Government has announced the composition of the Third Canadian Division, the offer of which, as stated last night, has been accepted by the War Office.

The new division will be added to the Canadian Army Corps. Its formation calls for a number of changes in the organization and establishment of certain units at the front and the transfer of others, which, although at the front, have not been incorporated hitherto into a Canadian Army Corps. As stated last night, the new division will include the Princess Patricia's, hitherto included in a British division, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 42nd and 49th Battalions. The first and second brigades of Canadian Mounted Rifles are to be organized into four regiments of Mounted Rifles of infantry strength, fighting on foot. The Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Lord Strathcona Horse, now in the cavalry brigade under command of Brigadier-General J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., will be transferred to the corps troops, replacing the units transferred therefrom to the new division.

The composition of the first and second divisions remains unchanged. The composition of the third division is as follows:

Seventh Infantry Brigade, consisting of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's, 42nd of Montreal and 49th of Edmonton.

Eighth Mounted Rifle Brigade, consisting of four regiments of mounted rifles of infantry strength.

Ninth Infantry Brigade, consisting of four battalions yet to be selected.

Divisional troops consisting of squadron of mounted rifles, cyclist company, divisional artillery, divisional engineers, signal company, machine-gun brigade, pioneer battalion, field ambulances, motor ambulance workshop, divisional supply and transport column.

The corps troops will now consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, two engineer fortress companies, and signal units. Included as special units are four siege artillery batteries, three tunneling companies, railway con-

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# 100,000 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED ON MUNITION ORDERS

Canadian Plants Are Turning  
Out Twenty Million Shells  
for British Gov't

## HOW IT ALL STARTED

When Gen. Hughes Conceived  
the Idea Manufacturers Had  
to Be Fairly Dragged  
Into the Business

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, December 2.—Some idea of the stupendous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown was given to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at their monthly luncheon here today by General Alexander Bertram, of the Imperial Munitions Board.

At present nearly 100,000 persons are employed on orders amounting in all to 20,000,000 shells. The steel required for the industry from now till the end of next year is eight hundred million pounds, which will tax the capacity of the Dominion steel plants to the utmost.

Nearly forty-five million pounds of copper and brass are used and 102,000,000 pounds of lead. This is more than Canada can produce of these metals and the surplus must be imported.

Fifteen hundred thousand pounds of tin and ten million pounds of rosin are also required.

The value of the shell orders up to now has been \$220,000,000, with additional orders of about \$180,000,000, making \$375,000,000 in all.

The number of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

General Bertram also told how the first shell committee was formed. General Hughes had invited ten or twelve Canadian manufacturers to his office and asked them if they could handle an order for 100,000 18-pound shells, which he had been commissioned to place in the United States. A sample shell was placed before the men, and after a lot of argument they were prevailed upon to undertake what looked to them to be a very difficult job.

General Bertram was asked to take organization of the war into work on but and had no gaug manufacturers had to be fa the business, as nearly to touch something nor anything about. Gen. pany was doubtful about only after appealing to ism that enough manuf persuaded to fill the first

General Bertram referred to claims of price charged. In the first price of \$8.55 per fixed by experts from England, as the manufacturer such absolute greenhorns th know what to ask. This submitted to the War Office cepted.

Then some Americans ca told General Bertram that shell not possibly be made at that p they were costing ten and twelve lars in the States. This so al the committee that they had t ceive assurances from Sir Robert den and Sir Sam Hughes that would be protected in case of loss fore they would go on with the w However, when they got into the w they discovered that they could cut t original price in half if the War O fice would give them another contrac

General Bertram paid a tribute to the wonderful energy of all the men connected with the munitions industry, some of whom worked night and day for weeks who had never worked hard before. The ingenuity of the Canadian mechanic was also given its share of praise. Work on certain parts was done in one-quarter of the time necessary in Woolwich Arsenal, due to the energy and cleverness in devising new machinery displaced by the Canadian workers.

General Bertram closed by mentioning that not one complaint had been received from the War Office on any material shipped from Canada.