LIBERALS, AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR, FAIL TO GIVE PROMISED SUPPORT

(Continued from page 1)

essary in the public interest that the record of this government should be presented to the judgment of the people we are willing to abide by the verdict of the electors. During the past three years the responsibilities imposed upon those to hhom are entrusted the administration of public affairs have been greater than perhaps can ge realized by anyone not called upon to fulfill them. We have continued without regard to anything but the conscientious performance of our duty. Otherwise we should have been unworthy of our posts."

Of course, said Sir Robert, it was inevitable that with such a new situation mistakes should have been made since the government was not infallible, but he declared that as few mistakes had been made in Canada as in any part of the Empire.

"So I hope," continued Sir Robert, "it will be thoroughly understood that the government does not propose this motion with any fear of an appeal to the electors, but with hope of avoiding the bitterness and strife that would inevitably ensue if the parliamentary term is not extended, for another year.

No Politics at The Front.

"I am absolutely confident that political questions and party differences have no place amongst those holding Canada's lines in the front, slowly but surely driving back the invaders and gradually pushing the enemy back. Among those Canadians there is but one great overmastering impulse, to win the war for civilization and humanity. That purpose overmastered this parliament in 1914 and in 1916. If it still inspires us I hope this appeal I am making to the house will not be in vain."

Therefore Sir Robert made a deeply earnest appeal to the house to appreciate the responsibilities devolving upon them, and to Sir Wilfrid Laurier especially to approach the matter, as he did in 1916, as one who was the servant of the state and the people, with responsibilities, different perhaps to those of the government but hardly less in character.

Proceeding Sir Robert said he had received from all over Canada a very large number of communications, the majority of them urging him to pass this resolution by a party majority, and thus preventing the evils of a war election.

It Must Be Unanimous.

"I am as fully conscious of the disadvantages of a war election as any member of this house," commented Sir Robert with strong emphasis, "but there are some things more than a war election I have considered earnestly where my duty lies in this respect, and I have reached a definite and I believe a wise conclusion."

Sir Robert then reverted again to his speech in February, 1916 in introducing the first extension bill, in which he had pointed out the necessity for practical unanimity in order to have it approved by the imperial parliament."

If now this measure is passed by this house by a majority, the controversy would not end here, but that controversy would be interjected into the imperial house at a time when all its energies were needed to deal with this great struggle." "It seems, to me," he said, "that such an issue is one we ought not to contemplate for a moment. It seems to me this matter must be determined in this parliament by a unanimous, or practically unanimous vote. If it cannot be carried here by practically unanimous vote then I adhere to the position I assumed on the 8th of February, 1916. In saying that however, I do once more earnestly urge upon hon. gentlemen on both sides of the house to give this resolution the sanction of their unanimous approval."

Extension and Union.

"I need not again urge the reasons. They must be apparent" concluded the prime minister, I would like to see in this country an extension of the parliamentry term. I would like to see a government formed by a fair union of both political parties, pledged to carry on the effort of Canada in this war until it shall be crowned with a victorious conclusion."

"I should like to see the efforts of both political parties in that way thrown into this struggle in order that the issue we so earnestly pray for may be brought about.

"I would like to see that done, and if it were done I am sure we in this House could come to a unanimous agreement for an extension of the parliamentary term, for the carrying out of the measures necessary for the carrying on of the war."

Sir Robert said he realized conditions were not the same as in 1915. Questions had been raised as to the means of raising reinforcements, and the leader of the opposition did not see eye to eye with him on that. But Sir Robert said that for 18 months before he finally placed that measure before the House he had been entreated by prominent men and delegations from all parts of Canada to enforce compulsory service.

"I sincerely tried to avoid that step," he said, "in the end I did take that step, because in my heart I believed, and still believe it was absolutely necessary in order that we might fling our whole duty into the war."

But, Sir Robert said, he realized that this resolution presented a great responsibility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as well as to himself.

"I don't propose to press the motion," he said, "if it is opposed in the way I have spoken of. I think there ought to be practical unanimity in this House before we go to the imperial parliament for the purpose of asking the Imperial Parliament for the necessary legislation.

"But I once more appeal to the hon. gentlemen in this House to avoid the evils, the very great evils, of a war election, and in placing this motion before the House and country today I am discharging a responsibility and duty which I feel devolves upon me. It is for my right hon. friend to see his duty and to discharge that responsibility which appertains to him as he may think his duty demands. So my final word of appeal to this House is that this motion may be passed with that practical unanimity which may enable us to present it to the Imperial House for ratification. I believe in so doing we shall be taking a course none of us in the future will regret, and a course absolutely in the interests of this Dominion, of this Empire, and of the great cause for which our troops are fighting at the front today."

Hon. George Graham.

Hon. George P. Graham in opening joined with the prime minister in his expression that the great duty of Canada today was to play her part in the fight for civilization and to provide every man who could be spared for the work. Canada he was sure had risen to the occasion. She had sent men and women and money. She had made great sacrifices, and was ready to make any sacrifice requisite to completion of the war.

At the same time, he said, there was a danger of losing our sense of proportion. The prime minister, he thought, had lost his sense of proportion in introducing such a resolution while the conscription act had still to be disposed of and while parliament had still several months of life ahead.

Hon. Mr. Graham then proceeded to pave the way for the introduction of his "mobilization of resources" amendment, which, he explained, he had not moved as an amendment to the military service bill lest it be construed as an attempt to block that measure. He urged that Canada was not paying her way sufficiently, and was leaving too much to posterity to pay. The men of wealth were most certainly not paying their share. There was not one man of ordinary means who was paying at all in comparison with the washerwoman who was giving her fifty cents a month to the patriotic fund.

"This parliament will not be doing its duty if it separates from the present session without making every man who is able to contribute pay his full share for the carrying on of the war," declared Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham said he would not impose income taxation on the ordinary income, but the large incomes should be made to pay.

The Amendment.

The member for South Renfrew dealt with the need of organizing the transportation service of the country increasing rolling stock and of establishing under government encouragement and supervision a shipbuilding industry. He closed by moving the following amendment:

"That consideration of the terms of the resolution be deferred until the government brings before parliament a measure providing that those best able to pay will be asked to contribute their full share of the cost of the war, and by which the agriculture, industry, transportation and the natural resources of Canada will be organized to give the greatest possible assistance to the Empire and the war, and reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people."

Sir George Foster.

Sir George Foster, in following, commented upon the fact that Hon. Mr. Graham's speech had been nothing but generalities. Throughout there had not been a suggestion of a definite proposal to be carried out by definite methods. Mr. Graham had criticized the introduction of the extension resolution because parliament had still three months of life ahead. How much vigor, how much strength, how much optimism and real action could be expected of any business man entering upon an important new venture if he knew that in three months his vital force would be spent and that he himself would have ceased to exist?

Sir George agreed with Mr. Graham that the need was for men, money and munitions or equipment. The first great essential, however, was men, and the government had taken that up first. Today Canada's four divisions were at the front working day after day and night after night without relief, with death always with them.

Faith in Country.

"How long will those four divisions be able to sustain their courage? How long will they be able to maintain their faith in the country that sent them there and pledged to them its support? If we do not give it as man after man comes down by death or casualty and none comes to take his place, hope and courage sink. My hon. friend says that Canada has risen to the occasion. God grant that we may stay risen. No disgrace would be greater than, having once risen, we should decline in fervor, in courage, in sacrifice and in spirit.

"Will my hon. friends tell me how it is possible for this government with a bare three months ahead of it, unless the term is extended, to go forward and organize and train and transport those much needed men. If there is one thing that is pressing, one thing that stands before all others in this parliament, it is to know whether or not the time of this parliament is to be extended and the government of the present day, or teh government which shall come after re-organization is made, is to be given that reassurance of confidence, without that it is impossible for strong, vigorous and effective action to be taken. Yet when we come to decide that my hon. friend interposes with this amendment of his. It seems to me that he might have put that motion into some chink where it might have some greater relationship to the question in hand, and where it would not have stood in the way of this very necessary motion which is before this house."

Sir George said that he did not want to use too strong language in referring to Mr. Graham's course which brought from that member the observation that it was "immaterial" to him.

"I know that," said Sir George, "my hon. friend has been a politician so long that his hide is thick."

Accumulated Wealth.

Sir George then proceeded to take up the general argument that accumulated wealth was not contributing anything to the carrying on of the war. He took direct issue with this. In his opinion accumulated wealth had given splendid service and the increased development and prosperity of the part of that accumulated wealth was playing in promoting industry. In addition to that wealth had paid a large and constantly increasing taxation and up to the end of the present year the amount taken in profit and other taxation would amount to over two millions.

Sir George maintained that in spite of the general impression that in some way the government should conscript wealth there was no way that wealth could be made to pay that had not been resorted to except the taxation of incomes.

"And income taxation it is the intention of this government to introduce to this house and to pass."

Tremendous Development.

Turning to the other declarations set out in the amendment the minister dealt with the inferences that the government had not adequately encouraged agriculture. The assertion that industry had not been organized had already been answered by the tremendous development in Canadian industry. The results of the past three years could have been achieved had industry not been thoroughly organized. Sir George met Mr. Graham's complaints about transportation and shipping asking him how he would proceed to build vessels and secure rolling stock when it was a matter of common knowledge that steel and other equipment could not be secured, when orders for steel vessels, for instance, could not be filled for 18 months, even if the money were available.

Cost of Living.

As to the cost of living Sir George was doubtful whether any measures could have been taken that would have materially kept down the cost of foodstuffs since high prices were due to a world scarcity directly due to the war. A food controller had been appointed and it was suggested that that action might have been taken before. What could have been accomplished by a food controller while the great agricultural country to the south was subject to no such control.

"Co-operative action is now in sight," said Sir George, "and as soon as Congress shall have given the powers that are under way, I believe action will be possible as the result of co-operation between both countries, as will regulate and control the price of staple foods in some fairly effective way. But do not let us hope that we are going to be able to go through this period of world-wide necessity without being affected to a considerable extent."

Sir George sat down amid vigorous applause.

The Slippery One.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley chose to discuss extension rather than the amendment when he started off. He dealt with the last extension which had been unanimously agreed to because of an understanding that there should be nothing done that would divide the country into hostile camps. Yet in spite of that understanding the government without consulting the people and absolutely without sufficient reason, had introduced a measure that was calculated to set one section of the country against another, race against race, more than any other question could have done.

"Yet," continued Mr. Pugsley, "the Prime Minister comes before this house and asks this house to unanimously pass this resolution. Having acted contrary to wise policy and to the solemn pledges the Prime Minister has more than once made to the people of this country—notwithstanding that, he comes to us with a degree of coolness which in anyone else would excite surprise, and asks this house to pass a resolution renewing the confidence of this parliament in the government."

"He knew perfectly well when he took that course that it could not possibly be accepted by the unanimous judgment of this House," added Mr. Pugsley. "No matter what may be his views, and no matter the degree of respect with which they are entitled to be heard I doubt if he can convince any large number of persons sitting on his side of the House, or that he can convince a majority of the people of this country, that it would be desirable to renew the confidence of parliament in the gentlemen sitting on the treasury benches."

Casts Aspirations.

Mr. Pugsley also cast aspirations upon the sincerity of the prime minister's statement in regard to his determination not to press the resolution unless it met with an unanimous reception. In Mr. Pugsley's opinion the prime minister would force it through if he believed that the Imperial government and the Imperial parliament would support him. He was not pressing it in the face of opposition only, because he would not find the Imperial parliament behind him in that course.

It was doubtful, said Mr. Pugsley, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier, should he try to do so, could convince the members of the House and the people of the country that it was desirable to vote confidence in the government. As for himself, he would vote against the resolution. There was no guarantee, he said, that the government would not come forward with a similar proposal year after year. He had not met a single man, Conservative or Liberal, who considered it desirable that the life of the existing parliament should be prolonged.

Dealing with Mr. Graham's amendment, Mr. Pugsley said that it voiced the view of those Liberals who voted for the conscription of man power. Everybody agreed, he said, that there should be a mobilization of the resources of the country, more should have been done in the past along these lines.

Extension of Time.

Resuming after adjournment Hon. Dr. Pugsley, by way of discussing the extension of the parliamentary term pointed out that the Imperial Munitions Board was having some wooden ships built and there was no reason why the government should have more of them. From this he proceeded to agriculture, and devoted some time to arguing that nothing had been done to organize the farmer or aid production, and finally came to labor, declaring that the government had done nothing for it but make speeches.

Having dealt with this varied programme Hon. Dr. Pugsley came down to the resolution to extend the term of parliament. It had been objected, he said, that an election would distract attention from the work of the war. To this he replied that when the conscription bill was in force voluntary effort would be stopped anyway.

Then it had been said that an election would divide the people. He did not think they could be more provided than they already had by this legislation brought down by a moribund parliament, whose authority was regarded with doubt by a large section of the people. Compared to the present trouble he declared a general election would be as a Sunday school picnic to a circus.

He regarded a general election as the proper means of settling everything and saw no reason why the people should not go to the public quietly and prayerfully in view of the great and solemn duty they had to perform, a duty he believed they would perform prayerfully.

Predicts Gloom.

If the government went forward with the compulsory legislation he predicted national disaster. The only way out was to go before the people and let them say who should govern the country.

"These gentlemen," he concluded, "know they are driving the ship of state toward the breakers. They are like a lot of drunken sailors in charge of a ship.

"I for one ask that they be removed from the ship and men be put in charge in whom the people can trust."

Mr. Pardee.

Fred Pardee, of West Lambton, the Liberal whip followed. He opened by declaring flatly that the extension resolution should not have been introduced until the conscription bill had received its third reading and was the law of the land. He then proceeded to give whole-hearted support to the Graham amendment.

"I said on the second reading of the conscription bill that we as a parliament had no right to spill the blood of men and yet be afraid to spill the rich man's money. That position I take again tonight, absolutely and just as sincerely now as then."

Mr. Pardee declared that Sir George Foster's whole speech had been a case of putting up straw men and knocking them down. He had talked of "taxing accumulated wealth" when the amendment that was actually before parliament spoke only of making those who were able pay a fair share of the cost of the war.

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Richard Blain of Peel was the last speaker on the amendment. He spoke for only a few minutes, declaring that Mr. Pardee did not speak either for the Conservatives or the Liberals of Ontario when he declared that they wanted a war election.

Resolution Lost.

The Speaker then put the motion and the members took their places for the vote. The amendment was lost by a vote of 61 to 78. Messrs. Paquet, Barrette and Bellemare, Conservatives, voted with the Liberals, and Dr. Clark and Albert Champagne, Liberals, voted with the Conservatives. A. K. MacLean, Halifax, and W. A. Charlton, Liberals, were in the house but did not vote nor announce they were paired.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately after the vote launched into a vigorous speech against the government, outlining his reasons for refusing to support the request for the second extension of the life of parliament.

The problem was whether the needs of the country and the calls of the war would be better served by the resolution before the house and extending parliament another year or by forcing on the election which by the constitution must come within a few months.

Adopted Different Attitude.

Sir Wilfrid declared that many things had occurred during the year to compel him to adopt a different attitude to that he had taken when the demand was made last year for the extension of parliament.

"This proposition is altogether too strong," he declared. "It cannot be justified. If it were it would mean that if the war lasted two, three or five years more the people would be powerless to pass upon their own affairs.

The problem, said Sir Wilfrid, was not peculiar to Canada, but had been faced all over the Empire. Canada had had a year's extension without by-elections save when members appointed to office of emolument, so that now there were more than twenty vacancies.

In England there had been three extensions, always given with great misgivings, but by-elections to fill every vacancy, the last having been that in County Clare. Here Sir Wilfrid paused to draw a parallel with that election, and pay a tribute to William Redmond.

The only way to settle the question was to decide what was best to meet the circumstances of the country and time and then go ahead. This, he said, had been the rule everywhere except in Canada and with the present government.

Sir Wilfrid then proceeded to charge that in the fall of 1914, the spring of 1915, and again in the fall of 1915 the government had prepared for elections and had passed legislation providing for the soldiers vote at the front, with the object of an immediate election.

He declared that the ballots had been printed and sent to England with the boxes, and that Major Harold Daly, of Winnipeg, a disciple of Hon. Robert Rogers, and like him, well versed in running elections, had been sent over as a commissioner to take the vote.

Now Sir Robert Borden asked for another extension of time, and said he wished for a coalition government. As to this Sir Wilfrid said Sir Robert should have come to him earlier with his proposition. The way was not to choose a policy first by party government and then approach him to accept it—to commit the government to conscription and then ask the opposition to endorse it with a coalition government.

Proceeding Sir Wilfrid said that when Sir Robert had introduced conscription he had done the cause the greatest possible harm and further had seriously compromised the unity of the Canadian nation.

"Today," said Sir Wilfrid, "he comes to me asking for extension of this government and policy, knowing full well that it is impossible for me to give consent to such a proposal."

Sir Wilfrid reiterated his previous arguments that the government was moribund and had no right although it had the power to pass the conscription legislation which he declared was an abuse of its authority and power.

Sir Wilfrid agreed that the country today was in a dangerous condition and that there was division among the people but he firmly believed that it could all be cured by an appeal to the people. The Liberal leader repeated his declaration that Canada was in the war to the end but he coupled with it a reiteration of his opposition to compulsion. He still had faith in voluntary enlistment by a proper appeal to the people, all the provinces included.

He wound up by declaring that the war in Europe was a fight for democracy, yet at home the government was seeking to deny democracy the right to be heard. To again extend the life of parliament would be a "crime" against the rights of a free people.

Sir Wilfrid sat down amid generous applause. It was noticeable, however, that not all the conscriptionist Liberals joined in it, though a few of them certainly did.

Sir Wilfrid was followed by Dr. Michael Clark who made a vigorous attack on his former leader.

Siloam Lodge Installation.

Siloam Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F. installed officers Monday evening in their rooms on Germain street. The installing officers were: Sanderson, D. G. G. M.; Dr. A. D. Smith, D. G. warden; J. A. Murdoch, D. G. G. secretary; J. Allingham, D. G. G. treasurer; C. E. Segee, D. G. G. chaplain; William J. Watson, D. G., marshal; Carrigan, D. G. G. inner guard. The officers installed were as follows: Charles McFarlane, N. G.; F. Stephenson, V. G.; A. E. Jenner, secretary; John Jackson, treasurer; A. Miles, warden; W. H. MacBride, conductor; W. F. Hatheway, H. S. N. G.; B. Budge, L. S. N. G.; H. E. Codner, R. S. S.; Hugh Lait, L. S. S.; U. E. Moore, R. S. V. G.; Arthur Walker, L. S. V. G.; Stanley Hopkins, inner guard; Fred Heans, O. S. guard; J. L. Stamar, chaplain; John Walker, I. P. G.

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What is the value of your life? Let us assume it to be $15,000. This amount at 6% will produce a yearly income of $900. So you see $15,000 is not an excessive valuation.

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If your life is not insured for the value you place upon it, write to-day for our free booklet "The Creation of an Estate." Tomorrow you may be uninsurable.

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DIED.

POWER—In Charlestown, Mass., July 15, Bessie A. Power.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Walsh, 10 North Mead street, Wednesday, July 18, at 8.30. High Mass of Requiem at St. Francis de Sales' Church at 9 o'clock. Burial in New Calvary Cemetery.

To Look and Feel Bright in Hot Weather

This is the season when she who would have a lily-white complexion should turn her thoughts to mercolized wax, the firm friend of the summer girl. Nothing so effectually overcomes the soiling effects of sun, wind, dust and dirt. The wax literally absorbs the scorched, discolored, freckled, withered or coarsened cuticle, bringing forth a brand new skin, clear, soft and girlishly beautiful. It also unclogs the pores, removing blackheads and increasing the skin's breathing capacity. An ounce of mercolized wax, obtainable at any drugstore, applied nightly like cold cream, and washed off mornings, will gradually improve the worst complexion.

When depressed by the heat and you want to freshen up for the afternoon or evening, bathe the face in a lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel. You'll find this more refreshing than an hour's rest. It is fine for smoothing out wrinkles, even the deeper ones.

Toronto's Experience

Theodore Roosevelt
says that liquor trade is "A business that tends to lawlessness on the part of the one who conducts it and to criminality on the part of those who patronize it."

PROHIBITION went into force in Ontario, September 16th, 1916. "Since Prohibition has been enforced, Toronto has become a different place from the point of view of the police," declared Lieut.-Col. H. J. Grasett, C.M.G., Chief Constable of Ontario's largest city. "The stations are almost empty, the streets are quiet."

"The number of arrests for drunkenness during the past six weeks has decreased to a marked degree as compared with the record for the same period in 1915. From September 15th to October 15th they were:

Under License, 1915 - 1,059 arrests
Under Prohibition, 1916, 214 arrests"

Such was the immediate effect of Prohibition in the largest city in the world to be under such a wide measure of temperance law. It is always the large centres which find the greatest difficulty in enforcing Prohibition.

"Evidence of satisfaction with this era of Prohibition is being given constantly by men who were never known to be temperance advocates," said Col. Grasett.

The "Chief" stated that information had been received by himself and his men to show that the retail store-keepers were benefiting in many parts of the city as the indirect result of Prohibition.

On account of the effect of Prohibition, the City of Toronto considers it unnecessary to replace the men enlisted for the war. The force is now decreased by 100 men.

The annual cost of maintaining the police force in 1916 was estimated at $18,000 less than that for 1915.

In February, 1917, the Chief of Police issued his annual report for 1916. Arrests for drunkenness for the three months ending December 31st were, compared with the same period in 1915:

In 1915 (Under License) - 3,347 arrests
In 1916 (Under Prohibition) 1,622 arrests
Decrease 69.46 per cent.!

The Canada Temperance Act

The policy of the Dominion Alliance is to encourage the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) in counties in which it has been operating. Where this is done the new Provincial Prohibitory Law would then become effective.

It is always easier to enforce one uniform law. The New Brunswick Government cannot put its new law in effect in Scott Act counties as the latter is Dominion legislation, which has precedence over Provincial legislation. Friends of temperance, who live in Scott Act counties, are, however, asked to co-operate in the more thorough enforcement of that Act so long as it continues in operation.

Help to Enforce Prohibition

No matter where you live, whether your district is under the Canada Temperance Act or under the New Prohibitory Act, you are urged to use your influence to the fullest extent within your power to aid the officers of the law in strict enforcement of province-wide Prohibition in New Brunswick.

Dominion Temperance Alliance
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH

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REV. THOMAS MARSHALL, Vice-President, Fredericton, N. B.
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