

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917

## Both Sides Are Heard In Debate

A. K. MacLean of Halifax Is Conciliatory

Dr. Clark Urges Action

O. Turgeon of Gloucester Supports Referendum and Suggests Better Treatment For Soldiers

Ottawa, June 26.—With words, moderate in tone and gripping in their sincerity, A. K. MacLean, Liberal member for Halifax, tonight steered a parliament which, during the earlier part of the day threatened to forget the gravity of the issue confronting it and bespinkle its patriotism with the corroding acid of partisanship. Mr. MacLean lifted the debate again to a high pitch. He gave earnest recognition to considerations of national unity and sturdy patriotism. He gave credit to all sincere parliamentarians for their convictions, and bespoke his own in favor of the principle of conscription.

The party system of politics had been dubbed the "madness of the many" for the benefit of the few. "Yet," said Mr. MacLean, "it is only when the party system is discarded that the majority of the party associates that he realizes the strong ties and the warm affections which bind members holding the same party faith together."

The Halifax member paid feeling tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his singleness of purpose and his intense patriotism.

Leader's Action Voluntary.

"The announcement of the Liberal leader asking his followers to act upon their own convictions was neither sought nor asked for," said Mr. MacLean. "It came freely and spontaneously, and was truly characteristic of the man and truly reflects his sterling liberalism."

Mr. MacLean added that he understood and appreciated that repugnance to conscription was not confined to one province and counselled parliament to give leadership by winning respect and confidence and give it without arrogance and without dogmatism. Mr. MacLean expressed regret that in certain speeches which had been delivered during the afternoon there "had seemed to be a regrettable coloring of spirit which, at this time, I do not care about."

Lieutenant Colonel James Arthur Parry Sound, who recently returned from France, was the first speaker of the day. He pleaded the case of the boys at the front, but unfortunately permitted himself to be led into a specific and somewhat acrimonious assault upon the French-Canadians, which tended toward bitterness.

Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, who followed an otherwise eloquent and patriotic deliverance by an uncalculated and none too temperate criticism of his distinguished leader and such fellow Liberals as did not see eye to eye with him. From his seat in the Liberal benches he declared that the principle of the bill hastened to disassociate themselves.

Dr. Clark left the chamber as soon as he concluded his Conservative speech and was met at the entrance by Hon. Robert Rogers who warmly patted him on the back and clasped his hand in congratulation.

O. Turgeon, Gloucester (N. B.), in an earnest speech championed the course of consulting the people by referendum and of better treatment of soldiers in the matter of pay and pensions as an aid to recruiting.

Dr. Michael Clark continued the debate. "I do not think there is any doubt anywhere as to where I stand," he declared in opening. "I shall support the government's measure, support it with a clear conscience and a stout heart, believing that it is absolutely in the best interests of the country, of the empire, of the world, and of the cause of civilization for which we are fighting."

Get Away From Limited Liability.

"You can't fight this war on the principle of limited liability," Dr. Clark declared, urging increased taxation of wealth for war purposes. He believed it would make the passing of the conscription measure much smoother in the country if the government gave way to this demand and swept all party patronage out of the administration of military affairs. Progressive steps had been taken in appointing fuel and food controllers, but Dr. Clark thought the government might have gone further and taken the duty of food and fuel.

O. Turgeon, M. P.

Mr. Turgeon, of Gloucester, declared that the principles of loyalty and democracy, expressed in such lofty and eloquent terms by Dr. Clark, were subscribed to by members on the Liberal side of the house who, at the same time, did not agree with Dr. Clark or with the government as to the methods of putting these principles into effect. The triumph of democracy, said Mr. Turgeon, could only be achieved by democratic means, and it was not democratic to refuse to consult the people. As to his own county of Gloucester, there had been a good response to the recruiting appeal. More than 1,000 men had enlisted from his constituency, and Mr. Turgeon took some credit for having successfully appealed for recruits in every part of the county.

In declaring that he would support the referendum amendment, Mr. Turgeon said that he had confidence in the sober judgment of the people of Canada. The present parliament, self-perpetuated as it was by its own vote, had no mandate from the people, and without that mandate no right to arbitrarily impose conscription.

Mr. Turgeon noted that he had consistently advocated at previous sessions the further taxation of wealth to meet the burdens of the war. He saw no reason why Canada could not do as the United States had done, and impose an income tax so that the millionaires should contribute their fair share towards paying the expenses of the war. He believed that the conscription of wealth should precede the conscription of men for military service. Britain could never have enforced compulsory military service if she had not first conscripted wealth.

Mr. Turgeon declared that he had always advocated increase of pay to the soldiers and increased pensions. The men who fought, suffered hardships, and risked their lives, were now receiving less than common laborers. He believed that the pension rates should be largely increased, and suggested that the amount of pension given to lieutenants should be made the minimum amount allowed to privates.

The member for Gloucester appealed

for a business-like organization of war efforts and war resources of every kind, emphasizing particularly the need of greater food production and the securing of labor for the farms.

Mr. MacLean's Moderate Speech.

A. K. MacLean of Halifax who resumed the debate after the recess declared that the bill did not lend itself to extended discussion and that almost every viewpoint had been touched on by previous speakers. He might have been content to remain silent but finding himself at difference with his leader, and with many other of his friends he had decided to give his views on the measure. He did not desire at this time to refer to the matter of mobilization of the resources of the nation, though he agreed fully with the views expressed on that subject by members of his own side.

The party system of politics, he declared, might have many objectionable features. It had been referred to as "the madness of many for the gain of the few," but it was only when a man stood himself at difference with his leader and with his friends of the party, that he found how strong were the ties and how warm the affections which bound them together. His attitude in this case had been made easier on account of the generous stand taken by his leader, who had advised every member to stand by his conscience. This advice was not sought for, but came from him spontaneously. It was truly characteristic of the man and truly reflected his sterling liberalism.

No one in the house would question the gravity of the bill, which excited more interest than anything which had come before the house since Confederation. There was a natural repugnance against compulsory service, and diverse opinions on the subject could not be escaped. There was a very substantial body of opinion in all parts of Canada against the measure. This must be respected and recognized. For these reasons he desired to speak without arrogance or dogmatism for he realized that the views of those who differed from his must be respected. He regretted that during the afternoon in one or two spots of the debate there did seem to be a coloring of partisan spirit which he did not care much about.

There were varying views as to Canada's place in the world. Henri Bourassa had declared that his province was not interested in the conflict. This view Mr. MacLean declared did not reflect the general opinion of that province, and certainly did not reflect the opinion of French-Canadian members on his own side of the house. (Cries of hear, hear, from the Liberal side.)

Mr. MacLean declared that it was an untenable doctrine to say that Canada must wait until the foe was within her borders before defending herself. He referred to a fellow countryman who today was languishing in a German military prison. He was arrested in a country where he had a right to be, and by a nation which had no right to be there—by a burglar and criminal nation—no doubt the flag that floated over Canada whispered to him of the restoration to his own land and if God spared his life Mr. MacLean had no doubt that his hope would be realized.

Fighting For Ourselves.

Mr. MacLean declared that the doctrine we were fighting for Great Britain and not as a principal belligerent in a war which was not ours. This country was not owned by Great Britain. Canadians were fighting for the defence of Canada, just as surely as Great Britain was fighting for the defence of her own territories. In addition Canada was in the path of right, justice, humanity, and duty.

If she had been a republic and disassociated from the empire, she would be in this conflict as a belligerent. She would have done as her neighbor to the south had done, so that democracy might not perish from the earth.

Mr. MacLean said there was a vast section of the people who believe that the government statement was not yet complete and he believed that a full statement of the military necessities of the situation should be made. He had been influenced to the view of the necessity for this legislation by the fact that the government was in possession of information which showed that more man power was necessary. There were evidences of it in all other nations, and he could not believe that Canada was an exception. It was a compelling demand which no man could set aside.

Election Before Referendum.

The member for Halifax said he would vote against the referendum amendment. If a choice had to be made he would prefer a general election to the referendum. He agreed that voluntary enlistment in Canada had been splendid, but no credit was due to the government for the situation should be made. He had been influenced to the view of the necessity for this legislation by the fact that the government was in possession of information which showed that more man power was necessary. There were evidences of it in all other nations, and he could not believe that Canada was an exception. It was a compelling demand which no man could set aside.

Those Elected.

Regina, June 26.—At 9.15 o'clock the return of the following members was indicated:

Arm River—Geo. A. Scott (Lib.)  
Biggar—G. H. Harris (Lib.)  
Battleford—A. D. Pickett (Lib.)  
Bengough—T. D. Gamble (Lib.)  
Cunnington—J. D. Stewart (Lib.)  
Cypress—Isaac Stirling (Lib.)  
Canora—A. Harmanson (Lib.)  
Cutknife—W. Dodds (Lib.)  
Esteron—Hon. G. A. Bell (Lib.)

Mr. MacLean stated that Gen. Hughes had ascribed to himself the whole credit and had given himself all the characteristics of omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience. General Hughes had given himself credit for doing better than the Almighty Himself, and that with regard to the enlistments for the first contingent he had made men out of the ribs of women.

Mr. MacLean condemned General Hughes as having brought forth much of the turmoil in which parliament was today and declared that he had been an obstacle to recruiting. He said he frequently refused the invitation of General Hughes to repeat to the house his little little-tattle regarding the minister of finance. He did not bear malice, he said, for it was always a sad spectacle to look upon an exiled monarch who was prone to think that "right was on the scaffold and wrong was on the throne."

But it had been difficult for some Liberals to take the position they were doing for the government's administrative record had injured recruiting.

Mr. MacLean said he believed that the conscription measure should not be put into immediate operation; a fresh campaign of education was necessary to make clear to the people the necessity of the war. They should all stand behind those who were fighting and the memory of those who had fallen. He thought it was worth trying. A sincere and united effort on the part of everybody in this country to meet our military necessities he felt confident would be successful.

Mr. MacLean concluded by declaring that there had been a good deal of political manoeuvring on both sides of the house and if both sides were willing to abandon political pretences in order to carry out the suggestions he had made he believed that such an effort would accomplish what the provisions of the bill demanded.

Donald Sutherland.

Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, said that the bill before the house was a much more reasonable measure than the militia act. Its operation would provide for a judicious selection of men, the only proper course for Canada to adopt.

Honest tea is the best policy

# LIPTON'S TEA

Largest sale in the world  
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## Liberals Sweep Saskatchewan In The Provincial Elections

Regina, June 26.—Victory, crushing and complete, was achieved by the Liberals in Saskatchewan, today, when Premier Martin's government was returned to power by a majority, practically as large as that in the last legislature.

J. B. Bradshaw, looked upon as the real leader of the opposition, went down to defeat in Prince Albert. Premier Martin won a great personal triumph in Regina with nearly 1,000 majority over J. F. Enbury. W. B. Willoughby, the nominal opposition leader, secured a narrow lead in a three-cornered contest in Moosejaw city.

The election in Saskatchewan, today, completes the record of provincial elections held in Canada since 1912, in which Liberalism has made gains. Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick turned out strongly entrenched Conservative governments to give Liberal premiers a chance. Quebec, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan endorsed the Liberal governments in power, in three cases failing to elect the opposition leader.

The last elections in Ontario and Prince Edward Island showed the Liberal opposition gaining with every indication that at the next appeal the Hears and Matheson-Arsenault governments respectively would be swept from power.

Premier Martin, today achieved a great victory and will now proceed to give Saskatchewan sane, business government.

Latest reports indicated the Liberals had swept Saskatchewan almost clean in today's elections and will have more than fifty of the fifty-nine seats in the legislature, a greater majority than was accorded the Scott government in 1912.

Only Two Certain.

Of the seven Conservatives in the house only two are definitely known at midnight to be re-elected, W. B. Willoughby, the opposition leader, and Lieutenant-Colonel Glenn, who was not opposed by the Liberals in South Qu'Appelle, but was opposed by an Independent. The only other Conservative elected is Donald MacLean in Saskatoon city. The winning of Saskatoon city constitutes the Conservatives only gain from the Liberals.

On the other hand the Liberals wrested Lumsden, Moose Jaw county, Prince Albert and Willow Bunch from the opposition, while return from Maple Creek are still so incomplete as to give no indication of the result.

All the Labor, Independent and non-partisan league candidates suffered defeat. The majorities secured by the cabinet ministers are in many cases very large. Hon. J. A. Coder over 1,600; Premier Martin about 900; Hon. C. A. Dunning over 1,000; Hon. George A. Bell, over 700; Hon. A. Turgeon, over 1,000; while many of the Liberal candidates have majorities of four figures.

Some Early Returns.

Moose Jaw city—All polls give Liberals 1,539; Willoughby (Con.) leader, 1,600; Independent, 1,019.  
Regina City—Premier Martin, 8,410; Enbury, 2,484; majority, 926 for Premier Martin.

Regina, June 26.—Prince Albert city gives Liberals majority of 351 against Bradshaw.

Pegina—Liberals carry Prince Albert by 600; expect to increase to 800.  
Kinistino—Liberal by 500.  
Melfort—Liberal by 130.  
Shellbrook—Liberal by large majority.

Pheasant Hills—Eighteen polls out of 89 give Liberals 645; Conservatives, 272.

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WASHINGTON CALLS FOR STUDENT FLIERS

Expects to Graduate 200 a Week Into Advance Aviation-Fields After August 25

Washington, June 27.—After August 25, according to announcement, the government expects to graduate flying students into its advanced flying fields at the rate of about 200 men a week. The number to be put into active service by Sept. 8 has been set at 1,400, but the total will probably be less, due to the weeding-out process which is going on continually. At present there are 800 students at the various ground schools, and men are being delegated to the work in colleges at the rate of 25 a week for each institution, or about 200 a week.

There will be six flying camps, which will grow to twenty-four by the end of the year. In these it is intended only to give the man who wants to join the flying branch of the service an idea of what he is expected to do in his rudimentary course, and for this work the government wants men by the thousands to volunteer for training.

Through the committee on public information the war department issued an exhaustive statement to correct certain popular fallacies regarding the government's aviation plans.

Much of the harm was done by a rumor that the government has been swamped by applications from prospective fliers, and as a result good material went to other services. Men between the desirable ages of 19 and 25

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began enlisting in droves in the "most-quick fleet," with the idea, according to the announcement, "that if they could not get the Germans from the air they could get a shot at a submarine lying in wait off Sandy Hook or outside Boston Harbor." As a result, the country is still calling for flying recruits.

AMERICAN TARS' CLUB IS OPENED IN ENGLAND

Vice Admiral Sims' Address Cheered by His Own and British Seamen

Base of the American Flotilla in British Waters, June 27.—The opening of the United States Naval Men's Club on shore in this picturesque little village was attended by scenes which would thrill any true American. It was the greatest event of its kind ever staged in this quaint old place, but as close of three hours' entertainment provided by talent from the flotilla.

Only bluejackets could cheer as those men cheered these and other sentiments expressed by their popular admiral, who is idolized not only by the American and British sailors, but who has been taken right into the hearts of the town-folk. Admiral Sims' talk came at the close of three hours' entertainment provided by talent from the flotilla.

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Do Your Share towards Financing the War with Canadian Savings Rather than with Outside Capital.

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We can carry the war-debt if the bulk of the interest goes to Canadians, and so is used again in the country's development. But it will be a serious matter for us if a large proportion of the interest has to be sent outside the Dominion.

For the sake of our own and our children's future this drain on our resources must be avoided! Canada's financial freedom can and must be maintained! An average saving of 15 cents a day, invested by each man, woman and child in Canada in War Savings Certificates, would enable us to carry the whole cost of the war. To approach this average, hard work, thrift, self-denial and sacrifice are required of every citizen.

For each \$21.50 you lend the Government now, you will receive \$25.00 in three years—or you can get your money back at any time. Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, and may be purchased at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.



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