GOVERNMENT TO STAND OR FALL BY COMPULSION

LIBERAL MEMBER FOR ST. HYACINTHE WITHDRAWS A STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Militia, Tells House It Is Better for Government to Go Down to Defeat Than Desert Boys at thte Front—May Be Morning Sessions.

Ottawa, June 25—(Leased wire)—Mr. L. J. Gauthier, Liberal, St. Hyacinthe, in the Commons this afternoon withdrew the remark which he made on Thursday and which the Speaker declared to be "not in keeping with the spirit of proper decorum in debate." The remark which Mr. Gauthier made was as follows:

"His amendment (Mr. Barrette's) being a negative one, would have been ruled out of order if it had not been introduced with the consent of the government." Mr. Gauthier said today that there was no intention in his mind to reflect upon the Speaker; his statement was directed against the government.

Sir Robert Borden moved that on and after tomorrow the house should meet each day at eleven o'clock in the morning. He said he made the motion in view of the length of the debate on compulsory military service.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected to the motion, declaring that nobody was complaining of the length of the speeches and asked that it be delayed until the bill had been disposed of.

The premier said he was not speaking in a critical way and his object was to afford a greater opportunity for speaking on this question. He agreed with Sir Wilfrid that the debate had been useful, but he could not let the motion stand until the debate was over.

Pugsley Objects Also.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley voiced strong objections to morning sittings. He said that members could not stand the long hours.

The motion was allowed to stand for a few days.

Sir Robert Borden moved that there be no sitting of the house next Monday, on which will be celebrated the 50th anniversary of confederation.

In reply to Dr. Edwards of Frontenac, Sir Edward Kemp said that Armand Lavergne had not been appointed by the government to obtain recruits or to act in any other military capacity. No money had been paid to him for military services since the war began.

Debate Resumed.

Sir Edward Kemp in resuming the debate on the conscription bill declared that compulsory enlistment was the only method now practicable to remove "the inequalities and injustices of voluntary recruiting," and to secure the needed reinforcements for the front. The fathers and mothers and sisters of Canada, he said, who were now represented at the front, demanded that an equal sacrifice should be compelled from others. It was not right that one family should suffer while another went scot free. Sir Edward regretted that the coalition proposals had fallen through, and he added that not one of Sir Robert Borden's colleagues had objected at all to the premier's attempt to secure ministers from the opposition side of the house. On the constitutional issue as to whether or not the militia act actually gave the government power to send troops outside Canada in case of emergency, the minister of militia quoted one new authority in support of the government's contention.

Quotes Authority.

He referred to a judgment given since the outbreak of the war by Sir Francois Lemieux, chief justice of Quebec, in connection with an appeal for the release of a certain private on the ground that the government had no authority to send an enlisted man out of Canada. The judgment declared that the government of Canada had the constitutional right to enlist men for overseas service without seeking further legislation.

The referendum amendment, Sir Edward dismissed with the statement that the soldiers' votes would not be given a fair chance against the slacker vote and the alien enemy vote.

As evidence of the need of conscription, the minister of militia quoted the recruiting figures for May. Out of a total of 6,407 recruits for the month, 1,842 went with the railway construction and forestry battalions, 935 to artillery and 1,208 to infantry while the balance went to various other units. The great need, he said, was for infantry.

Pugsley Curious.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley wanted to know why the government could not transfer men to any unit after they were enlisted. Thus deficiencies in infantry might be made up.

The minister said that legally the government had the right to assign recruits to any service, but the men enlisted in good faith in one branch and the government believed that as long as the voluntary system was in force, faith should be kept with these men.

Touching on the Quebec situation, the minister of militia declared that all the methods which had been tried in other provinces had also been tried in Quebec. But in the other provinces, the whole population—clergy, sportsmen, professional men, politicians, all co-operated. Sir Edward left with the house the question as to whether that condition existed also in Quebec.

14,100 Enlisted.

He referred to the return submitted some days ago, showing that the total number of French-Canadians from all parts of Canada who had gone overseas, included Acadians, was 14,100. This figure, he declared, was carefully estimated and was "approximately correct." Further details would be given when the bill was considered in committee. The recruiting campaign of Col. Blondin and Gen. Lessard for a French-Canadian battalion, netted only 221 soldiers, and of these only ninety-two had enlisted from the province of Quebec. The rest were transferred from other units. As to the charge, made by Hon. R. Lemieux, that a blunder had been made in appointing a Protestant clergyman to supervise recruiting in the province, Sir Edward said that the clergyman in question, Major the Rev. C. F. Williams, had been appointed to supervise recruiting among the English-speaking people of Montreal. Unsuccessful attempts had been made to enlist the co-operation of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Hughes' Statement Refuted.

The minister declared that there had never been any attempt to retard enlistment as charged by Sir Sam Hughes. As to the home defence force campaign, he said that was a "last chance" effort instituted in response to demands from various parts of the country and because the Imperial authorities had suggested that all overseas troops available in Canada should be immediately sent across the Atlantic, while the nights were comparatively long and submarine operations thereby retarded. However, now that the United States had entered the war there was no necessity for a home defence force.

In conclusion, the minister declared that the government might or might not go down to defeat because of having introduced a conscription bill, but better defeat a hundred times than fail to keep faith with the men at the front.

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, June 25—Casualty list:

Infantry.

Killed in action—E. Lewis, Yarmouth, N. S.

Presumed to have died—J. D. Roy, Elmtree, N. B.

Mounted Rifles.

Presumed to have died—E. A. Neal, Great Village, N. S. Corp. W. Rees and F. P. McKenzie, St. John, N. B. R. P. Orchard, White's Cove, N. B.

Services.

Wounded—Sapper T. W. McLaughlin, St. Stephen, N. B. Sapper R. Anderson, St. John, N. B. W. McKinnin, Chiegnecto, N. S.

Artillery.

Wounded—R. L. Johnstone, St. John, N. B.

Infantry.

Wounded—Col. F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G., Upper Musquodoboit, N. S. C. M. Marr, Millville, N. B.

Presumed to have died—A. M. Fraser, West St. John. M. A. Steeves, Sussex. E. L. Buchan, South Bay. W. McGraw and J. Gunn, Sussex.

Died of wounds—M. Muzeral, Chatham, N. B. A. Gordon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Winnipeg, June 25—Sir Redmond Roblin, G. R. Coldwell and J. H. Howden, ex-ministers of the Manitoba government, who have been under indictment in the assize courts here for months, charged with conspiracy in connection with the construction of the Manitoba parliament buildings, were discharged this afternoon by Mr. Justice Prendergast.

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A BEFOGGED ISSUE

Uncle Sam: "Canuck's got a dern good draft, but somebody has spilled some fat in his fire."

PUGSLEY NOT FOR AIDING SOLDIERS

Continued from page one.

to serve king and country. His idea was that Canada should spend her last dollar and send her last son in this fight for freedom, the only question being how most effectively to secure that last man and last dollar.

The House had the power to pass this bill, but Mr. German considered that it had no right to pass it without the approval of the people. (Opposition applause.)

"I would like to see a bill that would bring about compulsory service," he said, "but I want a bill that will be effective and that will have the endorsement of the people behind it, and until it has the endorsement of the people you might as well not have it at all." (Opposition applause.)

Hon. Mr. Sevigny.

Hon. Mr. Sevigny followed. He began by taking up the argument that the government had no mandate from the people to introduce conscription. When war broke out not a single member of parliament had received a mandate that gave him the right to pledge Canada's help to the end but every member had done so and the people had not reproached them for it.

Proceeding Mr. Sevigny dealt with his personal position. He mentioned in passing the threats against his life dismissing them with the observation that even so he was not in as much danger as men in the trenches. Mr. Sevigny pointed out that in December, 1916, before he entered the cabinet Sir Robert Borden had definitely refused to state, in speaking to a lafor deputation, that he would not under any circumstances introduce conscription. In the by-election in Dorchester he had consistently told his electors that Canada was in the war to stay and that it was the duty of the government and the people to support the men at the front. His opponents had attempted to use the national service cards against him, representing them as meaning conscription. He had told them that if conscription should be adopted it would be submitted to both houses and decided by the representatives of the people. The fact that he had been elected by a larger majority than in 1911, compared with the vote, was conclusive evidence that the people supported the war policy of the government.

Not To Resign.

"Today the government, conscious of its duty, perfectly informed of the seriousness of the situation, in the face of Russia demoralized, in the face of appeals from our soldiers who have written the finest pages of our history with English and French blood, from Canada, asks the nine provinces of Canada to carry on the battle to the end. It is for this reason that I am asked to resign. But why is not the same asked of my colleagues of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces?

"Why should the province of Quebec now cease to be represented in the government after all her representatives have approved of her part in the war for the last three years? Why should our minority be isolated on this continent. If my colleague, Blondin, and I would abandon the government, what other French-Canadians would consent to succeed us? and tell me if we, with the expression of opinion in the English provinces, among Liberals as well as Conservatives would not see an alliance being formed which would exclude the French-Canadians? Today the broad-minded man who occupies the position of Prime Minister does not refuse us representation in the cabinet, but if we refuse it ourselves, could we reproach him if he invited those of English origin to take our place?"

"When we think of the sacrifices which the world has been making during the past three years, we in Canada thank God who has spared us up to the present. For my part, I do not want to complain of my isolation in performing my duty. I have before me a man of seventy-six years of age, who is ending his career by seeing the two races more divided than ever. History will tell what he could have done but did not try to do."

Mr. Sevigny regretted the fact that the other provinces made little effort to understand the French-Canadian people of Quebec, but he admitted that Quebec had fallen behind in effective measures to stimulate recruiting.

"The time has come to speak frankly," he said, "and I do not hesitate to say that the French-Canadians have not used the means they should have employed.

Mr. Sevigny declared that those who were talking of Canada having done enough were those who have wanted to do nothing from the beginning and have done nothing except arouse passions and prejudices.

Workman Injured.

Shortly before the time to quit work yesterday afternoon Farris Gabblee, employed at Fairville on the waterworks construction, was severely injured by a fall of pipe. The accident was caused by the fall of a water pipe, which struck the unfortunate man across the back. He was brought to the city to Douglas Avenue in a wagon and from there removed to the hospital in the ambulance. Inquiries at the hospital a few hours after the man's admittance elicited the information that he was suffering intense pain across the back. However the spine was not broken, and high hope is entertained for his complete recovery. The injured man was born in Assyria but came to this country some time ago. Since his arrival here he has been employed in construction work of this sort. He resides on Brussels street at No. 259. He is unmarried and has attained the age of twenty-one.

A Narrow Escape.

Had not the driver received a warning shout from one of the employes at work assisting in making repairs in a man-hole on Mill street, last night, it is likely that the horse and the occupants of the carriage would have received serious injuries. Two manholes were uncovered on Mill street, opposite the C.P.R. freight sheds. A lantern was placed near the one at which the men were not working at the time and it was not raised to any elevation, but was placed on the ground. The driver of the carriage did not notice the lantern and drove within a few inches of the hole, when he pulled his horse up just in time to save the animal from putting his foot in the hole. There were several words between the driver and the employe as to why the lantern was not raised so it could be seen.

HAD INDIGESTION

Could Keep Nothing on Stomach.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw, debilitated feeling in it.

After a meal you feel that you must get rid of that nasty, bilious, burning sensation; that souring and rising of the food which is so unpleasant and in many cases very painful.

It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion when Burdock Blood Bitters may be so easily obtained. This old and well-known remedy, which is a combination of nature's best roots, herbs, barks and berries, will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles.

Mr. Lazare Savoy, Pokemouche, N. B., writes: "About two years ago I was troubled with indigestion that had I could keep nothing on my stomach. I was sorely disappointed in everything I tried to relieve me. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took four bottles and can now eat anything that is set in front of me."

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Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

AUSTRIANS DESERT TO RUSSIANS

Bohemian Regiments in Sympathy with Russia Had No Use for Austria.

Copenhagen, June 25.—The disclosures of the retiring Austrian minister of defence, F. Von George, before a Reichsrath committee that three Bohemian regiments had during the war gone over to the enemy in a body, and his statement that Czech prisoners of war had volunteered for service against Austria-Hungary in considerable numbers, constituted only a part of the anti-Austrian demonstrations of Bohemian troops, who through long continued conflicts with the Germans for dominance in Bohemia have felt in a way more closely allied with the Russians than with the Teuton-directed Austria.

BLEW UP TRACKS OF MAINE CENTRAL

Train Prevented from Being Wrecked by Block Signal System.

Waterville, June 25 Asearch is being made for persons who blew up the Maine Central Railway tracks between Waterville and Lewiston near this city. A train had just passed the spot and another was coming behind it. The damage to the roadbed set the block signal and prevented the second train from meeting disaster.

There is a strike on at the "Waterville Car shops and sympathizers are suspected of blowing up the tracks.

THEATRICAL MAN SERIOUSLY HURT

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, June 25.—The condition of Mr. David Richards, proprietor of the Gem Theatre, is considered serious; a specialist has been consulted.

Rev. J. E. Wilson completed his pastorate at the George street Baptist church last night.

Rev. Gideon Swim, of St. John, will supply the pulpit on Sunday next.

Autonomy For Georgia.

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, June 24—At a congress of Georgian national democrats a resolution has been adopted in favor of the autonomy of Georgia.

Georgia is a district of Transcaucasia, Russia, included in the government of Tiflis and Kutai. The Georgians, forming about half the population, number more than 1,000,000 divided into various tribes.

Frank Anderson of Digby was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Palm Beach Suits—Timely togs for tennis—Sporting garments galore.

Clothes that add to style and comfort for men for the week-end and the holiday.

Sport Coats in fancy stripes, $4 to $6.50—Ladies, too, are picking these up.

Gray flannel coats, English made, $5. Alpaca coats, $3 and $4.50.

White and striped serge trousers, outing trousers in black and white and colored stripes, white duck and khaki, $1.50 to $5.75.

Summer wash vests, new shirts and ties, new lines of suits. Select early for the holiday.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Open Friday evenings; close Saturdays 1 p. m., June, July and August.

FEARS ANOTHER WINTER OF WAR

Berlin, via London, June 25—Philip Schidemann, the Socialist leader, celebrated his return from the Stockholm conference by the publication in Vorwaerts of a two-column article, in which he reveals himself as anything but optimistic concerning early peace prospects.

"In spite of Stockholm, alas" he says, "we fear that we shall be called upon to face the fourth winter of war.

Supervised Playgrounds.

The supervised playgrounds will open for the season a week from today under the general supervision of the president of the Playgrounds Association, Mrs. W. C. Good, assisted by the members of the executive. Mrs. Good stated that she had made a personal inspection of the grounds and had found them all in first class condition. The teachers, under whose charge the playgrounds will be run, are as follows:—Carleton, Misses Hebber and Morrison; Centenary, Misses Colwell and Farwell; Allison, Misses Turner and Smith; Aberdeen, Misses Hawker and Trentowsky; Alexandra, Misses McDonald and Lundry; Bentley, Misses H. Smith and Berwick.

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An elegantly constructed machine with automatic lift, nickel plated hand wheel, a one-piece hanging center panel, with two drawers at each end of table; beautiful swell front furniture of golden oak, quarter sawed and finely finished, fitted with ball bearings, and exclusive belt gripping device which holds belt on hand wheel when head is lowered and a complete set of the latest style steel attachments.

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Special Prices Permitted by Manufacturers During this Sale Only.

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Choice of any "WHITE" on this plan at equally low prices.

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FIRST PAYMENT 25c	2nd Paym't 25c	3rd Paym't 25c	4th Paym't 25c
	5th Paym't 50c	6th Paym't 50c	7th Paym't 50c
8th Paym't 50c	9th Paym't 75c	10th Paym't 75c	11th Paym't 75c
12th Paym't 75c	13th Paym't $1.00	14th Paym't $1.00	15th Paym't $1.00
16th Paym't $1.00	17th Paym't $1.10	18th Paym't $1.10	19th Paym't $1.10
20th Paym't $1.10	21st Paym't $1.20	22nd Paym't $1.20	23rd Paym't $1.20
24th Paym't $1.20	25th Paym't $1.30	26th Paym't $1.30	27th Paym't $1.30
28th Paym't $1.30	29th Paym't $1.40	30th Paym't $1.40	31st Paym't $1.40
32nd Paym't $1.40	33rd Paym't $1.50	34th Paym't $1.50	35th Paym't $1.50
36th Paym't $1.50	37th Paym't $1.60	LAST PAYMENT	$1.60

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