

INTERNMENT CAMP FOR LUCIEN CANNON

(Continued from page 1)

leader of the opposition approves of what his apostle, Mr. Lucien Cannon, had said.

Gauvreau Interrupts.

"He never said it," interrupted Mr. Gauvreau of Temiscouata, and added when Mr. Boys displayed some surprise at the assertion "there is no proof of it."

Mr. Boys replied that Mr. Cannon had never denied the statements attributed to him. "They made every man in Canada who read them blush with shame," declared the member

for South Simcoe. "To my mind, Mr. Cannon should be seeking a place not in the House of Commons but in an internment camp." Mr. Boys said that Mr. Cannon uttered such language because he thought that by that means he could secure his election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not repudiated his follower's utterances. The leader of the opposition had in his published statement urged young and healthy men to enlist and those who were not fit to enlist to engage in work, which would contribute to the winning of the war. "Noble sentiments," exclaimed Mr. Boys, "but I

feel the faith of the people in the sincerity of the right hon. gentleman will be shaken if he does not repudiate the views of Mr. Cannon."

National Service.

Mr. Boys discussed the views of Mr. Cannon with regard to the national service campaign. The member for South Simcoe declared himself in favor of national service, and, being challenged to state his views with regard to compulsory service, added "if the effort in connection with national service fails and it becomes necessary to fill the places of boys now fighting in France, I am prepared to support conscription."

Mr. Boys drew attention to the results of recruiting in Quebec. In No. 5 military district, of which Quebec city was the headquarters, the total number of enlistments since the beginning of the war had been 7,729. In military district No. 4, of which

Montreal formed a part, the enlistments numbered 34,000, making the total for the province of Quebec something over 41,000. The military district of which Toronto was the center, had on the other hand alone contributed 85,364 men to the overseas forces.

French Not To Blame.

Mr. Boys said that the people of Quebec were not to blame for the situation in their province. The blame should be laid upon their leaders. Therefore, Mr. Boys said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Quebec members should return to their ridings and explain the need for men and the importance of the cause. "If they do," he proceeded, "I think the result will be commensurate with the importance of that province, its population and the proportion of the forces it should furnish."

E. W. Nesbitt Talks.

E. W. Nesbitt, Liberal, North Oxford, who spoke briefly, referred to criticisms which had been made of the administration of Canadian military matters. There had been charges of partisanship in the securing of supplies for the troops in Canada. Complaints were also being made that younger officers were being put over the heads of older and more experienced ones and that officers not overly anxious to go to the front were allowed to get in the way of those whose ambitions led them there. In England, too, it was said that political favoritism was rampant as regards Canadian military appointments and that the waste of money involved was enormous.

Col. George H. Bradbury, Conservative, Selkirk, contradicted this statement. General Turner and other officers which had been made of the Canadian forces, he stated, were Liberals, and it was their recommendation to Sir George Perley which led to promotion.

Mr. Nesbitt said Sir George Perley was a partisan. He continued that if his allegations were broken up in England they should not be enlisted as complete units in Canada, thus creating an injustice to their officers. He voiced the complaint of many privates that officers could obtain leave of absence while furloughs were refused to them and contended that the statement that nothing could have injured recruiting in his district so much as the extent as the establishment of Camp Borden.

Mr. Cockshutt Follows.

The features of the speech of W. F. Cockshutt, Con. of Brantford, who followed were his appeal to French-Canadians for recruits and his criticism of President Wilson's peace plan. After defending Camp Borden as an oasis compared with Salisbury Plain Mr. Cockshutt said that there was no use blinking the fact that under the voluntary system there were certain parts of Canada which were not doing their duty. France had made a greater sacrifice and borne a nobler share of the present struggle than any of the Allies. There was not a Canadian who would not be as proud to fight under the tricolor of France in war as unfurled by a British and not doing their duty. France had made a greater sacrifice and borne a nobler share of the present struggle than any of the Allies. There was not a Canadian who would not be as proud to fight under the tricolor of France in war as unfurled by a British and not doing their duty. France had made a greater sacrifice and borne a nobler share of the present struggle than any of the Allies. There was not a Canadian who would not be as proud to fight under the tricolor of France in war as unfurled by a British and not doing their duty.

Wilson's Peace Offer.

Mr. Cockshutt then turned to President Wilson's peace offer. The entry of the first executive of the United States into the arena of war discussion at the present time, he declared, was not opportune. It was particularly unfortunate that President Wilson should feel called upon to interfere at this stage though the Allies would have been delighted to have the United States enter the war. His present plan was an Utopian idea, to try to incorporate into any practical peace plan would prolong the present conflict for a hundred years. It was a peace which contemplated not this generation but the millennium.

Edward Thomas Fairchild.

Durham, N. H., Jan. 24.—Edward Thomas Fairchild, president of New Hampshire College, is dead.

J. A. Descauries of Jacques Cartier, seceder of the address, as one who had been an ultramontane, a Conservative, Nationalist and now was "true blue." He was in contrast to the late member for Nicolet, Mr. Paul Lamarche, who had resigned, remaining true to his ideals. Passing to the Dorchester bye-election, Mr. Marcell said that if Hon. Albert Seigny had been chairman of the Conservative caucus in 1911 he would have probably been elected by acclamation. The late Mr. Casgrain had not been contested because the people knew him for a sincere Tory. But Mr. Seigny would be defeated on the principle that a public man must be kept to his promises.

The Nationalist Cause.

What were those promises? Mr. Marcell recalled that at the banquet at Lachine which had seen the birth of Nationalism, Mr. J. A. Descauries had been chairman and had announced present with the late Hon. Mr. Monk had been Mr. Bruno Nantel and Senator C. P. Beaudin. Messrs. Blondin, Seigny and Patenaude had also been and all strongly identified with the Nationalist cause. If recruiting were at a standstill in Quebec Mr. Marcell wanted Ontario Britishers to know whom to blame. Without the union of Nationalists and Conservatives the present administration would never have been in power nor would Nationalism ever have been able to boast of a discipline in office. Henri Bourassa had permitted such an abuse because he was disatisfied with the English policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in extending Canada's aid to Great Britain in the South African war.

The Bonaventure member said it made his blood boil to hear misrepresentation charge the Liberals of Quebec with disloyalty. Messrs. Blondin, Seigny and Patenaude, he stated, were now trying to undo the work they had done six years ago, Mr. Seigny likening his change of heart to that of Lloyd George in opposing the South African war and favoring the present one, and thereby having earned for himself in Quebec the title of "Lloyd George Seigny."

Mr. Marcell read the declaration which Mr. Lucien Cannon had made after the publication of the report of his speech which had caused so much discussion. Mr. Cannon asserted that he believed Canada should give the mother country all the need of men and money but that, like Lord Shaftesbury, he did not think the country should be drained of all its men and resources. Mr. Marcell said that the province of Quebec was not to be blamed. It had done well since the war began, all things considered. Ontario, he said, had a population a million larger than that of Quebec. Moreover, a large number of Americans had come to Ontario and enlisted and a still larger number of men of British birth had joined the colors. Mr. Marcell said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and other statesmen and the hierarchy of Quebec led by the Venerable Cardinal Archbishop Begin, had all assisted in the work of recruiting. Had not mistakes been made by the government and in particular by the Prime Minister who had taken into his cabinet representatives of a kind and kindred which did not command the confidence of the people of Quebec? "If we are to be treated as fellow countrymen, if we are to be treated as patriots, if we are to be held responsible for the mistakes," continued Mr. Marcell, "how expect you that the province of Quebec is going to answer the call which is now made?"

The citizens of Newcastle gave the 12th Field Battery a hearty send off on Tuesday night. A committee of prominent citizens, among whom were Mayor Fish, Ex-Mayor Morrissey, W. A. Park, John D. Croghan, R. C. Clark and Joseph Ander, waited upon the battery and on behalf of the citizens addressed the men.

Lieut. John L. Lawlor in reply to the address thanked the citizens for their thoughtfulness and for the kind hospitality they had enjoyed while in the town.

Edward Thomas Fairchild, Durham, N. H., Jan. 24.—Edward Thomas Fairchild, president of New Hampshire College, is dead.

Had Awful Attacks of Heart Trouble FOR 5 OR 6 YEARS.

Diseases and disorders of the heart and nervous system have become frightfully prevalent of late years.

One can scarcely pick up a paper but he will find recorded instances of sudden deaths through heart failure, or of prominent men and women unable to prosecute their ordinary business or profession on account of a breaking down of the nervous system. We do not desire to unnecessarily alarm anyone, but to sound a word of warning.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitations and throbs, shooting pains through it, it is time to stop and think.

To all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. Frank Arsenault, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "I had awful attacks of heart trouble for the past five or six years, and as I had tried many kinds of medicine without getting any better I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and to my surprise I found ease from the second dose. I continued taking them until I had used six boxes, and now I feel as well as can be."

"At the present time my sister is using them for nervousness and finds great comfort by their use."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c., or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Flattering to the Original

But Imitations Only Disappoint

There are many imitations of this great treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and whooping cough. They usually have some sale on the merits of the original, but it should be remembered that they are like it in name only.



This is a facsimile of the package bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D.



Never Be Without Herbine Bitters

CONTAINS the active principles of Dandelion, Mandrake, etc., and is an old-fashioned remedy that has been on the market over 30 years and cannot be displaced because of real merit. As a Blood Purifier—a cleanser of foul stomach and tongue—cure for headache and biliousness it has no equal. Specially valuable at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish from indoor living. Family size, 50c. at your store. Five times as large \$1.00. THE BRATLEY DRUG CO. Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B. Ask for Dr. Wilson's Deadshot Wormstick Candy for Children.

If Stomach Hurts Drink Hot Water

A Physician's Advice.

"If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure bicarbonate of soda in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and bicarbonate of soda instantly neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation, the combination of the two, therefore, being marvelously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

Alkali In Shampoos Bad For the Hair

If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mild coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multifold coconut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few pennies will supply every member of the family for months.



St. John, N. B., Jan. 23rd, 1917.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the light on Old Proprietor Gas and Whistling Buoy is reported not burning. Will be relighted as soon as possible.

J. C. CHESLEY, Agent, Marine & Fisheries Dept.

TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS

Makers are without stocks and those in dealer's hands are very few, but we are still able to fill orders quickly from our stocks in New Glasgow. It is more satisfactory to submit your exact specifications of requirements and have us quote.

I. MATHESON & CO. Ltd., Boiler Makers, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

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New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited. Montreal and St. John to Australia and New Zealand.

EASTERN CANADIAN SERVICE.

Steamer from St. John, N. B., for Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Melbourne and Sydney. Cargo transhipped for other ports.

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ST. JOHN - MONTREAL

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Daily Except Sunday.

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Steamship "North Star."

Leaves St. John Thursdays at 3.00 a.m. (Atlantic time), for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays at 9.00 a.m. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between Portland and New York.

Passenger service discontinued for the season. Freight service throughout the year.

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Direct between Boston and New York.

Passenger service discontinued for the season. Freight service throughout the year.

City Ticket Office, 47 King street.

A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

A. E. FLEMING, T. F. & P. A., St. John, N. B.

The Maritime Steamship Co., Limited.

On March 3, 1917, and until further notice the S.S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7.30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black Harbor, Back Bay or L'Etete, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at L'Etete or Back Bay, Black Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide permitting.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2851, Mr. Lewis Connors.

This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

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After Oct. 1st and until further notice S. S. Grand Manan leaves Grand Manan, Mondays 7.30 a.m., for St. John, returning leaves St. John Wednesdays 7.30 a.m., both ways via Campbellville, Eastport and Wilson's Beach.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays 7.30 a.m., for St. Stephen, returning Friday 7 a.m., via Campbellville, Eastport and St. Andrews, both ways.

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Galvanized and Black Steel Wire

Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints,

Flags, Tackle Blocks, and Motor Boat Supplies.

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Liberal Discounts are given on every Suit and Overcoat. Every fancy weave. Serges are accepted.

It isn't so much what you pay for clothes as whom you pay it to. Try us!

Extra Special "Lonely" Bargains For Ten Days Only

Semi-ready "Lonely" Ulsters and Overcoats.

Sizes 34 to 42 Breast.

- No. 5959—Size 35—Patch pockets, neat iron grey weave, label \$20 For \$15
- No. 5966—Size 35—Canadian Ulster, cuffs on sleeve, worth \$18, for \$9.75
- No. 70—Size 35—Raglan Ulster, with patch pockets, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 6976—Size 36—Brown Canadian Ulster, worth \$18, for \$9.75
- No. 10—Size 36—Raglan Shoulder Balmacaan, worth \$25, for \$12.50
- No. 39—Size 36—Canadian Ulster, shawl collar, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 80—Size 36—Canadian Ulster, patch pockets, very smart, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 51—Size 36—Canadian Ulster, label \$25, for \$16.50
- No. 1694—Size 36—Dark Grey Ulster, patch pockets, label \$25, for \$16.50
- No. 5987—Size 36—Brown Ulster, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 51—Size 37—Chesterfield Overcoat, front, \$20 label For \$13.50
- No. 39—Size 37—English Ulster, single breasted; fly front, very smart, worth \$20, for \$12.50
- No. 41—Size 38—Brown Tweed Balmacaan, worth \$25, for \$12.50
- No. 49—Size 38—Saxony Wool Overcoat, superior quality, patch pockets, worth \$35, for \$21
- No. 35—Size 38—Grey Overcoat, fly front, a slight imperfection, worth \$25, for \$16.50
- No. 6087—Size 38—Blue Cheviot Ulster, patch pockets, double breasted, worth \$25, for \$14
- No. 5988—Size 39—Brown Ulster, with shawl collar, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 26—Size 39—Heather Brown Ulster, label \$25, for \$18.50
- No. 5973—Size 39—Brown Canadian Ulster, label \$16.50, for \$12.50
- No. 5889—Size 40—Brown Canadian Ulster, shawl collar, \$20 label For \$16.50
- No. 44—Size 42—Diagonal Brown Ulster, never-wear-out weave, label \$18, for \$13.50

Semi-ready "Lonely" Suits.

Sizes 34 Breast.

- No. 17—Brown Tweed, with \$18 label, worth \$20 next season, for \$13.50
- No. 135—Genuine Scotch Homespun Suit, with fancy vest, worth \$30, for \$21.00

Sizes 35 Breast.

- No. 5909—English Worsted, brown check, pin-back, label \$30, for \$20
- No. 14—Worsted Blue and White Check, label \$25, for \$17.50
- No. 12—Brown Scotch Tweed, good weight, label \$22.50, for \$13.50
- No. 6—Nottingham Brown English Tweed, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 8—Heather Brown Scotch Tweed, \$20 label For \$13.50

Sizes 36 Breast.

- No. 23—Light Heather-woven Mixture, Scotch Tweed, label \$25, for \$15
- No. 1616—Dark Grey Cheviot Weave, label \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 1614—Black Serge, genuine Britons-loom, \$25 label For \$16.50
- No. 182—Dundreary Check, double-breasted type, fancy silk woven vest, worth \$35, for \$21
- No. 37—Light Brown Tweed, soft wool, label \$25, for \$15
- No. 26—Brown Worsted, dark black stripe, label \$22.50, for \$15
- No. 38—Grey Scotch Tweed, green stripe, label \$18, for \$10.50
- No. 36—Brown Tweed, red dot on homespun weave, label \$20, for \$10.50
- No. 36—Dark Brown Tweed, C type, for tall man, worth \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 40—Medium Brown, homespun weave, label \$18, for \$11

Sizes 37 Breast.

- No. 63—Grey Scotch Tweed, with neat green stripe, label \$18, for \$10.50
- No. 10—Dark Green Cheviot, white pin stripe, fancy vest, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 6082—Grey Tweed, black stripe, label \$15, for \$10.50
- No. 50—Black and White Stripe Worsted, cheviot finish, worth \$28, for \$20
- No. 196—Black Cheviot, with check stripe, label \$22.50, for \$15
- No. 6108—Black Cheviot Norfolk Suit, with pin-back, designer's model, a gem, label \$32, for \$24
- No. 193—Brown Worsted, with stripe, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 6060—Brown Check Worsted, label \$30, for \$23.50
- No. 55—Brown Scotch Tweed, fine texture, label \$22.50, for \$15

Sizes 38 Breast.

- No. 17—Blue Grey Serge Worsted, with fancy vest to match, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 1615—Black Serge, label \$22.50, for \$13.50
- No. 6103—Dark Grey, Heather Weave, superlative color, label \$18, for \$13.50

Sizes 39 Breast.

- No. 77—Brown Cheviot, light pin stripe, label \$22.50, for \$16.50
- No. 78—Basket Weave Serge, brown with stripe, worth \$22.50, for \$15
- No. 90—Grey Scotch Tweed, green and grey stripe, label \$18, for \$10.50
- No. 14—Dark Green Cheviot, white silk stripe, fancy vest, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 73—Glenurquhart Check, worth \$20, for \$13.50
- No. 85—Brown Tweed, red dot, homespun weave, label \$20, for \$10.50
- No. 16—Navy Blue Serge, with fancy vest, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 84—Light Brown Scotch Tweed, label \$20, for \$13.50

Sizes 39 Breast.

- No. 1613—Grey Serge, label \$18, for \$10.50
- No. 109—Grey Scotch Tweed, fancy stripe, label \$18, for \$10.50
- No. 18—Navy Blue Cheviot, white silk stripe, fancy vest, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 20—Fancy Brown Norfolk, grey silk vest, worth \$25, for \$15
- No. 98—Brown Worsted, worth \$22.50, for \$15

Sizes 40 Breast.

- No. 23—Navy Blue Serge, fancy vest, guaranteed Indigo dye, worth \$25, for \$15