

TWO MORE PROMINENT LIBERAL MEMBERS WILL SUPPORT SUBSCRIPTION

(Continued from page 1)
The Sting of War.

The member for Red Deer has already experienced the sting of war. He has given of his family in the empire cause and naturally feels only as a father can feel for the boys at the front. With him the prosecution of the war is the vital duty of the hour, political considerations and all other matters are of lesser import and can wait settlement until the battles in France and Flanders have been fought and won. His speech today was a triumph and it is expected to have a great influence upon other members of his party who may be still wavering between their duty to their country and a not unnatural desire to stand by Laurier. A. K. MacLean, of Halifax is not eloquent, but he has all a lawyer's ability in the marshalling of arguments. His address tonight was rather the calm, judicial presentation of a case to a jury, an appeal to the mind rather than the emotions and while he did not arouse the great enthusiasm which greeted Dr. Clark's telling, well rounded sentence yet he handled the subject well and his address cannot but have an influence upon the man who wants to weigh the evidence and then decide.

The Other Speakers.

Other speakers of the day were Col. Arthur of Parry Sound and Donald Sutherland of North York. Both advocated the passage of the measure. Mr. Turgeon Liberal of Gloucester, who during his whole career in the house has never ventured to express an opinion on any subject in conflict with that of his leader opposed the bill on the usual Laurier ground. Hon. Jacques Bureau followed.

Liberal, Three Rivers

The tendency is now in the direction of shorter speeches. Although many members of the government will participate to any great extent. The case for conscription has been so ably presented by the Premier and Sir George Foster and Sir Thomas (White) that in reality there is little more to say. The burden of speech has yet to come will be from Liberals who will break with their leader, or from Quebec members on both sides of the house who desire to place themselves on record in regard to it. It is probable that a division will be reached by Friday. The government is showing no disposition to shut off full and free discussion, and the members themselves have acquired the praiseworthy habit of saying what they

have to say as briefly as possible and then making way for someone else. The commendable quality brevity is not at any time to be more highly approved than now. The country wants the conscription measure in effect with as little delay as possible. This is the last week in June and if the bill passes second reading before the Friday adjournment it will go to the committee stage next week that will probably consume a fortnight at least so it is doubtful if it will be through the house and finally disposed of much inside of a month. But this will probably be the last big debate of the session.

Dr. Clark spoke during the afternoon session and it is regrettable that the galleries were not crowded to hear him, for from all standpoints his address was one of the finest contributions to the debate so far. The member for Red Deer has long enjoyed the reputation of one of the most eloquent members in Canada, while those who have heard him often said he was not in his best form this afternoon, yet it cannot be denied that he made a tremendous impression.

He did not keep his auditors long in doubt as to his stand. After stating that so much had appeared in the newspapers concerning his probable attitude and that he would not detain the house long, he announced his "full support of the government measure with a stout heart and clear conscience as it is in the best interest of the Empire, of the world and of civilization."

By early training and political predilection he had ever been opposed to any sort of conscription, but in a work like this no true man could be bound by his previous opinion or desires.

Honors Premier.

The opposition had found fault with the Prime Minister for introducing a conscription measure after he had declared that he would never resort to it. "It that be true," said Dr. Clark, "then I am very grateful that his gifts of patriotism are greater than his gifts of prophecy. Conscription in peace is part and parcel of the machinery of a military state and to that we are opposed. Conscription in war is the last expedient of a country in the direst extremity. That we do not favor conscription in peace should not stop us from adopting conscription in war when that is necessary." Lloyd George was opposed to any sort of conscription in peace but when war broke out he did not hesitate to take that method of providing armies for Britain. Canada cannot do better than follow that example." Continuing he argued that conscription was the only fair

method in such a circumstance, it would do away with the condition under which one family, or one province, or one district could rest in security while the mass of other families, other provinces or other districts are fighting and dying.

House Applauds.
As he reached that point in his oration the house fairly rocked with applause.

At this time, he said, conscription is as necessary to us as the sun. It remains at home who shall remain at home and that fact should cause the blood to course more quickly through the veins of every French-Canadian to know that British troops are fighting today in the land where French is spoken and where the glorious "French literature has been produced and fighting as much for the security of France as of any other nation under the sun. It had been claimed that the French-Canadians of Quebec had not done their full measure of duty because the proportion of recruiting was not so high as in other parts of the country.

Well, Britain was not fighting on the farms. She was fighting wherever she saw the urban of a Turk or the helmet of a Teuton, but in fighting hardest of all in France, and that fact should cause the blood to course more quickly through the veins of every French-Canadian to know that British troops are fighting today in the land where French is spoken and where the glorious "French literature has been produced and fighting as much for the security of France as of any other nation under the sun. It had been claimed that the French-Canadians of Quebec had not done their full measure of duty because the proportion of recruiting was not so high as in other parts of the country.

Who, he asked, "was the recruiting agent which aroused Britain and caused her sons to come trooping to the colors from the lands of the seven seas. It was Belgium and the same recruiting agent should appeal to the manhood of Canadians."

Teuton Retreating.

"Let me tell you something else. The Teuton is retreating from France today, but as he retreats he takes with him every French female above the age of fourteen years, to work, to suffer and God only knows what worse fate. These are facts, facts known to Quebec as well as to the rest of the world, and if the men of Quebec will not listen to them then they would not listen to the voice of Him who rose from the dead."

Again the applause was so loud and so prolonged that the eloquent westerner was unable to proceed until it had died away.

Another reason which should make Canadians rally to the colors and which in itself gave ample warrant for the introduction of conscription or any other measure was that if this war is not finished properly now it will have to be fought over again. "I have a little toddling grandchild on my farm out west today. His father was stricken two weeks ago while fighting at the front. I say to you and on my conscience that I support this bill today because it will save him from ever going through what his father and uncle are suffering today, for if this war is not finished now it will have to be done all over again when the next generation of men comes around."

Praises Uncle Sam.

He eulogized the United States for her entry to the war and scored Mr. Pugsley's contention that because of the United States entry Canada should slacken her efforts. "Canadians are not built that way,"

he said. "Canada's place is in the front of the battle. That is where she has been, and if I know the Canadian disposition that is where she will continue to be no matter what measure are necessary to make it certain. Conscription and Vimy Ridge have not exhausted the glorious resources of this country."

Castigate Laurier.

Dr. Clark then proceeded to castigate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Oliver and others of the Liberal party for playing politics in the hour of the nation's danger. Oliver and Laurier had come to an agreement to oppose conscription, and it was reported that Mr. Macdonald might succeed to the leadership of the Liberal party. Clark, the lion of Edmonton (Oliver) and the lamb of Quebec (Laurier), lie down together and a little child shall we say, from Picton, Nova Scotia (Macdonald) shall lead them.

In his peroration Dr. Clark was particularly eloquent urging Liberals everywhere to bury politics and support the government in this measure of national and world wide importance.

Col. Arthur.

Col. James Arthur, of Parry Sound, who has seen much service at the front, spoke before Dr. Clark. He severely castigated Laurier for his failure to contribute her share of men to the Canadian armies, and urged all Canadians to support the compulsory military service measure. Mr. Turgeon, of Gloucester, N. B., was the last speaker of the afternoon session. He rebuked all the Laurier arguments in favor of a referendum announcing that he would oppose the bill on the grounds advanced by his leader. No one expected Mr. Turgeon to do anything else, so his announcement was in no way a surprise.

A. K. McLean.

A. K. McLean, of Halifax, opened the debate at the evening session. In opening he dealt with Canada's attitude to the war in which she had been engaged for two and one-half years. "Canada was subject to invasion, and that was the policy of the enemy, consequently Canada was waging a defensive warfare which did not necessarily mean that the fighting should be done on our own soil. The battle of the Falkland Islands was in reality a battle for the defense of our own country. If the truth were known the secret service of the United States protected Canada from invasion on more than one occasion. The arrest of Hon. Dr. Beland, now languishing in a German prison, was as much a blow against Canada's honor and integrity as the invasion of Belgium was against Belgium itself. Canada was fighting in her own defence, and on this point he differed from his leader. He agreed with the contention of the prime minister that the Canadian militia act gave authority to call out troops for Canadian defence either within or beyond Canada. "The present struggle is in reality a war against war, therefore Canada in participating was assisting to end all war. The conscription bill he characterized as a piece of legislation

which any country at peace or war could well have contained in its constitution. Canada went to war of her own volition and the bill was not out of harmony with the obligations Canada assumed when entering the war. He strongly favored the principle of the bill which was warranted by the conditions.

Needs More Power.

Canada needs more power in the war and the bill provides the most effective way of getting it. He was inclined to the conclusion that conscription was necessary and for that reason he would support it. Under the circumstances he could not undertake the responsibility of opposing the bill. If it became necessary to seek the view of the people he preferred to do it through the medium of a general election rather than the Laurier proposed referendum. He urged however that a fresh campaign of education should be undertaken in the interest of voluntary enlistment before the conscription measure was put into force. In any event Canada should stand behind those who fought for us and in support of the memory of those who consecrated their lives to the cause of Empire. In closing he expressed the belief that if both parties could be got to unite for the purpose of war prosecution the necessary men could be obtained without resorting to compulsory service.

Donald Sutherland, Conservative, of North Oxford, followed, speaking well in favor of the bill.

THE LIBERALS SWEEP SASK.

Regina, Sask. June 26.—The Liberals 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.

Of the seven Conservatives in the last house only two are re-elected, W. B. Willoughby, the opposition leader, and Lieut.-Col. Glenn, who was not opposed by the Liberals in South Qu'Appelle, but was opposed by an independent. The only other Conservative elected I Donald MacLean in Saskatchewan city. The winning of Saskatchewan city constitutes the Conservatives only gain from the Legislature.

On the other hand the Liberals wrested Lumsden, Moose Jaw County Prince Albert and Willow Bunch from the opposition.

GEN. NIXON IS BLAMED FOR KUT LOSSES

Lord Hardinge, Austin Chamberlain and Others Share Responsibility.

London, June 26.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The report of the Mesopotamian commission, constituting another historic war document, was issued tonight.

The commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but that the division of responsibility between the India office and the government of India in connection with it was unwarrantable. The report says the advance towards Bagdad was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculations, was attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation and resulted in the Kut disaster.

The responsibility for this untoward advance, says the commission, lies with Sir John Nixon. Others responsible were Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, General Beauchamp-Duff, commander-in-chief, Major-Gen. Barron, military secretary to the India office, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, secretary of state for India, and the war committee of the cabinet.

ADM. VON TIRPITZ, FATHER OF U-BOAT WARFARE, IS ILL

Is Suffering Seriously from Incurable Disease—Retired in 1916.

Geneva, June 26.—Admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, has arrived at St. Blaise, in the Black Forest. He is suffering seriously from diabetes. Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz has been Germany's chief advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare. He had much to do with the building of Germany's great fleet, and is known as "the father of the German navy." He retired as minister of the navy in March, 1916, ill-health being given as the reason.

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR THE RUSSIANS

Washington, June 26.—In a stirring address today at the capital Ambassador Bakmetiev, of Russia's diplomatic mission, gave a solemn pledge that the Russian people and army, "convinced that a separate peace would mean the triumph of German autocracy," are prepared to fight on beside America until the world has been made safe for democracy. The ambassador spoke before the senate and was given a reception almost as enthusiastic as that accorded him Saturday in the house.

STRIKE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, June 26.—The laborers in the building trades here went on strike at 9 o'clock today for an increase in wages. They want 40 cents an hour. The leaders assert that more than 700 men are out of work as a result of the determination of the builders not to grant the demands.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Elvira A. Baxter.
The death is announced at Winthrop Centre, Mass., of Mrs. Elvira A. Baxter, widow of Elijah W. Baxter, formerly of St. John.
Mrs. Caroline Godsoe.
The death is announced in West Roxbury, Boston, of Mrs. Caroline Godsoe, formerly of St. John. She was eighty-three years of age.
Mrs. Edward Murphy.
The death is announced in Charlestown, Boston, of Mrs. Edward Murphy, formerly Miss Annie Hagan of St. John.

BORN.

HEANS—On Tuesday, June 26, to the wife of J. Leonard Heans, a son.

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| 22nd Paym't \$1.20 | 23rd Paym't \$1.20 |
| 26th Paym't \$1.30 | 27th Paym't \$1.30 |
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KING.

H. Connors to Geo. H. Connors at Uplham.

W. H. Schaefer, Uplham.

Holman to Rosal Hall, Uplham.

Farland to W. H. Mills and 30, property at Kingston.

to J. E. Macleod, 100, 2 Bank.