

NEARLY 200 BATTALIONS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

CARVELL AND PUGSLEY PRACTICALLY OUTLAWED

(Continued from page 1)

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—(Via leased wire.)—Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Gresham, at the opening of the House today, said the overshadowing question before the House was the war. The first duty of parliament was the vigorous prosecution of the war. Following the manner of the old High Court, which sent out the fiery cross throughout the country, every possible effort should be made in Canada to summon the young men to the defence of their country and the Empire. The sacrifice of Canadian soldiers had already been very great, he added, but the heroism which they had shown would always remain an inspiration to the Canadian nation.

Referring to the question of extension of the present parliamentary term, Mr. Sinclair said there were two sides to it. If, on that side of the House, had a moderate degree of confidence in the present government, they might readily grant the request. However, the argument in favor of the extension was that there should be no election until the war was over. Mr. Sinclair said that while the opposition would not waste time urging the government to do business on business terms, it would demand the right of inquiry into all expenditures, and go after the grafters and patronage hunters "as soon as the vermin are seen crawling along the floor." The present system in Canada, even at the present time, was very bad, he said, and it meant a great loss to the country. Mr. H. W. Brown, director of contracts in the Military Department, had stated that the patronage list had 8,000 names in the different provinces. This simply meant a Tammany system said Mr. Sinclair. He said of instances where political influence was used to get shell contracts, and to get positions as inspectors of shells.

In a time of such supreme crisis petty political patronage should be entirely done away with. The conduct of the government at the present time in retaining such a system was comparable to that of Nero, who did while Rome was burning.

Wants Terminal Work at Halifax Stopped.

The Prime Minister, said Mr. Sinclair, should issue an open letter to the head of the patronage committee in Halifax stating that their recommendations would not be received any longer, also that the same thing would apply to all other patronage committees throughout the country.

Sir Thomas White had done good work as minister of finance during the war, said Mr. Sinclair, but he would do better work for the country if he would stop all the graft and patronage, and also save the money that was being spent on the Hudson Bay scheme, and the terminal works at Halifax. Twenty to thirty million dollars were being spent on the Hudson Bay route, which was unfeasible. The whole undertaking was a blunder. Millions of dollars were also being spent at Halifax, but that work was

government himself. As for his own part he considered the government in power was entitled to the honest support of both sides of the House, but that did not exclude the right to criticize an administration which allowed bloodsuckers to make fortunes which would be still theirs at the end of the war, when the rest of the people were nearly broke by their patriotism." He referred to the "twenty-one members of the Nationalist party which were now lined up behind the party with its feet in the trough." The independence of Canada received quite a blow when those twenty-one men had played Judas Iscariot.

Military Appointments on Merit in His Riding, He Admits.

Referring to the question of a parliamentary extension, Mr. Knowles thought it would be a fairly cheery thing for the House to try to prolong its own life, and announced that he did not expect to be a candidate again. He went on to make a strong statement that in his own riding there had been no talk of politics in militia appointments; the best man had been given a place, irrespective of his party. Mr. Knowles made the first reference to the position of the United States in his speech, and said that he had been heard in the Commons this session. After pointing out that the United States had been one of the signatories to the Hague Convention, he stated that while he would not advise their participating in the war, in view of the diverse elements in their population, he thought it strange that never a protest had come from them, in the name of justice and right. When he read of the millions which were being made by some Americans it made Mr. Knowles think that, after the war was over, Canadians, however financially depressed they might be at that time, would at least be able to do so, at the cost of sacrifice, their best for the preservation of civilization and justice in the world.

The member for Moose Jaw, again referred to the proposed extension of the parliamentary term, said he was very doubtful if Germany would be beaten in a year, and that the end of the extension would probably find matters in much the same state as at present.

After criticizing the management of government elevators, Mr. Knowles dealt with the government's action in commandeering wheat. He stated there was no more need of commandeering the wheat than of commandeering the not air in the Commons chamber. The government appeared to have taken grain which farmers were holding in expectation of a price advance, fearing that such an advance would react to the farmers' benefit. Why did not the government deposit a million or two million dollars, and go to the market to buy wheat, and then distribute it to the farmers? Mr. Knowles also criticized the government's policy of lending some of the commandeered grain back to the farmers, and said that the grain had gone up in price so quickly after the commandeering that some of those to whom it was loaned had hidden their grain, and while they kept the grain. He also criticized the government's distribution of seed grain.

J. G. Turfitt, who followed, denied that the opposition was endeavoring to force an election. He criticized the minister of militia for having stated that two or three men were enlisting for every one enlisting, characterizing this statement as the greatest detriment to recruiting in the past year. Mr. Turfitt denied that ninety per cent. of the recruits were Conservatives, as had been stated.

Mr. Turfitt said that Sir Thomas White had been given undeserved credit for the flotation of the domestic bank loan. He asked whether the banks should have been given a rake-off for

Lionel Barrymore in Sensational Drama at Imperial

"THE CURIOUS CONDUCT OF JUDGE LEGARDE"

Almost a Parallel Case with "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

RANDOLPH LEGARDE, a senior judge of a criminal court, betrothed to Agnes Caverty, is injured by the kick of a horse at the base of his skull. The injury has the effect of establishing in Judge Legarde a dual personality. A few evenings after the accident, as Agnes is rendering a selection on the piano, and the Judge listening, he feels an uncontrollable impulse stealing over him to perform some act of violence. The dual personality of a thief suddenly becomes metamorphosed into a being of the underworld. The startling career of this modern "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" makes a thrilling picture indeed.

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South American Travelogue No. 6
Complete trip through the great Panama Canal—a wonderfully interesting experience and highly educational.

With French and Russian Armies
Showing how the Czar's Armies are beating the Turks and how General Joffre's forces are winning in the Argonne District.

Signor Gaetano Manno, Tenor
A highly pleasing Italian tenor who will entertain you for the week. Last of the San Carlo Opera Co.

PATHE'S WEEKLY and FASHION REVUE — FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA
WED.—Mary Miles Minter in Metro Production "Always in the Way"

IRELAND SAYS TROUBLE MAKERS HAVE SHOT BOLT

Wilson declares there is no crisis and pledges himself to do utmost to keep nation out of war.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 31.—President Wilson delivered a speech here last night, in part, as follows: "I want, at the outset, to remove any misapprehension in your minds. There is no crisis; nothing new has happened. I came to confer with you on a matter which we should confer upon in any event. We should see that our house is set in order. When all the world is on fire the sparks fly everywhere. At the outset of the war it did look as if there were a division of domestic sentiment which might lead us into some errors of judgment. I, for one, believe that danger is past. "The trouble-makers have shot their bolt. They have been bold, but ineffective. Their talk costs nothing. The president said he knew the people wanted him to keep the nation out of war. There was prolonged applause. "I pledge you," he continued, solemnly, "that, God helping me, I will keep it out of war. "This people is not going to choose war," he went on. "But we are dealing with government rather than people, and we don't know what an hour or a day will bring forth. We want war, if it must come, to be something that springs out of the sentiments, principles and actions of the people themselves. It is on that account that I am counselling Congress not to take the advice of those who recommend that we should have a very large standing army, but on the contrary to see to it that the citizens of the country are so trained, and so equipped, that they will bring forth when they choose, they can take up arms and defend themselves."

This explanation was both unsatisfactory and extraordinary. No one in Canada would believe it. If the old commission produced shells cheaper than they were made in the United States or Great Britain, its services should have been retained. It was curious that none of the new experts had been placed on the Imperial Munitions Board.

Mr. Sinclair asserted that General Bertram had been a kind of a stool pigeon, who had done what he was told to do in Ottawa. In the end the government would neither dispose of his services nor stand by him. His only self-interest in this business was giving General Bertram a livelihood.

The opposition, Mr. Sinclair went on to say, do not expect too much from the government, but they did expect better things than they had received up to date. "There was," he said, "a Judas Iscariot amongst the twelve Apostles, that was had enough. But we do not want to meet one of these Judas Iscariots, willing to betray his country at every corner, and all professing allegiance to one political party."

Dealing with the responsibilities of shell-making in government machine shops Mr. Sinclair declared that the government had a splendid chance to do a fine thing for the Empire but had failed.

That the opposition was not going out of its way in throwing out challenges for an election was the next declaration made by Mr. Sinclair. That, he said, was a matter for the government to decide.

What the opposition wants is a vigorous prosecution of the war, more honest administration and proper consideration for the men in the trenches. "If there is an election," he added, "we, on this side of the house, will not be short of munitions."

Mr. W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, prefacing his remarks with the state-ment that the West was more in favor of free wheat and agricultural implements than ever, declared in favor of more independence of spirit on both sides of the House. He thought the speech of Dr. Pugsley might properly have been made by a member of the

their services in the sale of the bonds. The Finance Department, with the assistance of the Dominion government officials in various parts of the country, he held, could have handled the business. He could see nothing to be wondered at in the fact that the applications for shares in the loan totalled \$100,000,000, when only \$50,000,000 had been asked.

There was, he said, \$1,000,000,000 on deposit in the banks of the time, and \$400,000,000 in savings accounts, drawing nominally three per cent per annum, but really about two and a half per cent, and \$400,000,000 in current accounts, drawn at all Mr. Thomas Turfitt agreed with Sir Thomas White's policy of borrowing at home, but he said that the State of New York had secured a loan in New York at a rate which worked out at 3.3 per cent per annum.

More Heresay.

Resuming the evening, Mr. Turfitt said he had been told that every overseas battalion drew rations for twenty per cent of its strength, although twenty per cent of them might be absent on leave, and that in some cases the country lost as much as \$100,000 a week. He was told by Mr. Bradbury, of Selkirk, that a thing could not happen in a properly organized battalion, where the quartermaster drew the rations each morning. Another officer had told Mr. Turfitt that the medical examination of recruits in Canada was not what it should be, and that the men who had been taken to the front could "trot out their ailments," when they got tired of it, and be sent home at the expense of the government, probably to apply for a pension.

Mr. Turfitt then declared that the government had let a contract for dredging at Victoria, B. C., after a government engineer had estimated that 5,000 cubic yards of material would be removed. The contractor had given a quarter interest in the contract to the government superintendent of dredging and to the resident engineer, and as a result the estimate had been made in progress estimates to the amount of 20,000 cubic yards. The three men had planned to charge for 30,000 cubic yards. In reply to an observation of the minister of public works, Mr. Turfitt said that he did not suppose the government had known anything about the plan, but that the case had come before the British Columbia courts.

"It has been in the courts since my request," asserted Hon. Mr. Rogers. "It is no worse," continued Mr. Turfitt, "than what has been going on at Vancouver, at St. John and at Toronto and what went on in Winnipeg."

Mr. Turfitt complained of the government's action in commandeering wheat, and asked why the government had not been able to secure low rates on grain shipped by the prize ships released by the British government for the North Atlantic seepages, as it had been able to secure low rates for munitions and war supplies on British transports.

Mr. Rogers replied that the prize ships were under the control of the British government, and that no doubt the British government had something to do with the fixing of the rates.

The minister pointed out that Great Britain was in a similar case, that it made special rates for munitions, believing that in so doing it was performing a duty to itself and to civilization.

Mr. P. F. Pardee, of West Lambton, commenced his speech with a definition of the respective duties of government and opposition in parliament, during the present crisis. "The duty of the government," he said, "is to give a lead to patriotic sentiment; to sacrifice all other considerations in the determination to make Canada's share in the struggle a worthy and effective one; to secure that it is not banished the petty and often costly intrigues of mere party politics and the reprehensible and dishonest tactics of get-rich-quick at the country's expense; to include in the council and

Beautiful Bessie Barriscale Scores Another Hit!

Strong four-act drama of the rejuvenation of a woman of the underworld thro' the medium of a painting. Miss Barriscale as the woman, supported by a star cast

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"The Painted Soul"

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A feature with a depth of meaning, elevating, interesting, and good realistic acting. True to life character drawing.

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Col. Roosevelt's Performance

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You can't sleep because the nerves are irritable and harassed. Nervousness cannot give you any lasting help, but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does.

It cures sleeplessness, nervousness, headache, etc., by restoring vigor and vitality to the run-down and exhausted nervous system. The benefits derived are both thorough and lasting. 50 cents a box. 6 for \$2.50. All druggists, or Edmondson, Baker & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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MARRIED.

LINCOLN-LAWSON—By Rev. W. J. Hurley on the 29th instant, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Lawson, Edith Allison Lawson to Benjamin Jones Lincoln, of Windsor, Ont.

DIED.

HURLEY—In this city, on January 29th, John, son of Honora and the late Michael Hurley, leaving his mother, two brothers and two sisters to mourn their loss.

Funeral on Tuesday, February 3, at 8.45 a.m. from his late residence, 9 Visart street, to St. Peter's church for requiem high mass at 10 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

McINTOSH—At the General Public Hospital, 25th December, 1913, Donald McIntosh, at the age of 49 years. A native of Scotland, Quartermaster, C. G. S. Aberdeen.

Funeral from N. W. Brennan & Son's undertaking rooms on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

CRAFT—On Jan. 30, Abbie G., aged 48, beloved wife of Arthur Craft. She leaves husband, two daughters, one son, father, five brothers and four sisters to mourn.

(Boston papers please copy.)

Funeral will be held from her late residence, 143 Acadia street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. Friends invited to attend.

GREEN—At her home, 240 Millidge Avenue, on Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Major H. Green, leaving her parents, five sisters and two brothers to mourn.

(P.E.I. papers please copy.)

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon. Coaches leave Adelaide street corner at 1.35 service at the house two o'clock.

SAVE YOUR HAIR AND BEAUTIFY IT WITH "DANDERINE"

Spend 25 cents! Dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Try this! Hair gets beautiful, wavy and thick in few moments.

If you care for heavy hair, that glitters with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have nice, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scourge robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. It is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily; get a 25-cent bottle of Knowledge's Danderine at any drug store or toilet store; apply a little and treated and your hair will say "yes" to the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and that no more falling hair—you must use Knowledge's Danderine. It eventually—why not now?

UNIQUE—Thu., Fri. and Sat. Matinee

THE GREATEST SERIAL OF THEM ALL

The Diamond From the Sky

with the dare-devil actor, IRVING CUMMINGS, and the winsome LOTTIE PICKFORD

30 CHAPTERS 30

Following the first episode, to be shown Thur., Fri. and Sat. of this week, a chapter thereafter will be presented every Wed and Thur.

NOTE: We offer the above subject to conform with the request of many patrons to see the greatest serial ever made.

See the First Instalment!

Usual Program in Addition

No Advance in Prices

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Clip out and present five coupons like the above, bearing consecutive dates, together with our special price of 98c. Book on display at office of

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5 COUPONS AND 98c Secure this \$3.00 Volume

The Genuine Cardinal, Seal Grain, Flexible Binding, Red Edges, Round Corners, with 16 full-page portraits of the world's most famous singers, and complete dictionary of musical terms.

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"HEART SONGS" The song book with a soul! 400 of the song treasures of the world in one volume of 500 pages. Chosen by 25,000 music lovers. Four years to complete the book. Every song a gem of melody.

Canadian gentlemen, he thought, was good enough for anybody.

Mr. Levi Thompson of Q'Appelle adjourned the debate.

Mrs. Abbie G. Craft.

The death of Mrs. Abbie G. Craft, wife of Arthur Craft, of this city, took place Sunday night after an illness of only three days at her home, 143 Acadia street. She is survived by her husband, two daughters—Mrs. James Whipple, of this city, and Mrs. H. Futhergill, of Vermont. One son Harry of this city; her father, John K. Rins, of this city; five brothers and four sisters. The sisters are, Mrs. Garnet, Ward and Mrs. Ann Reid, of Mass., and Mrs. Outhouse, of Cambridge, Mass. The brothers are Herbert, William, Edward, Frederick and Bernard Rins, of this city. The funeral will take place from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon.

TONIGHT OPERA HOUSE

8.15

TONIGHT - WED. - WED. MATINEE

"A Thief in the House"

A Thrilling Drama of Today

Corona Souvenir Matinee Tomorrow THUR. FRI. SAT. "ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY"

USUAL LITTLE PRICES | Entire Change of Vaudeville

ALREADY 195 BATTALIONS

Ottawa, Jan. 31, (via leased wire).—One hundred and ninety-five battalions have now been authorized for service overseas, and it is expected that the number will have reached or passed two hundred before the end of the week.

This means that well over two hundred thousand men have been provided for in the authorized organization without taking into account the actual number of men in the various branches of the service.

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