NEW METHODS URGED TO STIMULATE RECRUITING

PUGSLEY RESORTS TO OLD TACTICS IN PARLIAMENT

Continued from page one.

Canada in connection with the purchase of submarines" and Seattle only forty miles away." Thus he threw out another insinuation for which there is not the slightest ground. However, it is Mr. Pugsley's way of making political capital. Turning to Mr. Meighen he asked, "Does that satisfy you in regard to submarines."

Mr. Meighen—"It only satisfies me that the hon. gentleman is absolutely, and I fear, deliberately wrong."

According to the rules of the house a member cannot give the lie direct to politicians of the class of Mr. Pugsley. This is Mr. Pugsley's strength. He makes these insinuations and statements under the protection of the rules of parliament instead of in the open, and a portion of the public are apt to assume that his statements are true, simply because they are uttered.

The member for St. John had been speaking for an hour and a half when he observed that he had only been making a few preliminary remarks and would move the adojurnment of the debate. Thus tomorrow we may expect to have a repetition of the same class of rhetoric.

What will happen now it is hard to foretell. One thing is certain the government is in no mood to dilly dally with political mud-slinging of the Pugsley description.

Senator Lougheed, the Conservative leader in the senate, threw down the gauntlet. There have been rumors that the opposition would oppose the extension of the life of parliament until they felt inclined to let the resolution through. Mr. Lougheed intimated squarely that if they did not accept the government's terms in this connection they had better make up their minds for a general election.

Ottawa, Jan. 18 (via leased wires)—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster-general, resuming the debate on the address, said that in announcing the increase in the limit of enlistment for overseas service to 500,000 men, the prime minister had correctly gauged the feeling of the people. He quoted Mr. Marcil, of Bonaventure, and several Liberal newspapers in approval of the government's course. He alluded to Dr. Michael Clark's reference to the rate at which Canadian soldiers were sent to the front. Pointing out the difficulties of transporting large bodies of troops, he asserted that the government sent them forward as rapidly as possible. When the men reached England, however, they passed under the control of the British authorities. He paid a tribute to the French-Canadian officers with the Canadian forces at the front, saying that some of the best French-Canadian families were represented in the ranks of the overseas divisions. Up to December 1, last, 9,000 men bearing French names had enlisted for active service. Mr. Casgrain congratulated Dr. Clark of Red Deer, upon the fact that two of his sons were members of the overseas forces. He added that five men, bearing his own name and of his own blood, were now wearing the King's uniform. He said that since the beginning of the war the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy had been faithful to the flag, and to the institutions which had given them so much liberty.

One People, One In Action and Resolution.

The political and religious leaders of Quebec were unanimous in their belief that the province must put every ounce of effort into the struggle the Allies were now making for liberty said the postmaster-general. Was it possible that they were all wrong and that the real sentiment of the province was represented in the utterances of a small minority? He did not think so, and asked that Quebec be judged by the Lemieux, the Marcils, the Lauriers and the Patenaudes, Blondins and Beaubiens, rather than by the vaporings of a small group of misguided gentlemen. Quebec must redouble its efforts like every other province of the Dominion, must be prepared for sacrifice and the contribution of its means to the last dollar if necessary. Mr. Casgrain concluded by quoting the words of Lloyd George in which he urged the puting aside of all rivalry and asked, "Let us be one people, one in action, one in resolution, so as to win the most sacred cause ever entrusted to a great nation."

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who followed, congratulated the postmaster-general on his eloquent expression of those loyal sentiments which it might be said he had always consistently adhered to. The ex-postmaster-general asserted that the present war was the one absorbing issue, and that this was the spirit in which the Liberal party had from the first approached it. Proof of this was to be found in the indefatigability of his leader in taking the lead, in spite of age and illness, in recruiting efforts since the beginning of the war, and in the recent resolution of the National Liberal Committee expressing its intention of loyalty, supporting all war measures.

Regarding the former shell committee, since replaced by another body, it had been said of this body that large orders had been given for shells without any tenders. It had been hinted that orders had been distributed among members of the committee and that excessive prices and profits had been made. He made no accusation but it was Parliament's duty to ascertain whether such reports were true or not. Any plea that the matter, being under the aegis of the British government, was not Canada's concern, was a pure quibble, said Mr. Lemieux.

The triumph of Great Britain, continued Mr. Lemieux, was a triumph for the minority in this country, and her defeat would be the defeat of the minority. It should further be said that her difficulties were Quebec's opportunities. Bourassa no more represented Quebec's opinion than did Bernard Shaw that of England. Recruiting, continued the former postmaster-general, was active in Quebec at the present time, and in six months, after the people of that province had been better educated as to the meaning of the present war, Quebec would have nearer 20,000 than 15,000 new enlisted men.

W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford followed. After dealing with the war situation, he expressed the hope that Canada would not require to adopt a system of conscription. Probably, in the present state of public opinion, no government could introduce conscription and live. But if Canadians did not want conscription they should not criticize those who had adopted it, because conscription had saved the day and had brought the Allies as near victory as they were. Mr. Cockshutt spoke of the manner in which Canadians had responded to the call, and said it was something to be wondered at, in view of the extent to which peace had been preached in the dominion for years.

Voluntary Service System on Trial

Resuming his speech after the evening adjournment, Mr. Cockshutt, who appeared in uniform, stated that in considering the part taken by the different dominions in the present war, it must not be forgotten that Australia had set Canada the lead both as regards expenditure of men and money, having lost twice as many men as this country. Mr. Cockshutt then dealt with the possibility of conscription in Canada. "I do not wish to be interpreted as expressing anything but my own personal views on this subject," he said, "but it may be necessary, and I think it will be necessary, to take some more drastic means than we have yet taken to get 500,000 men." Australia, he stated, was prepared to pass conscription legislation if necessary. "I hope conscription will not be necessary in Canada," the member for Brantford continued, "but if I have to choose between going in for conscription and the loss of this war, I would be a conscriptionist."

Mr. Cockshutt pointed to the vacant seat of Hon. Dr. Beland of Beauce, now a German prisoner, and stated it was the duty of every Canadian to put forth every effort to free those other Canadians now languishing in German prisons.

Mr. Cockshutt then instanced the execution of Edith Cavell as an instance of German atrocities. The blood of that murdered nurse, he said, would cry from the ground to every Canadian. "The voluntary system of enlistment is now on trial," said the member for Brantford. "If it fails to stand the test, I am ready for extreme measures, either by the minister of finance or the minister of militia. Mr. Cockshutt was surprised that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had considered 500,000 men too great a number to ask and to ask without consulting parliament. Did he not know that Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader in Ontario had been stumping the country during the last few months calling for half a million men to be raised?

"You don't want conscription of taxation, but if you do not win this war you will have both, and you will have them under the German, not the British flag," concluded Mr. Cockshutt.

Pugsley At Old Game

Hon. William Pugsley stated the opposition needed no urging to respond to any appeal for men or money for the continuance of the war the government might make. As for Mr. Cockshutt's laudatory references to Australia, he wished to echo them, inasmuch as Australia had not only contributed an army, but built a navy as well. If the British navy were destroyed, continued the member for St. John, there were many hundreds of thousands who would pray for condign punishment on those who had prevented the establishment of a Canadian navy. This statement was greeted with derisive Conservative cheers.

Mr. Pugsley referred to the mildness of the speeches, so far delivered since parliament opened, and went on to refer to the government's resolution for an extension of the parliamentary term. It was, in his judgment, a most serious matter for this parliament to alter the constitution and extend the life of parliament. Members of the house had been sent by their representatives to serve a specific period of time, and only for grave constitutional reasons, a statement of which he awaited from the government, could such action, as proposed, be justified. If these reasons proved sufficient he would be glad to support the measure.

Mr. Pugsley said that the government had been guilty of grave errors of judgment since the war began. It had urged the farmers to increase production, and had not established a shipyard or built or bought a ship to provide for the transportation of agricultural products to Europe. It had not re-built the grain elevator at St. John, destroyed two years ago by fire. It had done nothing to meet the situation caused by the great increase in ocean freight rates on grain and lumber. It had not mobilized the manufacturers to provide munitions for the Allies, or set the government railway shops to work making shells to be supplied to the British government at cost.

Mr. Pugsley said that the government had formed a shell committee, the record of which brought shame to Canada. That committee, he asserted, had given large orders to firms in which its members were interested—for instance to John Bertram & Sons, of which Sir Alexander Bertram was vice-president, and to a concern with which Mr. Carnegie was connected. The member for St. John said that the shell committee had fixed an unduly high price to be paid for shells. The Australian government had quoted $5.05 apiece for 18-pounder high explosive shells, or two dollars less than the Canadian price. Mr. Pugsley said that a Canadian manufacturer had offered to supply fuses for shells at $4 apiece, but that the order for four million of them was placed by the shell committee through Lieut.-Col. J. Wesley Allison, in the United States, at from $4 to $4.50 each. Mr. Pugsley expressed the opinion that the shell committee had been animated by a desire to distribute orders to friends of the government in power.

He alleged that Mr. Bernard Hepburn, the member for Prince Edward, had been given a contract which he had turned over to a firm in Montreal. E. A. D. Morgan, a Montreal barrister, who had been a Conservative candidate in Richelieu, Que., he had been told, had got an order at higher than the ordinary rates. An Ontario manufacturer, having been told that he might expect to get an order, spent $15,000 in installing additional lathes in his factory. He was waited upon, however, by two gentlemen who told him that he could not obtain a contract unless he paid a commission of 1½ per cent. to them. He declined to pay, and he got no order. Mr. Pugsley said that investigation would show that many men who had plants were left without orders, while many who had no plants to make shell boxes received orders which they sublet to others. A reference to submarines from the government side of the house diverted Mr. Pugsley from his subject, and he plunged at once into a discussion of the government's purchase of submersibles for use on the Pacific coast. He characterized the inquiry into the transaction made by Sir Charles Davidson as Royal Commissioner, as "shallow," and complained that a lawyer was not present on behalf of the Liberal party.

Mr. Pugsley moved the adjournment of the debate. The house then rose at ten o'clock.

Senate Debate on Reply to Speech from Throne.

Declaring that in the United States there were from ten to twelve million Germans, many of them military reservists, who had long dreamed of seeing German authority established in North America, Hon. Senator Lougheed, minister without portfolio, and government leader in the Canadian Senate, today urged the people of the Dominion to greater efforts in aid of the Allied nations, in a speech during the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne.

"Canada's security can only be established by a victory over Germany," declared Senator Lougheed, who said these German-Americans had visions of the Fatherland one day dominating North America. "Let the Allied lines be broken through by Germany, and an avenue upon the seas gained by Germany, and Canada would be invaded by Germans brought to Canada's shores in transports, and Canada's boundary would be crossed by German reservists living in the country to the south."

The Senator declared that Canada should stop at no sacrifices, and spare no effort. In another reference to the German spy system, the Senator said he did not doubt but that complete information as to Canada's resources had been secured and were available in the archives of Berlin.

Senator Bostock, leader of the opposition, said the only desire of his party was to aid in adopting measures which would aid in hastening the final victory of Britain and her allies. He urged that care be taken to provide efficient officers for the half million men now authorized and hoped that care would be taken to properly supervise expenditures, that no improper profits would be made at the expense of the Canadian people.

The address was moved by Senator Hon. Dr. Sproule and seconded by Senator Beaubien. Senator Power also spoke, and said there was no hurry in considering the resolution to extend the term of parliament until probably March, when it would be better seen when the end of the war would come.

WILL REORGANIZE THE COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING

Important Meeting of Merchants and Others Held at Board of Trade Rooms Yesterday — Another Meeting Today.

The meeting of merchants and those interested in the success of the recruiting movement held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday was largely attended and everybody seemed to want to help, the only question being as to the method to be adopted. Lieut. Col. Sturdee, the chairman of the recruiting committee, called the meeting to order and outlined the object for which they were there. He then threw the meeting open for suggestions and discussion.

E. A. Schofield was the first speaker. He said that up to the present time practically the same methods had been used as in other places but in view of the fact of a falling off in the number of men coming in to the public meetings other means would have to be used. The citizens' recruiting committee had been formed in August of last year and the men composing it had given freely of their time and he thought it only fair that they should now have some assistance from the men who had not up to the present devoted much of their time to this purpose.

To End War Quickly.

The main business of Canada today was to end this war as quickly as possible and the man who did not see it in that light was wrong. He felt that it was no more than just for enough new men to accept places on the recruiting committee to relieve the ones who had been on the job since last August.

The chairman called on T. H. Estabrooks for his ideas. He said after a person has been doing a certain thing for some time his ideas run out and he understood that the reason for the present meeting was to get some new blood and they would be able to produce some new ideas. It was a fairly easy matter to fill the first battalions, but every one filled made it harder to get men. The task before them was to get more men in eight months than had been got in sixteen months. He believed some new method would have to be adopted. Personally he thought it would have to be a personal canvass by men in khaki, and every employer should be asked to consent to the recruiting officers canvassing men at their work.

Uselessness of Meeting.

A. O. Skinner said he felt that the usefuiness of the public meeting was gone, as the men wanted did not come to them. He thought the only way to reach them was by personal canvass, and he suggested that a soldier and two civilians go together when canvasing.

C. W. Hallamore, who has just returned from Toronto, was asked what methods were in use there. He said they did no advertising, but they had a recruiting sergeant on every corner who spoke to every man of military age who passed and they were getting about 300 men per day in that way.

Joseph Knowles advocated a register and proposed that the district commissioners would be the proper ones to get one.

H. H. McLellan thought they should decide as to whether the men present were going to form a committee to aid in recruiting before they talked methods.

S. W. McMackin agreed with Mr. McLellan, and said he was prepared to give a portion of his time to aid the Empire in her hour of need.

He believed the personal canvass was the only solution of the problem. John Keefe thought a citizens' committee assisted by the military would fill the bill and T. H. Estabrooks moved, seconded by H. H. McLellan that "we proceed to the formation of a citizens' recruiting committee."

It was moved in amendment by G. Fred Fisher, seconded by W. H. Hawker, that "we proceed to add to the present committee." After considerable discussion the amendment was carried.

The following then volunteered to act on the committee: S. W. McMackin, S. H. Mayes, G. Fred Fisher, W. C. Rothwell, W. C. Cross, Dr. F. A. Emery, R. D. Patterson, A. W. Adams, M. W. Galley, Capt. Potter, W. H. Hawker, R. M. Tobias, D. Hipwell, J. S. Frost, C. D. Howard, G. Jones, R. A. Sinclair, A. M. Bouillon, James Lewis.

It was moved and seconded that these together with the old executive be the recruiting committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet today at three o'clock for organization.

OBITUARY.

George McKilligan.

An old time resident of West St. John, George McKilligan, died at Westmount, N. J., on Monday. For many years he had charge of the boys' school at Negrotown Point. He left about thirty years ago for the United States where he continued to reside. The deceased was a Crimean veteran and came to this country after the war. His mother and another brother, Alexander, were then living in Fredericton. He is kindly remembered by the older generation of Carleton residents, and by Scotch people of the city. He was an active member of Carleton Union Lodge of Free Masons. His remains were interred on Monday at Camden, Del., in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

William W. Woodworth.

Hillsborough, Jan. 17.—The death of Mr. William W. Woodworth occurred here at the home of his mother on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. Deceased was forty-eight years of age. He had been in failing health for some time. His mother survives, also one sister, Mrs. Spurgeon Lander of this place, and two brothers, Irving, residing here, and Edward of Edgetts' Landing.

Funeral services were conducted today by Rev. S. W. Schurman. Interment at Albert Mines.

Mrs. Mary E. McDonald.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Mary E. McDonald, wife of Owen McDonald, passed away at her late home, Fairville. Deceased, who was a daughter of the late John McNanley, leaves besides her husband, four small children, her mother and one brother and two sisters. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning.

Murray MacGowan.

Word has been received of the death in Malden, Mass., of Murray MacGowan, son of William H. MacGowan, of Moncton. P. A. MacGowan, of Moncton, is an uncle.

Mrs. William Nickerson

The death is announced in Roxbury, Boston, of Mrs. Nora Nickerson, widow of William Nickerson, formerly of White Mountain, Kings county. The body left Boston last night for White Mountain. She was fifty-five years of age.

DIED.

HOWARD—In this city on the 16th inst., J. William Howard, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn the loss of a loving father and kind husband.

Notice of funeral later.

"We Are Seven."

Seven drunks were gathered in by the police last night.

Union Chapter Officers Installed.

Last evening Dr. W. L. Ellis, Past Grand High Priest, officiated at the installation of the officers of Union Chapter Royal Arch Masons in the rooms of Carleton Union Lodge, West Side. There was a large attendance of members and after the installation ceremonies they were the guests of Captain W. R. Bennet at an oyster supper. The chapter officers for the ensuing term are as follows:

Glendon H. Allan, H. P.; Enoch Thompson, King; Captain W. R. Bennet, Scribe; James Myles, Secretary; Harold Mayes, Treasurer; E. R. W. Ingraham, Tyler; George M. Baillie, Captain of the Host; E. G. Horne, Principal Sojourner; William Stewart, R. A. Captain; J. W. Carter, Master 3rd Veil; Fred Nice, Master 2nd Veil; Percy Cruikshank, Master 1st Veil.

REVOLUTION THREATENS IN GREECE?

Alarming Reports of Internal Troubles with Which the Government is Unable to Cope.

New York, Jan. 19—A special London cable to the World says:

"Alarming reports concerning conditions in Greece were received here today from various sources. Despatches of German origin even hint at a possible revolution, backed by the Allies, and led by former Premier Venizelos.

"Martial law is to be proclaimed in Greece, 'in order to put an end to dangerous rumors,' according to a Daily News despatch from Athens which says government officials in admitting that martial law is soon to come, take pains to deny reports of internal troubles.

"Another Daily News despatch from Rotterdam says the Frankfurter Zeitung prints a message from Constantinople to the effect that a movement, directed at the king and queen of the Greeks, originating among members of the Venizelist party, and backed by unlimited means, is gaining strength, and that the government does not seem able to intervene effectively. The same paper says the Entente Powers only allow enough provisions for three days at a time to arrive in Greece."

WAS PRISONER IN SAME GERMAN CAMP WITH HALIFAX MAN

London, Jan. 18—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Harry Marshall Field, professor of music in Toronto for many years, and more recently a resident of Dresden, has returned to London, after being released from Ruhleben prisoners' camp. He is in good health, although liberated as being unfit for military service, owing to defect in one foot. He confirms the stories of poor food supplied and the wretched housing conditions suffered by the prisoners, and refutes the statement recently made to the Montreal Gazette by Dr. Ella Scarlett-Synge, of Vancouver, who, after crossing Germany and visiting several concentration camps, declared these stories were untrue or exaggerated. Mr. Field says the food is so meagre that the men are largely dependent upon parcels sent by friends.

Among the Canadians still at Ruhleben are: McMillan, son of a Toronto clergyman; Ketchum, of Port Hope, Ont.; Bell, of Halifax, and Millington, of Ontario.

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For I Know a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet Will Digest Any Meal At Any Time.

SEND FOR A FREE TRIAL.

How often do we see men who can not eat and how often do we hear other men boasting of their abilities to eat!

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A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet aids Nature in Nature's own way. They are filled with the very ingredients so needful to normal digestion.

Thousands would be glad to tell you what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for them. Get a 50c. box from any druggist, or send below coupon right away.

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AUSTRIA

BERLIN CLAIMS RUSSIANS LOST 70,000 MEN

In great New Year Battle in East Galicia, on the Bessarabian frontier.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Jan. 18.—The official communication of the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, dated today, says:

"The negotiations concerning details for the capitulation of the Montenegrin army began yesterday afternoon, and the Austro-Hungarian troops which meantime had occupied Virbazar and Rieka, ceased hostilities.

"The New Year's battle in East Galicia can now be considered as finished. Since yesterday there have been no more events.

"The Austro-Hungarian arms were completely victorious on the 130 kilometre (about eighty and three-quarter miles) long battle-front. Our infantry, which decided the engagements, assisted by the artillery, maintained all its positions against the enemy, who at some places was several times superior numerically.

"The great New Year's battle in Austria's northeast, which began December 24, and was only interrupted during some days, ended January 15. Numerous regiments during this time were for seventeen days in the hottest of the fighting.

"The Russian army orders, the testimony of prisoners and various official and semi-official publications from St. Petersburg confirm that the Russian chief command had important military objects in view with the offensive of the Russia south army. The number of soldiers used was correspondingly large, but all the plans were without success.

"The Russian losses were at least 70,000 men killed or wounded, and nearly 6,000 Russians were made prisoners by the Austro-Hungarians. All the Austro-Hungarian nations took part in the New Year's battle.

"The enemy is bringing reinforcements to East Galicia.

"Italian front: The situation is unchanged. The Dolimites, on the Tolmino bridgehead and in the Gorizia district there have been lively isolated artillery duels. Small Italian attacks against the Tolmino bridgehead and the Austro-Hungarian position on the north slope of Mont San Michel were repulsed.

"An Austro-Hungarian air fleet the afternoon of January 17, strongly attacked Ancona, where the railroad station, the electric works and the barracks were hit by heavy bombs and set afire. A violent fire by four Italian defensive cannon was without effect. All the aeroplanes returned undamaged."

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH! SUFFOCATED IN ASTHMA ATTACK

Every sufferer from Asthma knows the terror, the abject fear that overcomes them when struggling for breath. The old fashioned remedies may relieve, but never cure. Best results come from Catarrhozone, which cures Asthma after hope is abandoned. Its because Catarrhozone kills the Asthma germ that it cures. Choking spells and labored breathing are relieved, suffocating sensations and loss of breath are cured. Every trace of asthma is driven from the system and even old chronics experience immediate relief and lasting cure. Equally good for Bronchitis, throat trouble and Catarrh. The large one dollar outfit includes the inhaler and lasts two months, sold by all dealers or from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Single—W. A. Symonds, $25; P. C. Robinson, Port Elgin, N. B., $10; J. Gibson Williams, $5.

Monthly—J. Cecil Mitchell, $5; Annie M. Kilpatrick, $1; W. F. Hatheway, $25; S. A. Thomas, $8; E. B. Nixon, $2; Rev R. A. Armstrong, $5; W. J. Ambrose $10; Mrs. W. J. Ambrose, $5; W. A. Henderson, $2; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crawford, $2; J M. Humphrey & Co., $50; A. J. Sollows, Hampton, N B., 75c.; Dr. G. G. Melvin, $5; V. A. Curtis, $1; Miss M. R. Gray, 50c.; Allison Armstrong, (2 months), $2; W. J. Simpson, $5; Rev. T. Ralph Sherman, $5; J. A. Gillen, $1; D. Lynch, $1; W. L. Robson, $5; Jas. Greig, 50c.; G. Burnham, Jr., $1; A. E. Raymond, $1; Miss G. M. Hunter, 25c.; W. G. Alwood, 50c.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Deborah A. Holder took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son, George E. Holder, 244 Rodney street, West. Rev. Hammond Johnston and burial took place in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of J. William Howard took place from his late residence 213 Rockland road, yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Services were conducted by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt. Interment was in Cedar Hill.

At 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of William Tait took place from 45 Richmond street. Rev. L. T. Thompson conducted the services. Interment was in Fernhill.