

EVERY PHYSICALLY FIT MAN WILL BE NEEDED BEFORE WAR ENDS, LT.-COL. GUTHRIE SAYS

Legislature Thrilled by Stirring Words of Khaki Member Who Has Done His Bit and Expects Soon to Return to Firing Line—Strongly Advocates Form of Conscription and Earnestly Appeals to House to Provide for Men who Come Back Incapacitated—Says he Expects to See Two Other Members of House in Khaki Before Session Closes

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., Mar. 14.—With a speech ringing with patriotism and characterized by the same earnestness which has marked his recruiting work since he returned home wounded from the firing line in Flanders, Lt.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie closed the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, in the legislature this afternoon.

The member for York dealt entirely with matters respecting the war, aside from customary references which are made to matters purely in connection with the house, but stated that he had some ideas which he wished to put forward respecting the railway policy, agriculture, crown land and education but he would reserve references to them for some future time.

He did touch briefly upon the question of technical education and said that he believed the time had come when vigorous steps in that connection should be taken, but his remarks in regard to this matter were very largely with respect to the duty of the province and country generally to make a demand for a greater realization on the part of the people of the seriousness of the war and a more generous appeal on the part of eligible men to the demands for recruits. He gave it as his belief that the war was not more than half over as yet and that it would take as long to conclude as it had taken to reach this stage. He declared that not only would every physically fit single man have to do khaki and do his duty in the empire's crisis, but he announced that he would introduce a resolution in favor of conscription at a later date in the session.

In concluding his speech, which took about three quarters of an hour to deliver, Col. Guthrie announced that he was going back to the front again at an early date, and during his remarks aroused much interest and speculation by stating that in addition to three members now wearing khaki he expected at least two other members of the house to be in the King's uniform before the close of the session. Outbursts of applause punctuated Col. Guthrie's speech and he was complimented by Acting Premier Murray and many of the members upon his stirring address.

The address was adopted without division. Hon. Dr. Landry was appointed to act with Dr. Price and Mr. Witsell, mover and seconder, as a committee to present the address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the house then took up a number of bills in committee of the whole house with Mr. Munro as chairman.

The house met at three o'clock. Mr. Dugal gave notice of enquiry regarding Frank Robinson, a warden in the County of Gloucester, regarding Upper Fountain Creek bridge, Parish of Carleton, Kent county, regarding expenses of investigation by Commissioner Chandler regarding arrangements for crossing new suspension bridge at St. John by the Street Railway Company, regarding amount spent on Pettibone bridge, as to a license held by A. J. H. Stewart on crown lands at Bass River and unpaid stumpage due thereon; as to amount spent by the province in purchase and expropriation of land for the St. John suspension bridge.

Mr. Lockhart presented a petition in favor of a bill relating to sidewalks in the Parish of Lancaster. Mr. Carson presented a petition in favor of a bill relating to extension of the St. John Street Railway in the Parish of Simonds; also a petition of the municipality of St. John in favor of a bill to provide a morgue for city.

Mr. Glazier presented a petition from the municipality of Sumbury county in favor of a bill to enable the municipality to make temporary loans. Hon. Mr. Morrissey presented a petition in favor of a bill to extend several acts relating to said company.

Hon. Mr. Baxter presented a petition of the City of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the Municipalities Act; also a petition of St. Andrews Society of St. John to enable said society to aid the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Hon. Dr. Landry introduced a bill to further amend act relating to provincial debentures; also a bill to amend chapter 103 C. S. 1905, respecting registration of provincial debentures.

Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a bill to amend the act for suppression of infectious diseases among bees; and

also a bill to amend the act relating to registration of stations; also a bill to confirm the grant made by the province in aid of the Patriotic Fund; also a bill to provide for making grants of land to certain persons now serving His Majesty in war.

Lt. Col. Guthrie.

On the order of the day being called, the debate on the address. He said he could not let the occasion pass without taking the opportunity of placing upon record his sincere thanks for the many kindnesses that during the past and present sessions had been extended to his family and himself by honorable members. Last year he was not present in his seat and could not therefore take part in the debates of the Assembly. The call of the Empire had taken him across the water and there in the long line of trenches which extended from the shores of Flanders to the borders of Switzerland, he had the honor of occupying his seat as leader of an assembly of gentlemen drawn from all parts of Canada, representing the highest degree of loyalty and sentiment towards the Empire, King and Flag, that we as a people delight to honor. That assembly was known as the "Tenth Canadian (White Chukkas)" and as their old commanding officer and as one who knew them personally and saw their work, perhaps he might be pardoned for saying that no fighting unit from the shores of Canada can ever hope to excel their prowess or shade the lustre of the glory they have on so many occasions so nobly won.

Adding his congratulations to those of the other speakers to Mr. Speaker, he said the Assembly had honored itself in selecting him and had also paid a tribute to the race from which he came. He had had the honor of fighting side by side in the trenches of Flanders with gallant Canadian comrades and was saved from drowning on the sinking ship by the bravery of the blood of our gallant race. Citizens. Years ago the two races had striven with each other on battle fields in every land but today all the quarrels of the past are forgotten as the blood of our gallant race flows in the same stream bringing undying glory to the self-same cause. Henceforth the friendship of the two races would make the unity of our people and be the means of handing down to posterity a Canada united in race—a Canadian race permeated in loyalty to their ancestral motherlands now and forevermore to be united by Canadian blood.

Continuing Colonel Guthrie paid a generous tribute to the late Speaker, Hon. W. B. Dickson whose graciousness of manner, fairness of judgment and gentleness of character had endeared him to all.

The Great War.

Reference had been made in the speech to the great war that is now being waged in Europe, Asia, Africa and to the part New Brunswick had taken in the mighty struggle. This was the first opportunity he had had since the hostility began to express himself on the floors of the House in connection therewith and realizing that the subject had been much debated he would endeavor to make his remarks as brief as possible. For years we had been peacefully pursuing our daily avocations, thinking not of war or its consequences to us, looking always with a certain degree of pride and contentment to the navy and army of Britain for the safety and protection wrapped up securely in the folds of the British flag. When the blast of war blew over Europe and all things were changed, we woke up to a realization that since the victory of Germany over France in 1870 that mighty people had been working for the conquest of the world. We found that for the purposes of the war and the greatness of their country they were indeed a united people. During all those years farmer and artisan, soldier and statesman had been bending their efforts to the one and single object—that of building up an army and a navy and an organization of both that before the war would be the highest of the world. We found that the Germans being a highly civilized and cultured people would carry on war in a cultured way. We have seen culture at its zenith. Do we wish to see more? We find an educated people placing themselves in a ridiculous light before the whole world when as a pretext for war they declared they must stand upon their treaty rights and national honor and assist mighty Austria to crush little Serbia because a couple of Austrian aristocrats had

been assassinated by an anarchist. Serbia was not to blame, but she must be conquered in order to make way for the growing ambitions of her neighbor, Russia. France intervened on behalf of her ally. The world waited in hopefulness that the great avenger might not start and that diplomacy might again prevail. But alas peace was not to be. Germany not to use the great machine she had invented for the purpose of standing about as world power ambition. Even if she so desired she could not stop, for the combat and cultured talent waged the dog. The army must prevail, their ambitions must be realized, for every night for years passed in their cantonments and messes with flash of sabre and clash of steel they had been drinking to "the day"—the day when the heel of the Hun would crush out and the two departed freedom and liberties of the world.

Germany declared war. How long now did she regard her treaty rights and stand upon her national honor? She spurned her own signature to the treaty signed by all the powers for the neutrality of Belgium. It was torn up by the mailed fist and dashed with scorn into the faces of the other nations. Down upon the borders of France rolled the trained and armed hordes. Poor little Belgium was in her way. The eyes of the world were fixed upon her. She should have done better. Never from the time when the world of history was written until the last chapter has been penned shall we find a greater act of gallantry on the part of a King or a people than that moment when King Albert and his brave little army interposed their bodies to the storm of death that France and Britain might prepare. What had happened to poor little Belgium for her gallant attitude at that time? Her cities had been leveled with the earth, her farms had been devastated and destroyed, her sacred places had been torn asunder, her children had been killed and her women had been violated. But little Belgium, what was still left, was still fighting, fighting and bleeding and dying and making more sacred with their blood the self-same soil where Caesar's soldiers fought over Christ was born, where Wellington saved a world.

The advance of that mighty army was checked and in its weight we found Germany and in all her ugliness before a shocked and terrified civilization. The cry of these helpless people reached the ears of Britain. Parliament was convened and we waited in eagerness and our hearts beat with pride when we found the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen stood upon her treaty rights and her national honor and declared war. War not for the purposes of conquest but for the purpose of bringing aid to the weak, assistance to allies, safety from destruction for the teachings of Christ and peace to the world. The call of the homeland came across the waters and through the corridors of our mighty forest, over hill and stream and lake; it lost itself like the voice of the west wind on our boundless prairie land.

No Poorhouse For Returned Soldiers.

In meantime men are badly needed and he asked with all earnestness that members of the house should do what they could to assist the recruiting committee in their work. Another thing—employment would have to be found for men who go to war, when they return. Those who come back broken and torn should not be expected to take up the hard work they were able to do before war made them cripples and he (Guthrie) was certain that the government would listen to proposals for education, employment and assistance of these men when such were laid before them. The province should look after its own wounded soldiers, and there should be no poorhouse within its borders for heroes who willingly offered their all for the sake of the rest. Each should be met by a friendly hand and his future welfare extended to him. All that those returning men want is a fair deal. They are not grumblers and they don't boast of what they have done, but they must be cared for and their children must not want. Believing as he did that the war was only half way over and that it would take as long to conclude it as had now been consumed since it commenced, he had been impressed with the fact that in the need for men there were many whose places could be taken up at home. In France, he had found women taking the places of men as clerks in stores, as bookkeepers and even running street cars, cabs and public conveyances. This country had a body of womanhood second to none in the world and they could be educated to fill the places of men in commercial life, so that the time would come when there would not be any young men filling places in dry goods stores and other commercial establishments where women could do the work just as well. It is believed that the work of educating girls and young women to fill places of boys and young men should be undertaken at once and that women should be willing to take up this work until the war is over, and he felt nothing should be left undone by the people of this province and by its legislature in getting behind the project to increase the army. He

How Canada Answered the Call.

It reached the ears of the miner in the bowels of the earth and the fisherman upon the sea. They were thrilled with the clarion call to duty and whistled to respond but did not know how. Thank God there in Canada a man who did realize that there was an emergency and as far as he was able prepared for the same. He failed them not in their hour of need; he assembled them when they came flocking to him from all parts of Canada. They were organized, clothed, drilled, trained and disciplined. They crossed the mighty Atlantic in the greatest fleet the world has ever seen. They landed in England and were cradled and admired. They were ordered to France and thence to Belgium. They met the Prussian Guards at Ypres, they fought, they killed, they died; they fought as men had never before been seen to fight; they bled and their blood wrote in the pages of world history the name of Canada, in letters that shall never be forgotten. They were ordered to the coast of Britain and preserved to posterity the principles of liberty they loved so well. They were followed by another division and more are yet to follow. Canada has certainly come into her own and her name is now household word to the ends of the earth. They wondered how this great miracle was wrought and they turned in admiration to the great father of the Canadian army the hard working, soldier, loyal and far-seeing General Sir Sam Hughes, upon whose head they placed the laurel leaf of fame.

Continuing Col. Guthrie said in conclusion that he had gone forward New Brunswick had been represented by her very best men. Of those men some are training in England, some are engaged on the firing line and some are at home once more. When the history of the war is written and the provinces of Canada are listed with each other in the list of brave deeds done, they would find that some

of the little province down by the sea had placed her name high among others on the scroll of fame. Of these men, one he had expected to see taking his seat in the house today for first time during this session of whose conduct all would be proud. Lt.-Col. Black, when his brigade was wounded although wounded himself, took command of the brigade and continued at his post. A more outstanding act of bravery under the circumstances, he did not believe could possibly be performed. Three members now sat in uniform in the house, and he had his eye on two more he expected to see in uniform before the session. Capt. Tilley was doing excellent work as a recruiting officer, neglecting his business and giving up his time and energies to the cause of empire while waiting for an overseas appointment. The task of the recruiting officer is a hard and mostly unappreciated task.

War Only Half Over.

Continuing Col. Guthrie said the war was only about midway in its course. Many of Canada's men had gone and more must go if the fight was to be won. No one will argue that men should be sent to the front without a recruiting system was wrong, though he had believed it was right until he saw its imperfections. There were battalions in training today in whose ranks were to be found men who had been under arms for six months, side by side with men who had just enlisted. That sort of thing did not make for efficiency nor was it conducive to discipline. A conscription would take young unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five out of this country would not leave it in the hands of the enemy. The work. Older men, married men and women could do all there was to be done. The married man costs twice as much as the single man when paying taxes, and he is a burden on the state. The experience of the past few weeks had frequently come across cases where a woman is caring for a number of little ones while the husband is at the front. The government would be to be found perhaps several young unmarried men who have not enlisted or have no thought of enlisting. Such a condition was not a square deal as the country was not doing its best in the protection of its work. He had many other arguments in favor of a conscription measure which he hoped to bring to the attention of the house at a later date.

The House had been treated to an innovation this session which he thought very timely indeed. It had not been the custom to have members supporting a government rising to express their views on pending legislation. We had the honorable member who so ably represents the county of

Queens (Mr. Stupp) rising in his place to put forward his views on very important provincial issues. It required a rare degree of courage to be the first to break through a time worn custom. That courage was not lacking when he rose in his place and favored the house with an expression of his opinion. His course had been followed by many members and he thought that all should take off their hats to the member for Queens for having broken the ice.

In conclusion, Col. Guthrie said he had certain ideas with reference to some of the subjects mentioned in the speech from the throne, which he wished to place before the House, chiefly with reference to the railway policies of the government, administration of crown lands, introduction of legislation dealing with industrial training in our schools and also with reference to agriculture and prohibition. These matters were of great importance that he did not feel justified in dealing with them on this occasion but in due course he would make himself clear as to where he stood as a member of the legislature, in regard to these matters.

He could not let this opportunity pass without referring to the resolution which had been passed by this House during its last session when he was absent and had been forwarded to the firing line by the clerk of the House. He had received the message from the House on the last day of the battle of Ypres as he was leading out 183 men of his good old tenth battalion who remained of 1,067 who had gone in that battle. Needless to say, and he was not ashamed to say it, when he read the resolution it brought tears to his eyes. He had treasured it, appreciated the kind sentiments which prompted the sending of the message and he hoped that when he went back again, as he expected to do within a short time, to regain his comrades he would carry back with him to the firing line those same good feelings from his fellow members of the legislature.

The address was adopted without division.

Doctor Price moved that a committee be appointed by Mr. Speaker to present the address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Speaker named Dr. Price, Mr. Witsell and Hon. Dr. Landry as committee.

Mr. Lockhart asked leave of absence for one week for Mr. Tilley, who was engaged on the King's business as recruiting officer and who was now in Albert County where he was meeting with much success in his work.

The House took recess at 4:45 o'clock, until eight o'clock.

WRECK DESTROYED.

The wreck of the schooner John Bossett, which has been a menace to navigation since it caught fire and sank off Atlantic Highlands some time ago, was destroyed yesterday by the coast guard cutter Mohawk by the use of navy wrecking machines. A previous effort was made to remove the hull, but it was not entirely successful.

NEWS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

We are always pleased to receive any news of Women's Societies, fashion notes, new or old recipes, etc., which may be of interest to our readers and we will publish same when suitable. All communications for these columns to have name and address (not for publication), and to be addressed to the Editor, Women's Column, The St. John Standard, St. John.

Trinity W. A.

The annual meeting of the Trinity Branch of the Women's Auxiliary was held yesterday, beginning with service and celebration of the Holy Communion in the church at ten o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Canon Armstrong, was present and delivered an address to the members. After adjourning to the school room Mrs. L. R. Harrison, the president, opened the meeting with prayer and hymn and made a short address of welcome to the large number of members present. Mrs. F. B. Cowgill, secretary, then read the minutes of the annual meeting. Mrs. E. C. Coupe moved a resolution expressing the joy felt by all that the rectory was able once more to continue his work among them. The report of Miss Annie Seawell showed the large amount of charitable work done by the branch and how many appeals had been answered. An interesting report was that of Mrs. F. S. Knowlton, the diocesan representative. Mrs. A. A. Golding, the diocesan secretary, gave a report showing that a wonderful amount of sewing had been done in this branch of the work, the boxes sent to country parishes being particularly appreciated. The illness of Mrs. Lawrence, the diocesan secretary, prevented her from being present but her report showed much activity in that department. The diocesan secretary's report was also satisfactory. Mrs. W. S. Fisher, the treasurer, showed that total receipts had been \$727.31 during the year; expenditures \$374.97, leaving a balance on hand of \$352.34. The money was voted as follows: To the general fund, \$10; to the educational fund, \$10; \$5.00 to the new church at Coldbrook, and \$10 to an appeal from the general board. Delegates to the annual meeting were Mrs. H. W. Woodhouse, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. L. R. Harrison gave a beautiful address telling how the work had gone forward in spite of the times of stress and the press of other duties. The election of officers resulted as follows:

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this unit has been authorized for the Maritime Provinces.

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A Column of Be Of Interest

Herein are Related Facts
Activities of Indians
Home, Fashions and

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