

# NEW BRUNSWICK ASKS FOR FORM OF CONSCRIPTION

Legislature Passes Resolution of Lt.-Col. Guthrie Asking Parliament to Pass Act Calling Men of Military Age to Colors—Hon. Mr. Murray Brings in Bill Providing for Registration—Opposition Questions Showed They Were Based Largely on Misinformation.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 12.—The Legislature this afternoon unanimously passed a resolution of Lt.-Col. P. A. Guthrie's resolution in favor of a form of conscription for Canada. The resolution was moved by Col. Guthrie and seconded by Capt. Tilley, chief recruiting officer for New Brunswick, both speakers being in their khaki uniforms. The resolution calls upon the parliament of Canada to pass an act calling to the colors all men of suitable military age.

A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden. It suggests that in selection of men for overseas service a system of enrollment should be adopted whereby requirements of agricultural, industrial and transportation interests of the country together with the needs of persons dependent upon the earnings of men of military age shall be given due consideration.

Bill in Aid of Recruiting.

Earlier in the afternoon Hon. J. A. Murray introduced a bill in aid of recruiting which he explained was for the purpose of providing for a registration of men of military age in the province so that information would be available in case they should ever be called upon.

Another batch of answers to enquiries were given in the House today and showed that the compiler of the queries had evidently come in contact with some misinformation. One series of questions was founded upon the assumption that somebody in Gloucester county had offered a free contribution of potatoes towards the province's gift to the Belgian fund of the Motherland. Another list of questions was founded upon the idea that George B. Jones, M. L. A., had recommended the purchase of a farm from Michael Guilfoyle, parish of Studholm, Kings county, for \$850 by the Farm Settlement Board, whereas the reply showed that Mr. Jones had made no recommendation either verbally or in writing. Another reply which was given by Hon. Mr. Murray said that the matter of instituting proceedings to recover amounts of money referred to in the report of Commissioner Chandler was under consideration. In reply to another enquiry it was stated that Canada Iron Corporation, now in liquidation, did not owe the province anything for royalty on iron ore, while assurance was given that the government had taken steps to assure itself that there is no interest due on guaranteed bonds of the Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway unpaid.

Chicago, April 12.—Theodore Roosevelt will get at least two votes from Illinois in the Republican National Convention, according to latest returns from yesterday's primary election. City Treasurer Charles H. Sargent, in the second, and City Clerk John Siman in the sixth district, broke the slate which provided for a solid delegation with 38 votes for Senator L. Y. Sherman for president. They were elected as district delegates, and will vote for Roosevelt. John M. Harlan, the only Roosevelt candidate for delegate-at-large, was defeated.

On the Democratic side Roger C. Sullivan claims 45 of the 58 delegates to the St. Louis convention. In Chicago complete returns show that Mayor Thompson lost 21 of the 35 wards in the city in the fight for control of the county Republican committee. Sullivan and his friends carried 28 of the 35 wards, defeating former Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

Mr. Dugal moved for a return of accounts of James Pabey, road commissioner of Harcourt.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey said there was no need to go through formal address, he had the papers asked for with him and he laid them on the table.

Lt.-Col. Guthrie then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House in order that five hundred thousand men promised by Canada to the Empire may be speedily raised, parliament should pass an act calling to the colors all men of suitable military age."

"And further resolved, That in the selection of men for overseas service a system of enrollment should be adopted whereby requirements of agricultural, industrial and transportation interests of the country, together with needs of persons dependent upon earnings of men of military age shall be given due consideration; and,

"Further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada."

Canada's War.

In moving the resolution he said that since he gave notice of it some time ago, it had been found advisable to add a further paragraph to it in order that the whole matter might be dealt with in one motion. He recognized that his motion was something out of the ordinary course of legislative duties of the House, and it was only a method of expressing their feelings that the House would pass the resolution. The parliament of Canada was the only body that had jurisdiction to carry out the objects which they had in view. They were told by members of parliament, by various public speakers and by the press of the country that the integrity of the Empire was at stake. All looked back with pride on many

things that had happened since that Empire was founded years ago on the rock of Christianity.

As he had said before they were told that the existence of the Empire was at stake, and that men, more men and more money were needed if its integrity and its existence were not to be impaired. Canadians knew that they were in the right in this matter, but whether they were right or wrong they were in it to a finish, and right or wrong they intended to stand by Britain. Some people are afraid that the Empire is more than that of Britain's war. He would tell those people that it was Canada's war more even than it was England's, for Canada was in far greater danger than England was. If Britain, France and other Allies were to be crushed by Germany, Germans would not go to those countries to seek an outlet for their surplus populations. It was the colonies they wanted, and the farthest colony in the world was Canada, and here it would be that the Germans would come. Therefore, he maintained that Canada was more concerned in the successful outcome of the war than Britain.

Up to this period of history Canada had looked upon the British navy as guardian of her liberties. That navy had stood up between this country and a German invasion, and so much faith had been placed in it that they had altogether neglected the army, of which they now found they stood badly in need. The navy might be able to cope with the enemy if the war continued for some years yet, but it would not do to stake all on that one arm of the service. Naval fighting was very different today from what it was years ago, and a battle at sea was now a battle between floating forts. It was said that the German navy was bottled up in the Kiel Canal while their ships were being made stronger and mounted with heavier guns. He believed that the German people were willing to make every sacrifice they might be called upon to make.

That was his idea of the German people, who he believed were loyal to their country and willing to fight to the bitter end. There was one way to avoid a general conflict on the sea, and his hope was that this war would be concluded without a general sea battle, as he felt that in another such much on one throw—and that was by providing enough men for the army to be victorious on land. If there had been enough men evacuation of Gallipoli would not have been necessary, nor would Serbia have been wiped off the Christian map. The question for the people of this country to consider was whether they were going to keep on in the same unprepared course that damned them in the past, or whether they would raise an army sufficient to do its full share in assisting the Allies and her Allies to win the war and put an end to piling up of taxation, which must result in this country being weighed down for years to come if the present war was allowed to go on. In his reference to the British navy he did not wish to be misunderstood. He had unbounded faith and confidence in the ability of the British navy, but he feared that if the war was allowed to go on too long a time might arrive when the British navy would not be able to cope with what might be before it.

Conscription sounded bad, he admitted, in this free thinking country, but when a person thought it over it was not so bad after all. There now was conscription in the matter of paying taxes to provide for public works and services of the country. There also was conscription in the right to call out young men, married men and old men to defend Canada if this Dominion was invaded. Soldiers who were fighting in France and Belgium were Canada just as much as if the enemy had landed in Nova Scotia and fighting was taking place in the neighboring province. Canada was being attacked now in France and Belgium and the young men of this country should come forward and offer their services to fight for the Empire.

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More Volunteers Among Married Men.

He would also like to impress upon the House the fact that they should not expect young men to make up their minds for themselves on this question. As legislators it was their duty to do it for them. Now one saw married men enlisting and leaving their families to go to the front and fight while the single young men in many cases were staying at home, sleeping in feather beds and living on the fat of the land while those who should be at home were away fighting for them. It was an unfortunate thing, but married men were enlisting in larger proportions than single men. One effect of this was that the cost of the war was thereby greatly increased, as Canada was now paying \$30,000,000 a year in separation allowances alone and by the end of this year the amount would probably be increased to \$50,000,000. But additional expense of a married soldier as compared with an unmarried man did not end with the payment of separation allowances, for when a married man became a casualty there were not only his wife but his children as well who had to be maintained. Another thing which was unfortunate was that it meant taking away from married men the money which they had saved up when people were calling out that this country wanted an increased population and eighteen years hence would be calling for emigrants to fill up our valleys and fields. Married men should be allowed to stay at home where they could best serve their country, but the only way this could be done was by making it so that single men would have to do the part which was intended of them in war.

A Duty to Men in the Trenches.

Before sitting down he would like to draw the attention of hon. members of the House to the fact that it was due to the men who had enlisted in the contingents which had been sent out from Canada and who were fighting and falling in Flanders to send them assistance and reinforcements that they were crying out for. These men who had been sent out to fight the enemy's attacks were all conscriptionists, and believed that all should do their own fair share. These men in some cases had to stay on duty in the trenches for so long a period that it was breaking their health, and they were entitled to be considered. Already over \$30,000,000 had been spent in separation allowances to say nothing of millions which had been expended and would still require to be expended from the Patriotic Fund. Unfortunately some of the married men who went would never come back, and that left their widows and families to be provided for from the pension list, \$25 for every widow of a private soldier and \$5 for each child, girls up to 17 years of age and boys up to 15. It was quite unnecessary to add anything additional to the already heavy cost in this respect.

"Mr. Speaker," continued Captain Tilley, "already had one son in khaki and many other members also had sent their sons to the front. These parents must naturally feel honored at the thought that their sons were doing their duty and knowing that they felt it only to be right that other people who had sons just as well able and qualified to fight for their country should go. They could not force conscription upon the country and they did not want to, but it was felt that young men who had only themselves to look after should come forward and do their duty. A young man, however, who was the sole support of his parents need not feel called upon to leave them, for he would be justified in staying, to do his duty by them as well as he could do it by his country."

Unmarried Men First.

There were now six regiments being recruited in New Brunswick, some of which were up to full strength and others were well on the way and he might safely say that New Brunswick had given over 12,000 of her sons since the commencement of the war. If the men of the country were called to arms the first call would come to the unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, next to unmarried men between thirty and forty-five, thirty, married men, and lastly, an event which God forbid should ever happen—as an emergency call which would take all the men then left. He would appeal to all, was it fair that with the number of young unmarried men still remaining in the country, men with wives and families should be called upon to enlist?

It would be a proud day for Canadians of both nationalities to stand shoulder to shoulder and cheer the boys when they come home from the front. The latter would deserve the praise and plaudits of their fellows for the part they had taken in manfully fighting for the maintenance of their own homes and integrity of the British Empire.

Children of this country would be proud to be called Canadians, the English speaking portion of them being linked with their confederates of the French speaking race, for whose joint heritage they had not been afraid to fight and they would be glad to join together in singing that grand old French war song "Marseillaise."

Hon. Mr. Morrissey.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey said he was in

perfect accord with the resolution. A telegram had just been handed to him announcing the death in action of a Newcastle boy named Regan, who lived a few doors away from him (Morrissey). That young man left a widowed mother and a young wife to whom he had been married about six months before enlisting and while extending sympathy to those who had been thus bereaved they must continue to do their best and get more young men to go and fill up the gaps created in the ranks.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The House went into committee, Mr. Munro in the chair, and agreed to a bill respecting elections to the legislative assembly.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill respecting licenses. In doing so he said that while cities and municipalities had power to grant licenses there did not appear to be any inherent power in them to charge any fees therefor, although it had usually been the practice that they had done so. The matter had come up in the Supreme Court that morning and it appeared to him desirable to make a change in the law to clear up the point. The bill, therefore, was to give powers to cities and municipalities to impose fees.

The House again went into committee, Mr. Allard in the chair, and agreed to bills to incorporate Les Anciens Elèves Du Collège Du Sacre Coeur and incorporate the Penobscia Public Hall Company.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m.

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**"SALATA"**  
E200  
Tea is an Every-day Luxury  
STEADFASTLY REFUSE  
SUBSTITUTES

Slight Blaze in Fairville.

The Fairville fire department were called out yesterday afternoon, for a fire in a house owned by the James Brophy estate. The blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

BE PRETTY! TURN  
GRAY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea

and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Dandruff Heads  
Become Hairless

If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't. It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it gently with the finger tips.