

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY OCTOBER 22 1917

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DR. PUGSLEY'S MANIFESTO

Briefly stated, the position of Hon. William Pugsley, as explained at length in his manifesto published today, is that the Military Service Act should be retained and carried out; and that he approves of a real union government for the period of the war. If the people of the constituency of St. John and Albert desire his services as a representative on that basis he is in their hands. While he opposed the passage of the Military Service Act, yet after its passage and before parliament rose he called the Liberal members from this province together and told them that in his opinion "the stand which we should take was that as the passage of the compulsory Military Service Act would necessarily put an end to voluntary recruiting, and, if put into operation without delay, the first class called out would probably be enrolled before a new government could assume the reins of office, the repeal of the law or delay in its operation would paralyze our military efforts and lead to great confusion, and there should on this account be no repeal of the act or delay in its operation."

It will be noted that Dr. Pugsley expressed this view immediately after the bill became law, and before there was any serious talk of union government. When that matter did come up, he told Mr. Carvell "that if a new government for the duration of the war, only, in which the east as well as the west were represented by strong and influential Liberals, it was his (Mr. Carvell's) duty, in this period of national crisis, to favorably entertain the proposals which were being made to him to this end."

Dr. Pugsley also conferred with Dr. McAllister immediately after prorogation, and found the latter shared his view that the Military Service Act should not be repealed, and he was requested by the Liberal candidate for Kings-Queens to inform Mr. Carvell and his Liberal colleagues from New Brunswick of his attitude on that question. Thus there was entire accord between Dr. Pugsley, Mr. Carvell and Dr. McAllister in regard to the Military Service Act before there was any prospect of the formation of a real union government.

Dr. Pugsley points out that those Liberals who have entered a union government for the period of the war are none the less Liberals, and that "their aim will be to conserve, not only the power of the country, but the wealth, the vast agricultural, industrial and other resources of Canada to the mighty task which lies before us."

One paragraph of Dr. Pugsley's manifesto is of particular interest to St. John. Referring to the reference by Sir Robert Borden to the necessity of encouraging shipbuilding, he says:—"The question of the encouragement of shipbuilding has been taken up long ago. Had the naval policy of the Liberal government been carried out, splendid ship-building plants would have been established at Courtenay Bay (St. John), to be followed by plants at many other places in Canada. We should have had cruisers, destroyers and other war vessels available for the service of the Allies, and a large mercantile marine would already have been created; many thousands of men would have been employed in Canadian ship yards. Six valuable years have been lost, but the declaration of policy of the new government in this most important particular gives ground for hope."

Dr. Pugsley believes in giving the new government a fair field, but while he gives winning the war the first place, he does not overlook the fact that to win the war we need much more than the mere conscription of men. "The union government will be judged by its acts. It will not last longer than the war in any case, and the people are not deprived of an opportunity to express their views, although handicapped by the iniquitous elections of last session. The government will have an opportunity before the elections are held to show to what extent it is prepared to go in carrying out these policies for which the Liberals have stood and will continue to stand."

THE WAR SITUATION.

The sinking of two British destroyers and nine of the vessels they were conveying across the North Sea is decidedly unpleasant news. The two German raiders which accomplished this feat made good their escape, and the enemy will thus be encouraged to continue such raids into waters traversed by vessels with supplies for Britain. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide more powerful convoys.

The naval news from the Baltic is more cheering. The Russian fleet which was reported to be bottled up has escaped from the Germans, and may yet be able to give a good account of itself.

The destruction of four Zeppelins in France is a tribute to the efficiency of the Allied airmen. These Zeppelins are said to have been part of the fleet that raided England on Friday night.

British air-craft successfully bombed German positions in Belgium, and naval craft have heavily bombarded Ostend. Last night's cables say there is every indication of a combined British and French offensive in Flanders. Renewed activity is also reported from the Italian and Macedonian fronts and in Mesopotamia and East Africa.

An Amsterdam cable estimates German casualties at \$250,000 men since the war began. This is probably an over-estimate, but in any case a large proportion of the wounded would in due course return to the front. Nevertheless, the total loss sustained by Germany since August, 1914, must be enormous, and the prospect of another year with powerful enemies attacking on all sides must have a very depressing effect upon the people. An air-raid here and a sea-raid there, and a temporary success in the eastern theatre of war cannot compensate for the constant wearing down of German man-power on all fronts, and the lessening supplies of food and war materials.

Referring to the Military Service Act, the Montreal Herald says: "As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pointed out, now that the Military Service Act has become law, it is the common duty of all to aid in its enforcement. Only mischief can result from such a paragraph as this: 'What about the Military Service Act? Can you dodge it? Sure you can, if you're in politics, trusts or combines.' This appeared, not in a publication of this province, but in a western weekly. The publisher has been warned that anything of that kind in future will be followed with the application of the law. And that is right. Canada has no room for the type of 'mentality' that is indicated by such cheap jibes as that."

The Westminster Gazette says: "It took the French years after the beginning of their revolution to produce the great revolutionary army, and we cannot suppose that the same task will be accomplished in a few months in Russia. But we hope that, with support and sympathy from the Allies, the Russian army will rally sufficiently to play the important part of containing a large force on the east front, and that the leaders of the nation will steadily resist all the blandishments of the enemy for a separate peace."

If the St. John Standard desires a party fight in St. John and Albert, as well as in Royal, and will be content with no less, there will be nothing for the Liberals to do but join issue. If the Standard, as an organ of union government, wants discussion, it is getting along very nicely by making vicious partisan attacks upon Hon. William Pugsley and boasting Gen. McLean as a candidate in Kings-Queens.

The late Sheriff O'Brien of Northumberland was for many years a strong influence in the politics of that county. He was a close personal friend of the late Hon. Michael Adams, and was of the same genial nature. Known and esteemed by all, his death is a source of regret to the people of the Miramichi, and to many friends in other parts of the province.

Drunkness has not yet been stamped out in St. John. Two drunken men in a carriage, wrangling on the street, about ten o'clock last evening, disturbed the residents of one neighborhood, and there were other evidences yesterday that liquor is still obtainable.

An attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Hon. Albert Severyn is not calculated to smooth the path of union government. A comparison of the record of the two men ought to suggest to Mr. Severyn the propriety of holding his tongue.

The Germans, officers and men, who paraded the girls of a French town as their servants, and carried them off, were not men but fiends. There is no punishment too severe for such infamy. France will not forget—nor will Britain or the United States or Italy.

It is now expected that Mr. A. K. MacLean will enter the union government as the Liberal representative from Nova Scotia. He is a very able man and as stout a Liberal as any of those who entered before him.

We can imagine how the crews of the British grand fleet are chafing with discontent when they read of German raids and are themselves unable to strike a blow at an enemy that remains in safe hiding.

King George endorses the demand for air reprisals against Germany. There should be no further delay in giving the Germans a thoroughly effective dose of their own medicine.

Sir Joseph Flavelle's conscience does not trouble him. Sir Joseph's pockets are full.

The gunman is becoming one of us.

A MORNING PRAYER.

(Contributed by Beulah Gower.)
Let me today do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt, by any selfish deed
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe,
Or friend;
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence where I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth
Let me give something that shall aid
My kind,
A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me tonight look back across the span
Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to beast or man—
"The world is better that I lived to-day."

LIGHTER VEIN

The Weaker Sex

The weaker sex
Is that portion
Of the human race
Who goes downtown
In zero weather
In a half-masted lace waist
And pumps
To buy a muffler
And woolen socks
For her husband
So he can go to work.

Never Satisfied

Even if riches did bring unhappiness
People would struggle for them just the same.

Champion Optimist

While A. W. Boye of Kimball, S.D., was mowing the other day, he noticed certain parts of his machine caused the development of a spark.

The spark set fire to the dry grass. Boye, being a humane man, had put light blankets upon his horses to protect them from flies.

The burning grass set fire to the blankets upon the horses. The horses ran, setting fire to a hundred-acre wheat field and the grain was destroyed.

Having no other terminal facilities in view, the horses turned into Boye's barn and it caught fire.

While the barn was burning, sparks from it were blown into several stacks of grain, which were destroyed.

When about everything that could burn had been burned, Boye looked over the scene, hitched up his trousers, and said:

"I'm a lucky guy. I wasn't hurt at all!"—Dayton News.

TAPLEY NOT GUILTY ON MURDER CHARGE

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 21.—The jury in the case of James Tapley charged with attempted poisoning of Jonathan Bovey, seized printed matter designed for propaganda purposes and arrested and indicted half a hundred of the leaders of the enterprise. Among them the most important is William Dudley Haywood, now awaiting trial in Chicago on a charge of conspiracy. Haywood under lock and key the operations of the I.W.W. are greatly curtailed, for Haywood is admitted to be the "brains" of the society, such as they are. Haywood has had several narrow escapes from American justice. Once he stood in the very shadow of the gallows, but escaped, and many believe that his acquittal was a miscarriage of justice. He was too desperate for even the Western Federation of Miners, too reckless for even the Socialists. Both of these bodies escaped from him under the lawless banner of the I.W.W. Haywood first came into national and even international fame when he was accused by Harry Orchard of having planned the murder of ex-Governor Stuenkel of Idaho. December 30, 1905, Mr. Stuenkel was blown to pieces by a bomb as he was entering his home. Two days later a man named Harry Orchard was arrested, the chief evidence against him being his inability to give a satisfactory account of his movements. One of the most successful private detectives in the United States, James McArthur, of the Pinkerton agency, was entrusted with the task of worming the truth out of Orchard, and he wrestled with the prisoner with the result that he made a long and detailed confession. He admitted that he had planted the bomb that killed Stuenkel, but said that he was merely an agent of Haywood's. His confession covered 26 murders, spread over a period of several years.

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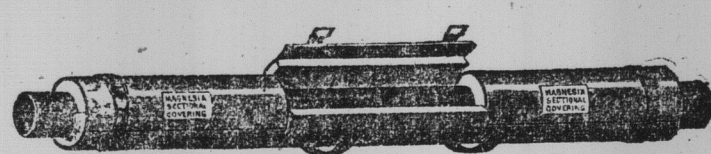
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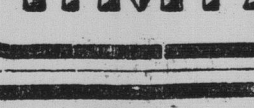


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Calls Haywood

Brains of I.W.W.

Expelled by Western Miners and Socialists

Found Kindred Spirits

First Attained National Notoriety

When Accused of Planning Murder of Idaho Governor—Once Honored by University Men

(Toronto Mail & Empire)

Uncle Sam has dealt sternly and effectively with a menace which threatened to seriously hamper his war activities, namely, the conspiracy of the Independent Workers of the World. His agents raided the headquarters of this organization, seized printed matter designed for propaganda purposes and arrested and indicted half a hundred of the leaders of the enterprise. Among them the most important is William Dudley Haywood, now awaiting trial in Chicago on a charge of conspiracy. Haywood under lock and key the operations of the I.W.W. are greatly curtailed, for Haywood is admitted to be the "brains" of the society, such as they are. Haywood has had several narrow escapes from American justice. Once he stood in the very shadow of the gallows, but escaped, and many believe that his acquittal was a miscarriage of justice. He was too desperate for even the Western Federation of Miners, too reckless for even the Socialists. Both of these bodies escaped from him under the lawless banner of the I.W.W. Haywood first came into national and even international fame when he was accused by Harry Orchard of having planned the murder of ex-Governor Stuenkel of Idaho. December 30, 1905, Mr. Stuenkel was blown to pieces by a bomb as he was entering his home. Two days later a man named Harry Orchard was arrested, the chief evidence against him being his inability to give a satisfactory account of his movements. One of the most successful private detectives in the United States, James McArthur, of the Pinkerton agency, was entrusted with the task of worming the truth out of Orchard, and he wrestled with the prisoner with the result that he made a long and detailed confession. He admitted that he had planted the bomb that killed Stuenkel, but said that he was merely an agent of Haywood's. His confession covered 26 murders, spread over a period of several years.

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