

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917

## F. B. Carvell Appeals For United Efforts to Win War

### Speech Made Deep Impression—Greeted With Cheers from Both Sides of House —Will Vote for Principle of Conscription

Ottawa, June 27.—A dual appeal—an appeal for war winning and for national unity—couched in serious words and delivered with impressive earnestness, made today's sitting of parliament memorable. It came from F. B. Carvell, of Carleton (N. B.). Parliament knows Mr. Carvell as a sturdy Liberal. It esteems him as a man of fearless integrity and strong conviction. It has wholesome respect for his rugged and ruthless pursuit of propriety and dishonesty. It remembers his victims—the Morines, the Flemings, the DeWitts, the Garlands, the J. Wesley Allison and others whose his relentless thoroughness has exposed and banished. But today "Fighting Frank," as he is dubbed in parliamentary corridors, was revealed to his fellow members as Patriot and Peace-Maker. The hard resonant tones of the public prosecutor changed to the persuasive plea of a citizen deeply concerned over his nation's part in the world struggle.

Liberals cheered Mr. Carvell as they have often done before, but the stalwart New Brunswick received his most significant tribute in the applause from Conservative benches that hitherto anathematized his very name.

Mr. Carvell declared for the principle of the military service bill, and opposed the referendum. His position was taken with characteristic thoroughness. He had no apologies for his past arrangements of the government's partizan and dishonest war administration. He stood by his criticisms, but he proffered his whole-hearted support of measures really calculated to strengthen Canada's participation in the struggle.

Mr. Carvell reiterated the plea of Mr. Pardee that before putting conscription into actual operation it would be well to "make a last mighty appeal" to young Canadian manhood.

But Mr. Carvell was perhaps most impressive when he addressed himself with unmistakable earnestness to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He spoke of the spirit of confidence and camaraderie that existed between the United Empire Loyalists and the French-Canadians of his own province, and pleaded for leadership along lines similar in the two large provinces of confederation.

His tribute to the life purpose and the present position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was most impressive, and provoked repeated cheering. When he sat down the big New Brunswicker was surrounded by political friends and opponents who warmly extended their congratulations.

Quite in line with Mr. Carvell's patriotic utterance of the afternoon was the speech of Sir Herbert Ames, of the Conservative side of the house. Although he holds pronounced imperialistic views, Sir Herbert professed respect for the opponents of conscription at this time and said the arguments presented in the house in opposition to the bill had been marked by "logic, reason and sincerity."

He agreed that the country was not ready for conscription, but intimated that it would not be enforced until a campaign of education had done its work.

More unfortunate in tone were the speeches of Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, and Mr. Devlin, of Wright. Dr. Edwards made a vicious attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Quebec generally, while Mr. Devlin, angered by these and other references, declared that Quebec would never consent to a measure forced by such men as those hurling insults at the citizens of that province.

The debate will run into next week, as there are now over two score of members preparing speeches.

When the house of commons met this afternoon Alphonse Verville, Labor member, appeared loaded down with a series of anti-conscription petitions in rolls. He presented these, which were piled on the table of the house, with the remark that they were from 12,000 of his constituents of Malouine.

A number of other anti-conscription petitions were presented by Mr. Ethier, of Two Mountains.

Frank B. Carvell, of Carleton (N. B.), in resuming the debate on conscription, said he intended to state in the simplest and shortest language possible the views which he entertained and the vote he intended to give on the passage of the measure.

"I find myself, perhaps," he said, "in the most peculiar position of any member of the house from the fact that for the past two years and a half no man in the house has criticized the conduct of the government in the management of the war to the same extent that I have done. I honestly believe in the criticism and I am convinced that I had good ground for making every criticism which I made. I believe that partisanship was running rampant all over the Dominion of Canada in the conduct of this war and as a member of parliament to whose knowledge these matters have come, I felt it my duty to make them public and I made them public in as forcible a manner as I knew how."

"I only wish to say that in the future notwithstanding the attitude I may take today, if, in my judgment, the conduct of this war by the government is such that it requires criticism, I hope I will have the courage to perform the duties which I have taken to myself in this parliament. I have taken a very serious view of this war from the beginning. It has been in my thoughts constantly, and I think it will be until the closing scenes of this great drama. I was attending court in St. John on August 4, 1914, and on the morning of that day I read in the newspapers that war had been declared and I immediately sent a telegram to my chief, telling him that in my judgment he should offer the government his full support."

After expressing considerable sympathy with the position in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is placed, Mr. Carvell said he knew that certain English-speaking Canadians in 1910 and 1911 spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to sow broadcast throughout Quebec the doctrine that they owed nothing to England and that the whole policy of Laurier was a betrayal of the Canadian people. For seven long years that doctrine had been assiduously preached, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the position he is in today very largely because of the attitude of these men. However, that did not change the fact that we were up against a really serious problem and the whole question was how Canada should stand more men.

He knew of no man who was a greater enemy of the state than the man who at any time of national stress deliberately changed his neighbor with a rebel and a traitor because he did not agree with him in his opinions, said Mr. Carvell in deploring the character of some of the speeches in parliament and the retirement of provinces and sections of the people. There must be some better way of getting at this thing, Mr. Carvell said, and he pointed to the speech of F. J. Robitoux, the Acadian member for Kent (N. B.), and also to Mr. Turgeon, the Acadian member for Gloucester.

He admitted, he said, that this was a moribund parliament and he rather agreed that all had made a mistake in extending the life of parliament a year ago. It was done unanimously, however, and they believed they were working for the best.

"Suppose the referendum is defeated," said Mr. Carvell, "what then? I am not the keeper of any other man's conscience and I have no fault to find with the man who says he is willing to take this chance. But so far as I am concerned I can only say it is not good enough for me. Therefore, I am constrained to vote against my leader on this question of conscription."

Not a Conscriptorist.

"But, sir, while my intention is to vote for this bill, I do not think there is any man in Canada to whom the word 'conscriptorist' is as repulsive as it is to myself. Many honorable members have said that in their judgment conscription is the proper form of raising an army, and from the purely material standpoint of getting the men who ought to go and leaving the man who ought to remain, probably that is correct, but that bill

has been proposed a year ago I would not have voted for it. I am glad that up to the present time it has not been necessary to attempt to take away from any man in Canada the freedom which is bestowed upon him by the constitution. So long as we were getting all the men we reasonably required by the voluntary system, I was opposed to conscription and if I believed today that we could get all the men we might require I would still be opposed to conscription.

"Believing that the voluntary system has not been honestly carried out, I do hope that the government will delay the practical enforcement of this act until the voluntary enlistment has had a fair chance. I am not going to hark back to past events or to point to the government its sins, but I must say that all over the country the government has not done its duty. I do not know what the condition may be in other parts of Canada, but I know that in eastern Canada party patronage has been the greatest curse that this country has ever known. I do not know that we have all done our duty, but I do know that my friends, loyal and upright, coupled with the abolition of the party system, in the last three years very much more could have been done than has been done, and I believe that the same is true all over Canada."

"I hope the government will give us one more chance. Let the men get together. I do ask that this legislation shall not be put into force until after that is done."

"I do not know whether most of the members of this house realize what it means to me to vote against my leader. I believe very few do. I think very few men realize what it means to vote against the man whom you have followed as loyally, and in whose judgment you have had such supreme confidence as I have had in that of my leader since I have been a member of this house, now some thirteen years. But, sir, for the reasons which I have given, I feel constrained to take the course which I have indicated. Loyalty and respect for the great man who has led the party for the last thirty years, and who, I hope will lead it on to greater victories in the future than have been taken place in the past."

VENIZELOS TAKES OFFICE

Athens, June 27.—The new Greek ministry, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, took the oath at the palace today, and was acclaimed by an enthusiastic crowd on returning to the government building, where Mr. Venizelos delivered a speech from a balcony, warmly thanking the people for their plaudits. Strong military precautions had been taken to prevent possible disorders, but they were unnecessary, the malcontents showing themselves in a small minority.

The new ministry is made up as follows: Premier and minister of war—Mr. Venizelos.

Minister of the interior—Mr. Repoulis.

Minister of justice—Mr. Tsirimokos.

Minister of foreign affairs—Mr. Politis.

Minister of marine—Admiral P. Courdounis.

Minister of finance—Mr. Michaelacopoulos.

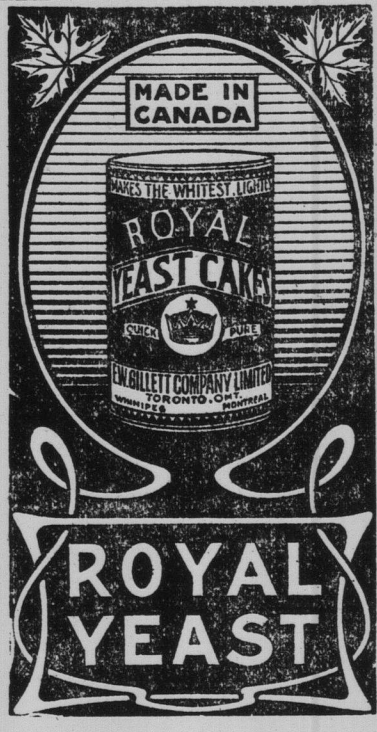
Minister of agriculture—Mr. Negropoulos.

Minister of communications—Mr. Papanastasiou.

Minister of education—Mr. Dingas.

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support in anything that was necessary in order that Canada should do her duty in the conduct of the war. I have taken that attitude both privately and publicly ever since that time and I still take the same attitude.

"The prime minister, who is charged with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of this country at the present time, came back from the seat of the empire a month or six weeks ago and he made the statement that prime minister that the country must have a new man. He stated, it is said, without consultation with his friends—and I know without consultation with my friends—that he would introduce a bill for compulsory service.

The Call For Men.

"The prime minister of this country declared we need more men. Every responsible official, both civil and military of the two great nations, France and England, who are really waging this war from the 4th of August down to the present time, have sent out their men. That cry has gone forth the world over. It is going forth today in the United States and all over the civilized world, every country which is fighting against the Hun today—we are told we need more men. The prime minister says that on the 4th of August, 1914, he promised the Allied governments that Canada would send half a million men by the 1st of January, 1917. He regards that as a pledge. I do not so regard it, but I really believe that Canada stands pledged from the day this war began to the present, and will stand as pledged until the final conclusion of this great conflict, to send every man who can be possibly spared from the ordinary vocations of life. I do not care whether the number be 30,000, 75,000 or 100,000 or more."

Mr. Carvell said he did not believe that recruiting in Canada had been exercised to an extent to which even members of the government must be heartily sorry for. However, the prime minister said that we must have a more forcible measure of obtaining men, and when the premier took that view the speaker had not the nerve to say that he was wrong.

Mr. Carvell said he was not one of those who were always willing to take their hats off and bow down to every Englishman who happened to stand in the street, "but I take my hat off to 150,000 British men who threw up their jobs, threw down their tools and joined the colors the moment war was declared."

"I do admire British institutions and I believe I am as loyal a British subject as any man in Canada. I do admire British laws, British sense of justice, British literature."

"I admire the way the British people do things in the world; I feel that I am, in the judgment of every member of the house, when I say that ideals that have gone forth from the British islands have been the foundation of the liberty of the world. But I do not concur with the view of the man who says that it is fighting for England or because England wants her to fight. I do not support any other view than that we are doing our duty as Canadians."

Reaping the Whirlwind.

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To Reside in Halifax.

Mrs. John Bolster of Gibson left on Monday for St. John where she was met by her son, Rev. George Bolster of Halifax, by whom she was accompanied to Halifax and with whom she will make her home.

We're Out of Sugar Again!

Ever start an afternoon to be devoted to cooking, planning toothsome goodies for the coming guests perhaps, only to find that the sugar container is empty?

Don't let that happen with you. Keep on hand at all times a plentiful supply of that superlative product

ROYAL ACADIA SUGAR

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Made under ideal factory conditions in light, well ventilated, scrupulously clean workrooms.

## United States Troops Have Reached France

Washington, June 27.—The advance guard of the mighty army of the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil tonight. In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border, or in Haiti or in Santo Domingo, still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement came from the war department. None will come, probably, until Major-General Pershing's official report has been received.

The American forces will be a net gain to the Allies. It will throw no single burden of supply upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil tonight are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months, and more will follow.

A French Seaport, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked this morning.

The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone.

The port was speedily belaguered in honor of the occasion. All the troops now arrived were transferred today to a camp not distant to this point, where Major-General William L. Sibert is installed. Thence they probably will go soon to a point near the front.

All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception, and eager for action.

Major-General Pershing, the American commander, is expected tomorrow.

The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and with bluejackets. Great numbers of trucks are transporting immense supplies to the camp in which the troops are concentrating.

## Matter of \$17,000 Causes Delay

Superintendent of County Hospital Says This is Needed for Remodelling in Addition to \$35,000 for Soldiers' Wing

Dr. Thomas Walker, acting on behalf of the Military Hospitals Commission, appeared before a committee of the municipal council yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging an agreement for the building of an addition to the St. John County Hospital to care for forty tubercular patients. Owing to the vagueness of the proposition and the contrary versions put forth by Dr. Walker and Dr. Hugh Harris, who was recently in Ottawa, nothing was accomplished. Dr. Walker was advised to write to the authorities at Ottawa and get more definite details as to what the federal government would do and secure the plans of the proposed wing. It is also proposed to have Premier Foster and Hon. W. F. Roberts present at the next meeting, so as to have a concrete proposition as to what the federal and provincial governments will undertake. Warden McLellan was strictly opposed to instituting any military authority in the hospital. He stated frankly that the municipal council would demand that the wing be sufficient to accommodate the soldiers, and the staff necessary to look after them, and that the only relation with the main hospital be in an administrative way.

Dr. Hugh Harris stated that last year the per capita expense at the institution was \$191 a day, and he felt that the municipality would be secure with a guarantee of \$12 per week per capita. He did not think that this year the cost would exceed \$2 per day per capita. The doctor stated that the addition of the wing would mean that six or eight more nurses would be required and two more maids. He stated that Captain Symons of the Hospital Commission went through the institution, and as a result of the inspection he (Dr. Harris) went to Ottawa in connection with the matter. It was proposed to make alterations in the present building so as to run the joint institution on the most economical lines. These renovations would cost \$17,000 and it was estimated that the wing would cost \$85,000. He stated that the federal and provincial governments were willing to share these amounts.

Dr. Walker, on the other hand, stated that he knew absolutely nothing of the \$17,000 for renovations. He knew only that the hospitals commission and the provincial government had pledged themselves to give dollar for dollar of anything it would cost. It was his understanding that the wing was to be absolutely distinct except in an executive way under the control of the superintendent.

OFF TO BOSTON.

At the special meeting of the European War Veterans Association which took place at their rooms last night at 298 Union street, it was finally decided that they should make their trip to Boston on Monday in celebration of the 60th anniversary of Confederation. The final arrangements have now been made and on Monday it is expected that about 125 veterans will take advantage of the trip and go on the Boston boat Monday.

There was a very good attendance at the meeting. It may be that Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity, who is at present in Boston, and who is president of the association, will remain over the holiday to greet the boys and join in the celebration.

WINCARNIS gives New Health to all who are Weak, Anaemic, Nervous, Run-down

THE wonderful results of Wincarnis in cases of Weakness, Anemia, Nerve Troubles and that Run-down condition, are due to the four-fold power that Wincarnis possesses. Wincarnis is not merely a tonic—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-maker, and Nerve Food—all in one. Therefore, when you take Wincarnis you derive new strength—and at the same time new rich blood—and at the same time new nerve force—and at the same time new vitality. Thus the whole system is invigorated, and re-vitalized, and becomes surcharged with a feeling of new life. That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend Wincarnis.

A very important feature about Wincarnis is that you derive a definite amount of good from even the first dose. And every additional dose gives you more strength than you had before—more rich red blood than

you had before—stronger nerves than you had before—and more vitality than you had before. Thus Wincarnis is not a luxury but a positive security to all who are Weak, Anemic, Nervous, Run-down—to martyrs to Indigestion—to all enfeebled by Old Age—and to Invalids striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness. Remember that the health Wincarnis creates is lasting health—not a mere "flash-in-the-pat"—not a temporary "whipping-up" of the vitality—but real vigorous health that makes you feel it is good to be alive. Take advantage of the new and lasting health Wincarnis offers you. Don't suffer needlessly. Remember that Wincarnis has an unrivalled reputation of 30 years' standing. Don't accept substitutes.

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NEW DUNLOP  
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NO HEEL LIKE THIS IN EFFICIENCY OR DURABILITY

FIRST BAND CONCERT.

This evening, the City Cornet under the direction of Frank Wadton, will render the following program of music (weather permitting): M. Imperial Guards; overture, The Fiery Jo; gavotte, Little Marie; The Choristers; operatic selection, King Idyls; fox trot, Queen of the I. fantasia, A Ducky's Dreamland; The Sunshine of Your Smile; The Regiment's Return; God Save King.

Kittie Wedded.

At the Brunswick street B. parsonage, Fredericton, on Monday, June 26, Miss Kittie Wedded to Mr. Owen Leroy Dukes, one of our recruits who recently came from ton, and Miss Dorothy May Wat Fredericton.

DEACONESS WELCOMED.

A most enthusiastic welcome was extended to Miss Frances O. Laird last evening by the congregation of St. David's church. Miss Laird had come to the city having been appointed deaconess and church secretary for St. David's church. The evening was opened with devotional exercises by the pastor, Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, after which Mr. MacKeigan made reference to the nature and importance of the work which Miss Laird has undertaken. An address of welcome on behalf of the session was then extended by T. H. Somerville, followed by an address on behalf of the trustee board by A. R. Melrose, and one by Mrs. D. R. Willett on behalf of the Women's Missionary Society and affiliated societies. A beautiful bouquet was then presented to Miss Laird on behalf of the young women's branch of the Women's Missionary Society. Miss Laird spoke briefly as regards her work, and the formal welcome was brought to a close with prayer offered by R. E. Armstrong. At the conclusion of the formal reception an informal gathering was held and refreshments served.

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The Note of Refinement

An air of quiet distinction hangs around some people like an atmosphere. So it is with Liril Toilet Soap. Its subtle odour of Parma Violette is an outward indication of inward elegance.

**VINOLIA LIRIL SOAP**

Delicious sweet oils and scents used in the manufacture of Vinolia Liril Soap make it the outstanding toilet soap for the complexion. Its continual use soothes the tender skin of youth just as it aids to retain the bloom of youth to the elderly. Just try Vinolia Liril Soap today.

All Druggists sell Vinolia Liril 10c. a cake.

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Royal Vinolia Face Creams 25c. and up.  
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