ANOTHER STALWART LIBERAL AGAINST LAURIER

DR. MICHAEL CLARK SURPRISED AT ATTITUDE OF DR. PUGSLEY ON CONSCRIPTION QUESTION

Eminent Red Deer Liberal Praises Action of Premier Borden in Introducing Militia Compulsion Measures — More Cleavage in Disorganized Liberal Ranks—Strong Address by Col. Arthurs Who Was at Vimy.

Ottawa, June 26.—(Leased wire.)—Col. James Arthurs, of Parry Sound, who was at Vimy Ridge continued the debate on the compulsory service bill when the House opened. Col. Arthurs said there were no two opinions at the front concerning conscription. If a vote was taken not a single man would be against it. The only condition the men at the front commanded was that reinforcements be sent forward with the least possible delay. These men did not care what the premier or the leader of the opposition or any other man said about conscription in 1914.

Raps Pugsley.

With regard to Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who had described the bill as a partisan measure, Col. Arthurs pointed out that it was supported by the best elements of Dr. Pugsley's own party.

In some parts of Canada, he said, it was not possible to get more recruits, and one of the reasons was that the men who could go were refusing until they saw the slackers go also. The voluntary system was always unfair, and unfairness became more marked as time went on. The men around the pool rooms and places of amusement were the men at whom the bill was aimed.

Childish Reasons.

He described as childish some of the reasons given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in opposition to conscription. One reason was that some men were disarmed in 1780 and another was that the English born enlisted more freely because they had not been so long in Canada. He could not see how a French-Canadian of 18 or 20 could have lived any longer in the country than an English Canadian of 18 or 20. He remarked that out of 221 recruits got by Col Blondin and General Lessard only 94 were got in the province of Quebec. He suggested that the reason for the poor recruiting in that province might be the statements which were freely circulated, such as: "It is an Englishman's war," and "let the Ontario man go; so much the better for us."

The true reason why Quebec had not done its duty was because there had been a political campaign against enlistment. In his battalion many French-Canadians had enlisted, but some made excuses in order to procure their discharge, and they gave as reasons everything from lunacy to housemaids knee.

Many Quebec Deserters.

There were also many deserters. They got leave to visit their friends in Quebec and did not come back. Many had joined Quebec battalions and while he did not resent this, it showed the French-Canadian enlistment had doubled up in these cases. Some French-Canadians in his battalion had deserted three times and enlisted four times. Quebec had enlisted over 6,000 men, but there were only 1,000 at the front.

Mr. W. F. Carroll asked where the other five thousand were?

"I don't know," replied Col. Arthurs. "They probably deserted too."

Referendum a Farce.

Dealing with the referendum he described it as a farce. The referendum had only been tried once in Canada on the question of prohibition and one province was against prohibition so therefore Sir Wilfrid Laurier decided that Canada could not have it.

Under the military service act they could select men who could ill not easily be spared and it was necessary at the present time that reinforcements be sent on.

Dr. Michael Clark.

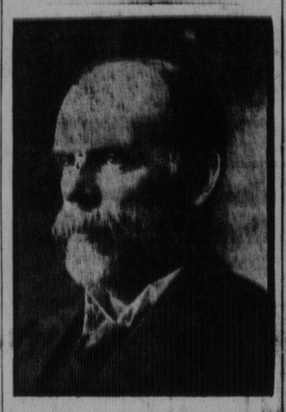
Dr. Michael Clark continued the debate.

"I do not think there is any doubt anywhere as to where I stand," he declared in opening. "I shall support the government's measure, support it with a clear conscience and a stout heart believing that it was absolutely in the best interests of the country, of the empire, of the world, and of the cause of civilization, for which we are fighting.

"I desire to approach the consideration of the question in the cold light of facts and reason, and to avoid altogether the language of passion or recrimination. There is no man in this House or in this country who is more opposed by nature and by training to compulsion—unnecessary compulsion—than I am. But I think that if there is one lesson which every sensible man has learned in the last three years it is that in the course of a war like this no one connected with it can afford to hold on to his previous predilections and refuse to adapt himself to the circumstances and exigencies of the time. I heard my right hon. friend and leader (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) criticise or oppose conscription, as I understood him, on the ground that the prime minister had said we would never resort to it. Well, I do not know whether the prime minister ever said anything so strong as that.

Grateful to Premier.

If he did, and is yet resorting to conscription, I am grateful, sir, that he is greater in his gifts of patriotism than in his gifts of prophecy. After all we have seen of the course of this war in England, that true home of freedom and of individualism, we now find a state-run bureaucracy. The government has taken hold of mines and forests, of farms and factories, and the war is being better



DR. MICHAEL CLARK.

prosecuted because they have done it than if things had remained in private hands. We must distinguish very sharply on this question between conscription in peace and conscription in war. Conscription in peace is part of the machinery of a militaristic state; it is part and parcel of that militarism which we are told on all hands, as we have been told by my right hon. friends on both sides of this House, it is the object of this war to put an end to. Conscription in war is the expedient of a country which is in dire extremity which must take the steps necessary to put forth its greatest efforts. I take it that that distinction is perfectly clear and that the fact that we were not in favor of conscription before the war, that we were not militarists before the war; but being in a war like this and every man being in it, I believe it becomes the part of common sense to adapt ourselves to the needs of the moment. This is exactly the case with Mr. Lloyd George.

Lloyd George Changed.

There is no man in this House who is a stronger anti-conscriptionist that Mr. Lloyd George was; there is no man in the world who is a stronger under circumstances such as those is at the present moment. But he had put aside all his previous predilections and become the chief advocate of conscription because he realizes that this is a war to end war, and so a man may be thoroughly logical and true to his previous convictions if he adopts conscription to put an end to conscription.

"It is the only fair method," continued Dr. Clark, "in the last analysis under circumstances such as these we find ourselves in now. It is the only method under which we can fill up the gaps in our ranks. Who can go on the platform in this country and plead that it is fair, that it is even decent, that one family in one district, or one province should be able to shelter in comfort and prosperity beneath the flag, that other people, other provinces and other men are fighting for? It is the only practical method. In Britain it is notorious that whole battalions had to be brought back from France to Lancashire, which had enlisted under the voluntary principle because it was found in the course of the war that these men were more useful in Lancashire than in France. That is a very important consideration. Conscription is necessary at this stage of the war, to say who shall stay at home as well as to say who shall go.

Organize Nation.

"It is the method by which you are going to organize your nation and get the last ounce of strength out of the nation either for service at home or for service abroad, as the wisdom of those making the choice shall dictate.

"It is said in some parts of the country, and my right hon. friend and leader rather indicated a predilection for that doctrine I think by the quotations he made from the militia act, that the proper place for a Canadian to fight is on the soil of Canada. In the same parts of the country where this is said, it is called England's war. As an Englishman with a vein of Scotch in me—Scotch logic I mean—it is surely permissible for me to ask the question: Is England fighting her battle on England's soil. England, sir, is fighting this war wherever she sees a turban of a Turk or a helmet of a Teuton. She is fighting it most of all in France. It is there that she is pouring out her blood in small rivers.

"My friends will forgive me—I know they will forgive me—when I say to them that if there is one consideration that should have made every drop of French blood in Canada course more rapidly it is the consideration that Englishmen by the million are on the soil where the language of France is spoken, where the literature of France is produced of which literature we have men as proud in Canada as they are proud of it in France itself.

"Talk about not sending the right recruiting agents to one part of the country or the other. Who was the recruiting agent that led the sons of the empire to leap to the colors in every portion of the world and to come trooping across the seven seas? I will tell you in one word—it was Belgium. That was the recruiting agent.

"I wonder if those who hesitate about what they should do on this bill reflect that at the present moment in France, as the Teuton is compelled to retire, he is taking with him every French female above the age of 14 years to work, to suffer and God knows what else. These are the recruiting agents that appealed to the wide dominions of this empire. May I add, not uncharitably, I hope that if men will not listen to this, neither would they listen if one rose from the dead."

The Greatest Danger.

"The greatest danger to the world at this moment is, that the war weariness of the nations will compel the people to come together and arrange an inconclusive peace. But all I have seen of Canadians I do not think that they will take part in that business.

And if we had an inconclusive peace what would it mean? It would mean that the Romanoff would be replaced upon the throne of Russia; that Constantine would probably go back to the throne of Greece, that the Hohenzollerns' hold upon the necks of the German people would be tightened and resumed, and that of the Hapsburgs upon the people of Austria. And for ourselves, what would it mean? It would mean that just as surely as the next generation of men come around this would have to be done again by our children or our grandchildren. May I make a personal point. I have a little toddling grandchild on my farm out west today whose father was stricken with a gunshot wound on the neck two weeks ago. I say to you, sir that on my soul and conscience, I support this bill because I believe it is part of the necessary machinery which will save that little fellow, a born Canuck, and thousands of others like him, from ever going through what his father and his uncles are going through at the present time."

Surprised at Pugsley.

Dr. Clark said that he was surprised at the argument used by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, that there was no need for hurry now that the United States was in the field. He was proud that the United States was in the field. He said it was a magnificent spectacle to see that great nation at the beginning of the 20th century coming at last to be possibly a decisive factor in this greatest of all world wars. It was a grand spectacle but it was only 50 per cent. of the spectacle. "The other picture," he added, "the old mother who lost the great colony by acts of statesmen's folly at the time, reunited once more to her in heart and in spirit and in soul and purpose, and the two great empires marching out together to save the world's civilization with our allies in France. Is that the moment that I as a Canadian am to be told that we should go a little more easily? The majority of Canadians, sir, are not built that way. The example, a great example never deters a well-set up man to doing his duty; it leads him to do it more strongly and better.

Canada Will be There.

Where should Canada be when the British Empire and the United States are marching side by side—she will be there. The glories of this little people were not exhausted by Courcellette by Vimy Ridge or by any other of the battles where they have won immortal glory for themselves—the glories of this little people are going to be extended, but not by taking advantage of the example of the United States to go a little more slowly.

Dr. Clark did not believe that organized labor was opposed to this bill. If it were so it would be an unfortunate thing for organized labor. He pointed out that organized labor had only 65,000 enrolled members in this country and many thousands of these were at the front, and favored conscription. He said, that if Germany won the war it would be bad enough for all of us, but there were none for whom it would be so bad as for organized labor. He would get conscription with a vengeance, morning, noon and night, and every day in the year. He had endeavored to find out what labor men were thinking about and he believed they were opposed to this bill if it were the only thing the government was going to do in the coming months to bring about what was needed at the present moment in organization and mobilization of the moral, material and man power of Canada. That was what was needed at the present moment.

Favors Free Food.

"You can't fight this war on the principle of limited liability," Dr. Clark declared, urging increased taxation of wealth for war purposes. He believed it would make the passing of the conscription measure much smoother in the country if the government gave way to this demand and swept all party patronage out of the administration of military affairs. Progressive steps had been taken in appointing fuel and food controllers, but Dr. Clark thought the government might have gone further and taken the duty off food and fuel.

Canadians in England who were in khaki and drawing government pay who would never get to the front should be brought home and made to do some form of war work.

Where Laurier Wrong.

Touching the referendum amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the member for Red Deer said that while he had always been a great admirer of his leader, he thought that towards the end of the career "of the greatest Canadian in public life" Sir Wilfrid had taken a step which would be misunderstood by those who had fought and won and were defeated with him. The coalition offer, Dr. Clark said, had been magnanimous. He believed the offer should have been accepted and that Sir Wilfrid could atone for the mistake by favoring the extension of the life of parliament. "But," added Dr. Clark, "he won't do it. A referendum, he urged, would mean that the votes of the men at the front would not be counted. The referendum put a prominent neglect of national duty by enhancing the votes of those sections of the country which recruited least. Sir Wilfrid's referendum amendment had been fathered by the anti-conscriptionist, Sir Wilfrid, and stepfathered by Hon. Frank Oliver, a fierce conscriptionist. If a general election were now held and a majority of Liberals returned to parliament with Mr. Oliver in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet, the combination would not get very far with conscription.

"The lion from Edmonton would lie down with the lamb of Quebec with a little child—perhaps from Pictou, to lead them," added Dr. Clark amid laughter. The issues were too serious and the situation too critical to be thus treated, he concluded.

Mr. Turgeon Follows.

Mr. Turgeon of Gloucester, declared that the principles of loyalty and democracy, expressed in such lofty and eloquent terms by Dr. Clark, were subscribed to by members on the Liberal side of the house who at the same time did not agree with Dr. Clark or with the government as to the methods of putting these principles into effect. The triumph of democracy, said Mr. Turgeon, could only be achieved by democratic means, and it was not democratic to refuse to consult the people. As to his own county of Gloucester, there had been a good response to the recruiting appeal. Over one thousand men had enlisted from his constituency and Mr. Turgeon took some credit for having successfully appealed for recruits in every part of the country. In declaring that he would support the referendum amendment Mr. Turgeon said that he had confidence in the sober judgment of the people of Canada.

Vacation Death Roll

During every holiday season the newspapers record a startling number of accidental deaths among pleasure seekers.

Supposing you should lose your life while on your vacation this year, what will happen to your family? Do you realise that you've a duty towards them that doesn't end with your death?

Perhaps your wife hasn't been trained to be a breadwinner. But your failure to protect her until she dies—'till the children are educated and self-supporting—may force your widow into the business grind in spite of her incapacity.

It's not a pleasant prospect, it is? But isn't it a possible contingency? To offset it you need an Imperial policy to perpetuate your income after you're gone.

Write for literature and terms today. Tomorrow may be too late.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
Head Office, Toronto
L. J. LOWE, Provincial Manager
Royal Bank Building, St. John.

The Imperial maintains stronger policy reserves than does any other Canadian life company.

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FUNERALS.

The remains of little Ronald Totten were laid to rest in Cedar Hill cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place at 2.30 o'clock from his parents' residence, Lombard street, and the body was conveyed to Mission church, St. John Baptist, Paradise Row, where the burial services were conducted by Rev. J. V. Young.

Floral tributes received included a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. James Hyson, a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Totten, a large bouquet from his father and mother, a basket of flowers from the primary class and teacher of Tabernacle Sunday school, a bouquet from Brussels street Mission church, a bouquet from Ronald Northrup, a bouquet from Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, a bouquet from Helen McWhinney and a bouquet from his grandmother and Aunt Mary.

The funeral of George Glenn Ewing took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, on Queen street. Interment was made in Fernhill.

THE PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Laura Stafford administration was granted to Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, L. A. Conlon, proctor.

The will of William Henry Miles, grocer, has been probated. The estate valued at $5,900, $4,500 of which was real estate, was left to Mrs. Annie D. Miles, widow. There was also $1,000 life insurance with the Order of Foresters. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, proctor.

In the estate of the late Leonard Parker of Tynemouth Creek, retired shipbuilder, letters of administration were granted to Stewart Parker. The estate is valued at $17,900 personal property. J. M. Trueman, proctor.

THE BRUNSWICK CHAPTER VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Large Audience in City Hall, West End, Last Night Enjoyed Performance—Excellent Programme Carried Out—Proceeds for Patriotic Purposes.

The variety entertainment, under the auspices of Brunswick Chapter, I. O. D. E., was given last evening to a large audience in the City Hall, West St. John. The hall had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and the various numbers on the programme received well merited applause. The evening started off with Mrs. Jarley's modern waxworks gallery, and some commendable toe dancing was done by one of the performers during its showing. A solo by Miss Grant was then introduced. A patriotic specialty, arranged by Mrs. Murray Long, was next in order, and it was highly commendable. Mrs. Long took the solo part and she was capably supported by the following chorus of young girls: Dorothy Waterbury, Helen Robinson, Emma Crowell, Geraldine Mellick, Marion Robinson, Helen Watern, Etta Bauer, Ethel Dunlap, Florence Titus, Barbara Clark, Nina Thompson, Greta Gillis, Lotta Manning, Lotta Parlee, Edith Hamm. A reading by S. Hurley and a duet by the Misses Benton and Grant were both well received. The closing number was an original exercise arranged by Miss Harriet Smith and carried out by pupils of the Albert School. This was entitled "Canada's Jubilee" and the various parts were enacted by the following girls: Miss Bennett, as Canada; Elsie Nichols, Quebec; Helen Nice, Ontario; Gertrude Neiraner, Nova Scotia; Gertrude Belyea, New Brunswick; Pearl McLean, Manitoba; Jennie Covey, Prince Edward Island; Amber Shefield, British Columbia; Annie Shaw, Saskatchewan; Ruth Anderson, Alberta. Attendants and boy scouts were introduced throughout the scene and the audience were quick to show their appreciation of the high order of the offering. Mr. Clark was in charge of the spotlight and he used it effectively in many of the scenes.

The chapter realized a large sum which will be used for patriotic purposes.

For the "week-end" and Dominion Day your wearables should be, besides your blue serge or gray suit, a pair of trousers of white serge or white with black stripe, and a sport coat. A Raincoat also to provide for uncertain weather conditions.
All here—also new lines of shirts, collars and ties—fresh from Fashion's headquarters.
A word to the wise is sufficient—make your selections as early as possible.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.
Open Friday evenings; close Saturdays 1 p. m., June, July and August.

Nature Says
"I can remedy most ills, and help you to escape many ailments, if you give me timely aid." Naturally, Nature prefers

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

NOW FREE FROM PAIN

Woman Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after Three Years Suffering.

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. ZIMMERLA, 234 Waite Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Women who recover their health naturally tell others what helped them. Some write and allow their names and photographs to be published with testimonials. Many more tell their friends.

If you need a medicine for women's ailments, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) for anything you need to know about these troubles.

Youthful, Beautiful Skin Easy to Have

You may be as healthy as a bird in the air and still have a poor complexion. Changing seasons and temperatures, winds, dust and dirt, are apt to injure any skin, even though the general health be good. When these external influences spoil the complexion, the natural thing is to remove the spoil by external means. Ordinary mercolized wax will do this. It will actually absorb the weather-defiled film-skin, a little each day. In a week or two you'll have a brand new complexion, a new skin. The exquisitely beautiful and youthful complexion thus acquired comes so easily, without harm or discomfort, there's no reason why any woman should not adopt this simple treatment. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any drug store, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off mornings. This will not fail in any case.

To quickly remove wrinkles, signs of care and age, bathe the face occasionally in a solution of powdered saxolite, one ounce, dissolved in a half pint of witch hazel. The result, which is instantaneous, will surprise you greatly. The ingredients are of course perfectly harmless.

HANNA ON THE JOB

TAKING THE COUNTRY'S MEASURE FOR A BEEF-STEW.