

HOUSE OF COMMONS GIVES THIRD READING

(Continued from page 1.)

ing that that is the only way for Canada to properly prosecute her part in this war. I stand today where I have stood for many months past. Notwithstanding the fact that I expressed regret in this house the other evening, that it was seemingly impossible to have a national government, I believe that the affairs of this country today demand a national government formed on a proper basis with a proper administration of those affairs. I am speaking for no other person or persons who attended that meeting directly; I speak for myself alone and I purpose to follow my line of conduct as vigorously in the future as I have in the past. I expressed these very sentiments at that very meeting.

Mr. Guthrie.

Hugh Guthrie, Liberal, South Wellington, promptly followed Mr. Pender. "I wish to do this," he said, "because I have received over a score of letters from the constituency which represent protesting against the statement that certain conclusions were unanimously supported at the meeting in question. I take this opportunity of answering these various letters from my place in the house. I merely say that the report in question is not in accordance with my views. With regard to the military service bill, I expressed my views fully in this house the month of June last and I have seen no reason in the interval which has since elapsed to change those views. Indeed, I sincerely hope that this bill comes to a vote upon this third reading a still greater majority in its favor may be rolled up in order that the country may see where the great element in the house stands in regard to this measure."

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in opening, said that what he moved that the principle of the bill should be referred to the judgment of the people, Sir George Foster characterized the amendment as a miserable dilatory motion.

He did not dispute that it was a dilatory motion; whether or not the amendment was a miserable expedient, time had already told. It required but a few words to get the answer. And the answer was already written. In the division upon the second reading, and even in the spectacle which was now offered every day of divisions among the two parties upon this question. If this bill were forced upon the people by the strength of the parliament division, friction and dissension would follow.

Something Unusual.

It was, however, something which was very unusual when a measure is introduced which creates division only in the one party but in the two parties at the same time. Sir Wilfrid said he found himself on the present occasion estranged from friends who were just as near and dear to him as any of his own brothers. It was a wrench at one's very heart strings. He had not tried to impose his views on any of his followers. He respected their conscience. He would not attempt to bring any one of them around to his way of thinking. This situation, however, showed that they were face to face with a cleavage, which unless it was checked might rend and tear "this Canada of ours, down to the very root." Such was the situation and no one could be blind to it. Sir Wilfrid said this was a matter which had caused him a great deal of anxiety within the past two weeks. But there was use lamenting over a situation, that they must face the facts like men. The position of the government was that they would carry this measure by coercion and let the consequences be what they may.

Surprised at Liberals.

He was not surprised at this attitude from those grounds in Torbay, but he was surprised that Liberals no more concern upon this question than was taken by the Conservatives. Sir Wilfrid asked if it was wise, prudent, or good statesmanship to force on the Canadian people at the present time such a measure as was now before the house.

A letter had been read from General Currie, asking for more men. He wished from the bottom of his heart, that we could today send more soldiers to him. He wished that our resources would allow of sending not only half a million, but a million men. But the question is how many can we take from the life of the nation at the present time, without imperilling the public services which are essential to this country and essential to carrying out our share of the war. This subject, he said, had not been sufficiently considered by the government who went into the war without taking any census of our resources in men and in other respects. They had asked for 600,000 men. One of the most important of our resources is our food. Lord Shaughnessy expressed his opinion that the men could not be got, without injury to the public services, but the government paid no heed to that or to other considerations. They paid no heed to the question of whether or not the men could be better employed in producing food in Canada than in fighting at the front.

He would contrast the action of the government with the action of President Wilson who did not launch his policy upon the public until he had consulted almost every class of the community including his opponents of the Republican party. The Canadian government, he said, was not doing so. The government had consulted no one outside of their own party, they did not consult the labor party.

Sir Wilfrid also maintained that the government had consulted a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic church in Montreal and the impression was conveyed to this high dignitary by the Minister of Justice that there would not be conscription. He may have made no promise, but that was the impression left on the mind of the gentleman whose assistance it was important for him to secure.

When parliament was extended for one year they had in their ears the solemn statement made by the prime minister on the subject that under no circumstances would there be any deviation from the voluntary system.

Corrects Sir Wilfrid.

Sir Robert Borden took exception to Sir Wilfrid's quotation.

Sir Wilfrid's right hon. friend stated if he stated anything that conscription was not contemplated.

Sir Robert—"Yes, exactly."

Sir Wilfrid said that they had this statement in their ears when the extension was granted, yet, within twelve months conscription was enacted.

The premier took exception again, and Sir Wilfrid continued to say that the statement was made in January, 1916.

Sir Wilfrid said that the statement was made in justification of this measure that recruiting had failed. Recruiting had not failed, he said, but he admitted that it had decreased; the fault and blame lay at the door of the gentlemen who occupied the treasury benches.

Would Not Accept.

Sir Wilfrid said he had been asked to form part of a coalition government when the bill had been prepared as a party measure by a party government and launched before the public. If the government had been in earnest they would have consulted before they determined upon their measure. They were kind enough to ask him to carry on what they had devised in their wisdom. He refused. Liberal friends had reminded him that George Brown once entered into a coalition government but at that time party government in Canada had come to a deadlock. It was not a pleasure for him to find himself at variance with so many of his friends, but he thought and still believed that a measure of conscription under the circumstances was an apple of discord and he would not accept it.

Sir Wilfrid repeated his former statement that if the people were to declare in favor of conscription it would be loyally accepted in all parts of the Dominion. If it should be defeated the trust would be imposed upon Canada to make a new appeal to the people upon the question.

He is in the war to the last," Sir Wilfrid declared. "I am in the war just as Australia is in the war today. Will anyone say that because Australia has rejected conscription she is not in the war?"

Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Arthur Meighen followed. He began by commenting upon Sir Wilfrid's "trades" against the bill which would hardly add to the admiration of those who are in the habit of following him. Mr. Meighen ironically referred to the Liberal leader's championship of majority which has been so well exemplified by his attitude toward the vote on prohibition in 1917.

"It was not the judgment of the majority he gave effect to in 1917, following the only referendum ever held in Canada," he said. "It was the judgment of the minority that was given effect to by the right honorable leader of the opposition."

Commenting on a statement by Sir Wilfrid that soldiers could be given a vote on a referendum and that British Columbia and Australia had done it, Mr. Meighen declared that the house could give the soldiers the legal right to vote but that did not make them physically able to vote.

"The right hon. gentleman says that British Columbia gave a vote to her soldiers. That he told him that they extended every facility that ingenuitly could contrive, only twenty per cent. of the soldiers who were in France at that time voted, the other 80 per cent. were disfranchised because of the fact that they were soldiers. It is under these conditions that we are now advised to resort to a referendum.

"The right hon. gentleman would disfranchise, because they are the red blooded, forward part of our people, about 250,000 of the best men we have. And what is more important, The moral force of 330,000 men is denied in this country. What would it mean if they were here? If they were mixing amongst their fellows in Canada and exerting the tremendous influence that red blooded men of that kind can exert among their people. Why should he attempt to take the opinion of the Canadian people when the virtue influence of 330,000 men cannot make itself felt. I know men of that 330,000 from my own constituency whom I would rather have with me in a contest than fifty ordinary voters."

Challenges Laurier.

"And my hon. friend makes an appeal against the disfranchisement of several hundred thousand alien-enemy citizens living in this country today. Is there any significance to be attached to that appeal made by the leader of the opposition at this time? Is it because he feels that these men of enemy extraction are probably those upon whom he can best rely in the position he takes toward the war policy of Canada?"

The challenge was greeted with a roar of applause from the Conservative benches, which continued for some time.

"If he has brought that belief into the minds of hon. members of this house he has only himself to blame," said Mr. Meighen. "and it is not unnatural for him to suppose that of those in this country who might ally themselves against an aggressive war policy and therefore support the leader of the opposition, it would be those very men. Is that the reason he is



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This sale would count for little if the figures were the only inducement. It's what you get for the price that tells. Our guarantee stands back of every sale made--- Satisfaction or your money back. This is an opportune time to save on your summer clothing. This is not a sale of odds and ends, everything is included, nothing held back.



Interesting Items from Our Men's Haberdashery Department

Men's Negligee Shirts

A collection of all the season's new styles and colors. Cost styles with soft or stiff collars.

Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, Sale Price .75c.

Men's Heavy Duck Work Shirts, Regular \$1.25, Sale Price .95c.

Men's English Flannellette Pyjamas, Regular \$2.00, Sale Price 1.50c.

Men's Bathing Suits, Regular 85c. Sale Price .65c.



Men's Underwear

75 Dozen Men's Natural Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, Special Sale Price .42c. each.

Men's White Pique Knit Shirts or Drawers, Regular 50c. Sale Price .42c.

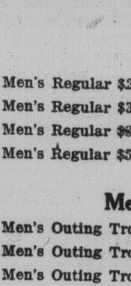
SPECIAL—Men's Athletic Style Combinations—odd sizes only, Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25, Sale Price .80c. per suit



Men's Half Hose

Men's Fine Interwoven and Shaw-Knit Half Hose, all colors, Regular 50c., 60c. Sale Price .45c.

Men's Silk Lisle Half Hose, Black, White, Tan, Grey, Regular 40c. pair. Sale Price .30c. 3 Pairs for 80c.

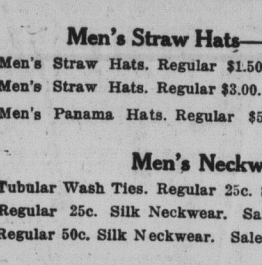


Men's Straw Hats—Half Price

Men's Straw Hats, Regular \$1.50. Sale price .75c.

Men's Straw Hats, Regular \$3.00. Sale Price .150

Men's Panama Hats, Regular \$5.00. Sale Price .250

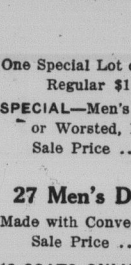


Men's Neckwear

Tubular Wash Ties, Regular 25c. Sale Price .2 for 25c.

Regular 25c. Silk Neckwear. Sale Price .19c.

Regular 50c. Silk Neckwear. Sale Price .37c.



Men's Gloves, Braces, Handkerchiefs

Men's English Cape Gloves, Regular \$2. Sale Price \$1.48

Gloves of Strong Leather for the Working Man, Regular \$1.00. Sale Price .84c.

Men's Braces, Light or Heavy Weight, Regular 35c. Sale Price .27c.

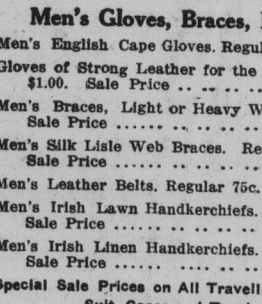
Men's Silk Lisle Web Braces, Regular 50c. Sale Price .39c.

Men's Leather Belts, Regular 75c. Sale Price .59c.

Men's Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, Regular 10c. each. Sale Price .6 for 42c.

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Regular 20c. each. Sale Price .6 for 84c.

Special Sale Prices on All Travelling Rugs, Leather Bags, Suit Cases and Trunks



Specials in Boys' Furnishings

Boys' Summer Underwear, Regular 30c. Sale Price 25c.

Boys' 55c. Braces. Sale Price .45c.

Boys' 60c. Bathing Suits. Sale Price .19c.

Boys' \$1.25 Pyjamas. Sale Price .80c.

Boys' 60c. Combinations. Sale Price .51c.

Boys' 85c. Shirts. Sale Price .72c.

Every Article in Our Boys' Department at Sale Prices.



Men's Tan Shop Coats

Suitable for Grocers, Marketmen or Warehousemen.

Special Sale Price \$1.68



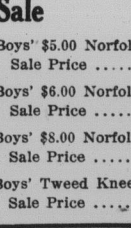
Every Boys' Suit in Stock Marked Down for This Sale

Boys' \$5.00 Norfolk Suits, Sale Price \$4.35

Boys' \$5.00 Norfolk Suits, Sale Price \$4.95

Boys' \$8.00 Norfolk Suits, Sale Price \$6.80

Boys' Tweed Knee Pants, Sale Price 75c.



Boys' Wash Suits

Boys' \$1.00 Wash Suits. Sale Price 80c.

Boys' \$1.25 Wash Suits. Sale Price 1.00

Boys' \$1.50 Wash Suits. Sale Price 1.20

Boys' \$2.00 Wash Suits. Sale Price 1.60

Boys' 40c. Rompers. Sale price 32c.

Boys' 60c. Rompers. Sale Price 48c.

Boys' 75c. Rompers. Sale Price 60c.



Of Special Interest to Women Buyers

1-3 Off All Ladies' Cloth or Silk Suits

Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$12.85. Sale Price \$7.95

Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$23.75. Sale Price \$15.83

Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$29.00. Sale Price \$19.33

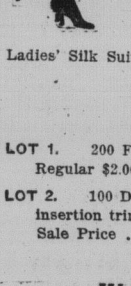
Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$31.00. Sale Price \$20.67

Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$30.00. Sale Price \$19.95

Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$31.50. Sale Price \$20.95

Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$35.00. Sale Price \$23.33

Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$37.50. Sale Price \$24.95



Waist Specials

LOT 1. 200 Fine White and Colored Voile Waists. Regular \$2.00 quality, Sale Price \$1.19

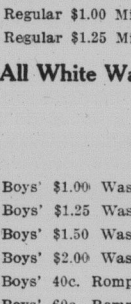
LOT 2. 100 Dainty White Voile Waists, fine lace and insertion trimming, Regular \$2.75 quality, Sale Price \$1.79



Wash Dresses and Skirts

WASH DRESSES, dainty coat styles. Materials are beach cloth, silver bloom, khaki-kool, and dainty ginghams. Regular \$11 to \$15 values. Sale price \$8.65

WASH SKIRTS, all the new models with belts and fancy pockets; every new cloth, woven designs and large fancy colored designs, wash skirts worth from \$4.99 to \$6.50. Sale Price \$2.85

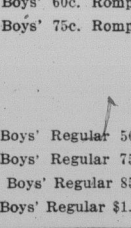


Girls' Middy Blouses

Regular 75c. Middy. Sale Price 49c.

Regular \$1.00 Middy. Sale Price 67c.

Regular \$1.25 Middy. Sale Price 83c.



All White Wash Skirts Marked at Sale Prices

Boys' Wash Suits

Boys' \$1.00 Wash Suits. Sale Price 80c.

Boys' \$1.25 Wash Suits. Sale Price 1.00

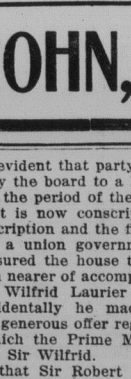
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Boys' 75c. Rompers. Sale Price 60c.



Boys' Blouses

Boys' Regular 50c. Blouses three for \$1.00

Boys' Regular 75c. Blouses. Sale Price 64c.

Boys' Regular 85c. Blouses. Sale Price 72c.

Boys' Regular \$1.00 Blouses. Sale Price 84c.

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solicitous for the franchise of those men of enemy origin in Canada?"

"No one would regret more than I would that there should be interference with the franchise of these men, gentlemen to be so solicitous about the franchise of aliens of enemy origin in Canada, and yet to be so little careful about the franchise of the red-blooded men who are today defending Canada."

Franchise of Soldiers.

I am more concerned for the franchise of the soldiers than I am for the franchise of aliens of enemy origin in Canada or of any other class whatsoever. I am more concerned for the franchise of the soldiers than of the British population in this country, because I believe it is better to get the word of the soldier on what should be done in this war, than the word of any men at home.

Sir Wilfrid had said that the policy was too sudden and unconstitutional.

Yet Mr. Meighen said he remembered Mr. E. M. MacDonald standing up in the house day after day in April and wondering why the government would not take a stand on conscription, while other Liberals had said the time to move was a year ago.

"What is the government to do?" asked Hon. Mr. Meighen. "Should they go out in the constituencies and say they don't know what to do, and ask the people to tell them? The people would ask where the government stood and would very properly send them back. The only thing for the government to do is to take its stand and face, not fate, but its obligations."

Sir Wilfrid had said that he did not like Sir Robert Borden's plan of proposing conscription first and then calling. But the opposition leader had asked him no matter when they had asked him he would never have come in on a conscription government, so where was the difference?

UNION GOV'T AT OTTAWA PROBABLE

(Continued from page 1.)

enviable position. Veracity amongst politicians is regarded as a necessity for trustworthiness even as it is amongst men in other walks of life. There is no doubt that judging by the talk in the corridors this evening, Mr. Graham is thoroughly discredited. With so acute a division in the Liberal ranks it is evident that party politics has gone by the board to a large extent so far as the period of the war is concerned. It is now conscription versus anti-conscription and the finger board points to a union government.

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It is learned that Sir Robert even offered to efface himself as Premier in favor of Sir Wilfrid if by that action it would assist Canada in playing her part in this war. Mr. Currier's flat-footed pronouncement that winning the war was more than party and more than political leaders, was another indication that the western Liberals are going to take strong action at their convention at Winnipeg next month.

Satisfactory Vote.

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situation as revealed by the division in the house is very satisfactory. Taking Ontario and Quebec alone there are double the number of conscription supporters in Ontario than there are against it in Quebec. In the division there were sixty Ontario conscriptionists against 34 Quebec anti-conscriptionists and the difference would have been in their places. Apart from any other provinces, therefore, a union ministry would be able to count on a heavy support.

EAGLE ATTACKS MAN

Lynn, Mass., July 24—A large eagle swooped down into the principal business thoroughfare of Lynn last night and attacked Peter Kallanis. A friend rushed to his assistance and after a struggle the bird was captured alive. Kallanis' arms were badly lacerated.



One can't believe all that's in the papers, but you're safe in believing all you read over our signature.

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Open Friday Evenings; Close Saturdays 1 p. m., June, July and August.

Hattie, formerly Miss Della Newman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Newman of Campbellello. She was 43 years of age.

TODAY.

The Bessie Red Cross will hold a fete on the grounds of Hon. William Pugsley.

Trains leave St. John at 1.15, 5.15 and 6.15 p. m. Refreshments will be on sale throughout. Regular supper served after arrival of 5.15 train.

Special attractions both afternoon and evening.

MANTON MARBLE DEAD

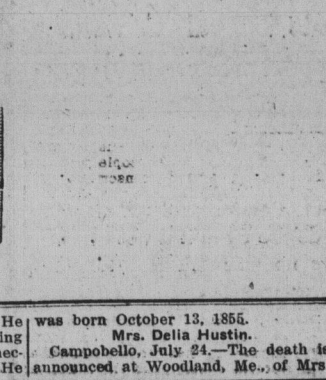
London, July 24.—Manton Marble, an American publicist, died today at Allington, at the residence of Sir Martin Conway, aged 83.

Manton Marble, one of the last prominent survivors of the journalistic era covering the Civil War and the reconstruction period, and an author and diplomat of distinction, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1834.

DIED.

INCHES—On July 24th, 1917, Mary Dorothea Isabel Inches, wife of Dr. P. Robertson Inches.

He announced at Woodland, Me., of Mrs. Notice of funeral hereafter.



He was born October 13, 1856.

Mrs. Della Hattie.

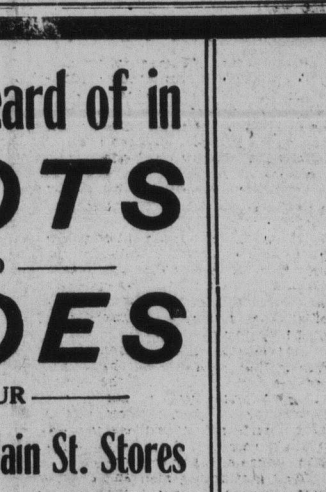
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Pumps and Oxfords, excellent value, . . . \$1.98

tent Pumps, \$1.48; Canvas Oxfords, \$1.28

28; Canvas Colonial Pumps, \$1.18

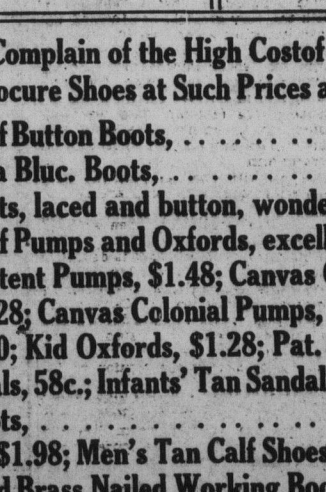
0; Kid Oxfords, \$1.28; Pat. Oxfords, \$1.98

ls, 58c.; Infants' Tan Sandals, 48c.

ts, 98c.

\$1.98; Men's Tan Calf Shoes, \$1.98

d Brass Nailed Working Boots, \$2.48



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