INSPIRING SPEECH BY THE MEMBER FOR DIGBY

CLARENCE JAMIESON OF DIGBY STANDS BY MEN IN TRENCHES

Distinguished Himself by Delivering the Shortest Speech in Conscription Debate — MacDonald of Pictou in Tirade Favors Do Nothing Referendum Plan of Laurier.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 4.—Clarence Jameson of Digby delivered the chief speech in the house today on the conscription debate. He was fair and moderate in tone and his style was in marked contrast with E. M. MacDonald of Pictou, who indulged in vituperation and abuse.

"I would say to my fellow members in this house," said Mr. Jameson, "let the parliament of Canada, setting aside all other considerations, emulate the example of our forces in the field, face courageously our difficulties and by overcoming them prove ourselves worthy of the sacrifices which they have made as well for us as our people and our country."

Men Are Available.

"The military service bill," argued Mr. Jameson, "which the Right Hon. the Prime Minister has introduced, provides for the raising of 100,000 men as reinforcements for overseas service by means of the selective draft, that number being required in the future upon the highest military authority. Everyone who has familiarized himself with existing conditions knows that these men are available without drawing upon labor engaged in the vital or essential industries of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has proposed an amendment that the principle of the bill be referred to the people of Canada by means of a plebiscite, a cautious policy in time of peace, but one which the Right Hon. gentleman did not heretofore favor, a faltering and dangerous policy, I believe, in time of war, with 20 per cent. of our voters overseas and one which will not provide the required men.

"Mr. Barrette has moved an amendment to defer the further consideration of this bill for six months which is the parliamentary method of stating that Canada has no business in this war, a question which was disposed of once and for all in August, 1914, when this parliament unanimously pledged Canada's participation in this sacred cause to a triumphant conclusion.

Voluntary Service Fails.

"The question can thus be condensed to one as to which system shall be carried out in future, that of voluntary service or the selective draft.

"Voluntary service has hitherto proved sufficient in small wars, many supposed it would always meet our requirements, and had all parts of Canada contributed equally, it might have served in this war; however, it has proved inadequate and improvident. In my opinion voluntary enlistment has proceeded far enough, it has proceeded so far as already to strain the economic efficiency of Canada. If proceeded with further it cannot but seriously impair our economic efficiency by drawing men from the vital and essential industries, with possible dire consequences to this country.

"Most of us appreciate the fact that the world is confronted with a food shortage, one which may result in a famine so widespread that the famine of ancient Egypt would appear trivial by comparison. The western hemisphere and Canada in particular is especially favorably situated in this respect for Canada is an exporting country.

Serious Food Problem.

But even in Canada unless we see to it in time, there may be a serious shrinkage in food production with equally serious consequences to ourselves and our Allies, who in some measure are depending upon us. This means that our man power engaged in the vital and essential industries must be kept at productive work to prevent the danger of disaster both at home and abroad.

"Now to those who still favor voluntary service I would ask, if by some magical or new method the 100,000 men required could be secured by voluntary enlistment within three months, could Canada afford to spare them? The answer must be certainly not, but why? Every member of this house in his heart of hearts knows that not 25 per cent. of those men, no, not 10 per cent. of them, would be those that a selective draft would yield. The selective draft would reach those who have not enlisted and who will not voluntarily enlist, the very men the country can spare, namely, the men engaged in non-essential industry. This the tribunals provided for by the bill would decide. It is therefore to the men whom the country can spare that our soldiers must look for reinforce-

CLARENCE JAMESON, M. P.

ments, and by voluntary enlistment they cannot be obtained. Hence, the choice is not between voluntary enlistment and conscription, the choice is really between reinforcements by conscription on the one hand and no conscription and no reinforcements on the other.

Favors Conscription.

"In my opinion the bill should pass and the amendments should not be adopted. If the referendum carried what does it mean? It means that we pass a vote of want of confidence in ourselves and in this house. A vote of want of confidence which the people of Canada following our lead would certainly ratify if the question were referred to them by means of a plebiscite.

"I impute motives to no man. Every member of this house is the keeper of his own conscience, but as I view it if either of the amendments to defer the consideration of the bill, or the amendment to refer the principle of the bill to the people by a plebiscite, be adopted, it means if not in purpose, yet certainly in effect, that Canada's sustained participation in this war ends. Ends not because valor has forsaken the breasts of Canada's soldiers in the trenches, but ends because, shall I not say it, ends because the spirit of betrayal of our soldiers has entered the breasts of those in Canada whom they voluntarily went overseas to defend.

The Political Phase.

"It means that we in this house think more of our political lives than of the lives of those Canadians who, with their crushed and bleeding bodies helped to stem the tide of Prussian barbarism which otherwise would have overrun the world. Today, for the world and for Canada, peril stands in the gateway. It did not cease to exist when the Huns dug themselves in from the sea to the Alps. Young Canadian volunteers thrust themselves between us and that human torrent of hate and fury which seeks to submerge civilization, law, and order. The line they hold is as vital to our safety as the line which is held by Great Britain or by France. For them in the trenches there is not rest day or night, Sunday or week days. Every moment they are defending those in Canada of whom we in this parliament are the representatives. They cannot always get sufficient time off to restore exhausted nature because of ceaseless bombardment and lack of reinforcements. Meantime in Canada the Lord's Day act and eight hour law protect from overwork the men whom the country can spare, the men engaged in non-essential industries, the men whom this bill only can prevail upon to go overseas."

Example of Nero.

Should that line give way either for lack of reinforcements or for any other reason and the Huns win down to the French coast the only law this country would eventually know would be the will of the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg. Almost 2,000 years ago the Emperor Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and history has never let the shameful fact be forgotten. Shall the parliament of Canada in effect duplicate his despicable act. I trust not."

My conception of the situation is this, that no member of this House can escape his responsibility, be he prominent or be he the reverse, history will record of him for future generations that in the supreme hour he stood for national dignity or national decadence.

"That every member must line up for or against those men in the trenches, and for or against the future existence of Canada as the free country it now is, for let it not be forgotten that those who leave others to defend them necessarily become thereby their vassals.

"That the alternative of this bill means virtually, so far at least as we are concerned, the abandonment of our voluntary defenders to their fate and the virtual abandonment of our country to the meet ruthless foe the powers of darkness have ever let loose upon the earth.

"What human standards or rules of conduct have thus far survived this awful war, whose battle line is 3,000 miles in length, a war in which thirty millions of armed men have contended; a war which will shape the destinies of nine hundred millions of human lives; a war with literally its thousand battles and shaking a hundred thrones.

"If in this war all other standards have been swept away two at least have survived. One the standard of physical and moral courage which Canadian soldiers have assisted in elevating to its loftiest plane, the other is that standard of national and international good faith which requires of us that we supply reinforcements to those soldiers in the trenches. They at least have worthily performed their duty, performed it in the face of stupendous difficulties, difficulties relatively much greater than those with which we in this House and this country are confronted. If we face our difficulties as a united parliament and people, they will lessen and they will finally disappear."

DAYLIGHT BILL NEXT.

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, July 4.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley in the House this afternoon asked Sir George Foster what the government's proposals were regarding the daylight saving bill which has been given a first reading, and he thought that if it was to become effective this summer progress would have to be made at once. "The bill is not proceeding as rapidly as the summer," he said.

Sir George Foster replied that the debate on the military service bill had precedence and the daylight saving bill would follow in the wake of that measure.

The House went into committee of supply on a resolution by Sir Thomas White. He stated that the three months' supply voted had expired and by an arrangement between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier a supply for two further months would be granted.

The resolution was passed and the bill based upon it given a first reading.

MacDonald of Pictou.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou, continued the debate on the conscription bill. He said that we should have two objects in view. One was to give our best energies so that we would play our part against the military despotism in Germany, and second that we should keep peace at home and prevent discord.

Mr. MacDonald declared that all the forces of the country should have been mobilized long ago. He said the government should long ago have conferred with Great Britain and France as to what our part in the war should be, and to the best services we should render. Arrangements should have been made for transportation and for building ships. There should have been a conference with the Allies as to the number of men we should furnish, having regard to our population and needs of the men at the front.

Mr. MacDonald blamed the premier for delays in these matters. As a result today we were not giving full service and the recruiting response was not as enthusiastic as it otherwise would have been. Instead there had been a succession of hysteria.

Mr. MacDonald said that the premier's hysteria seemed to "have effected some gentlemen on this side of the House."

Mr. MacDonald concluded with an appeal for a further trial of the voluntary system under proper conditions, and the reference of the conscription issue to the people in a referendum.

THE STRUGGLE

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, July 4—Capt. R. Hugh Bruce spent the week-end in town with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fenety were visitors in town on Saturday.

Miss Nellie Downey is spending a week at Skiff Lake with Mrs. Roy Smith.

Rev. J. J. Ryan left Tuesday to make an official visit to the Indian Mission on the North Shore.

Mr. Arthur R. Slipp and Mrs. Slipp and children of Fredericton spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. H. B. Durost left Tuesday morning for her former home in Kings County, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perkins, for the summer.

Miss Alice Polley, teacher in the Broadway School, will leave this week for St. Stephen, to spend the holidays with her parents.

Rev. W. B. Wiggins and Mrs. Wiggins left on Monday morning for St. John Beulah Camp grounds, to attend the yearly meeting of the Reformed Baptist denomination.

Miss Grace Gibson of Marysville was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Bailey this week.

Mrs. Jones who has been the guest of Mrs. Goldsby Jones has returned to her home in Halifax.

Mr. Roy Sipprell of St. John spent a few days in town last week, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Sprague.

Mr. Daniel Stewart is on a business trip to Bangor and Boston.

Mrs. W. B. Nicholson of Newfoundland is spending two weeks here, with Mr. and Mrs. A. Donald Nicholson.

Mr. James M. Queen of St. John was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fripp last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Biggar and little son of Montreal, arrived in town Tuesday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Seeley.

Misses Helen Smith, Susie Sharp and Mary Howard have returned from Normal School, Fredericton.

Mrs. J. A. Sylvester and son Robert of Malden, Mass., arrived on Thursday evening, to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Watson.

Mrs. H. Melvin Dewitt was at home to her friends on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week, at the residence of her parents, Mayor and Mrs. H. E. Burtt, Green Street.

Mrs. Tufts and children who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. Lee S. Raymond for the past year, left on Monday for Quebec, where they will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Prescott have returned to their home in Kingsclear, York Co.

A golf tea was served on the verandah of the club house on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Armour, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stewart and Miss Sprague.

Mrs. Charles McLean and her son Professor Reginald McLean of Montreal are guests of Dr. and Mrs Rankine.

Mrs. E. R. Teed is visiting her sister, Miss Lingley, St. John.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Connell on Tuesday.

A large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Vocational School on Tuesday evening. The occasion was the annual exhibition of the work done by the pupils during the year. The interior of the handsome building was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and potted plants. The work for inspection which was very beautifully executed was by grades five to ten. A reception committee composed of Mrs. F. H. J. Dibblee, Mrs. Charles Comben, Miss Smith and Miss Akerly received the visitors most graciously. Mrs. F. H. J. Dibblee is giving a prize for the best work in grade six. The decision for this had not been given at time of writing.

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR GREAT WAR VETERANS

Several local gentlemen, headed by L. P. D. Tilley and E. A. Schofield are organizing a local fund to be forwarded to the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada. The subscriptions are being received by Messrs. Tilley and Schofield who in turn will forward the amount received to the secretary-treasurer of the association, Norman Knight, who will be remembered as an active recruiting sergeant in St. John nearly two years ago. The amounts received will be used to defray organization expenses of the association. It is understood that subscriptions are being taken in other centres in the Dominion.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, widow of Robert Henry, occured last night about six o'clock after a lengthy illness, at the advanced age of 83 years. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Edward Whittaker. She was a member of Exmouth street Methodist church. She is survived by one son Edward W. of Vassie and Co, and one daughter Miss Annie I. at home.

The funeral will be held Friday afternoon from the residence of her son Edward W. 142 Leinster street. Service at 2.30.

PONTA DEL GADA HIT.

Ponta Del Gada, Azores, July 4.—A German submarine bombarded this city at noon today. A girl was killed and several other persons were injured. The forts replied to the bombardment.

The Name "SALADA" on a sealed packet is our absolute guarantee that the Tea contained therein is "Pure and Good". E224

Black, Natural Green or Mixed ..... } Steadfastly Refuse Substitutes.

GOV. GANONG GREETED BY ST. STEPHEN

Town En Fete for Auspicious Occasion—Mayor Miner of Calais Delivers Address.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, July 4—St. Stephen was en fete tonight to welcome home His Honor Lieut.-Governor Ganong. The old town has given some notable welcomes in the past but none more sincere or more marked by the personal attribute than that of this evening. Mr. Ganong has had political opponents in the past but never an enemy in the town and tonight the town just opened its heart to its most distinguished citizen.

Governor Ganong was met at the station by a great concourse of people headed by Mayor Grimmer and a reception committee composed of J. W. Richardson, R. U. Grimmer, Ross Anderson, J. W. Scovil, N. Marks Mills, Dr. Sullivan and Thos. Toal.

Bonfire in Square.

A bonfire blazed in the square and red lights illumined the way to the town council chamber. The St. Stephen school cadets in command of Capt. George Frye, Lt. H. Clarke and Lt. A. Clark, furnished the guard of honor and Short's Band the music.

At the council chamber addresses were made by the mayor, Hon. Judge Grimmer and Hon. W. N. Miner, M. D., mayor of Calais, and that they voiced the sentiments of the people in the kindly references that were made to Governor Ganong was abundantly manifested in the hearty applause that was given.

The governor was visibly affected when he arose to respond but in the message that he had for those who have been his fellow citizens for so many years he assuredly cemented all ties of friendship and esteem.

The governor and Mrs. Ganong are to be at home to all their friends at their beautiful home, Lonicera Hall, on Friday evening.

Dairying seems to be declining in some sections of New Brunswick, and doubtless those men have legitimate reason for turning their attention to other activities due to the peculiar location and opportunity, but in those parts where dairying is more or less well established considerable attention is to be given to the problem in order that competition may be met, and the greatest possible returns made to the milk producer.

Kings county is the outstanding dairy section, and the majority of New Brunswick factories are to be found there.

During the week of June 25th a demonstration in cheese-making, for the benefit of the makers, was given by Mr. Geo. Barr of Ottawa, assisted by Mr. C. W. MacDougall of Sussex. Public meetings will also be arranged.

Centralization seems to be the best method of making a high class product. In the counties of Kent, Westmorland, and Albert there is a large tract of country where dairying in some form is carried on, but where commercial dairying has not reached its height, and where there is considerable room for legitimate development.

On Tuesday, June 12th, the members of the legislature for these three counties met in the offices of the department of agriculture and discussed with the minister and secretary, and Mr. Harvey Mitchell, and C. W. MacDougall, a scheme for a central creamery to be located in Moncton, which would serve the three counties. Moncton is the best location, due to railroad facilities and opportunity for disposing of by-products such as buttermilk.

Mr. Mitchell outlined the methods that have been so successfully followed in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and recommended that similar procedure to that followed at Scotsburn be adopted.

After considerable discussion among the members the motion made by Hon. C. W. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Magee, that the proposition be approved and supported was unanimously consented to.

During this year a series of meetings will be arranged for in those three counties where the entire proposition will be placed before the farmers for their endorsement. The factory is to be run on a co-operative basis which eliminates all speculation. The department of agriculture is prepared to undertake all educational work and general supervision until the plant is upon a paying basis. Experienced well qualified men will be in charge of the work.

Undoubtedly such a factory will assist the people very greatly in placing their product upon a satisfactory and more profitable market, and is without any doubt the only means whereby the keen competition from the west can be met successfully.

Labor is becoming scarce, and the woman's place upon the farm should be made as pleasant as possible. If she can send the cream to a modern factory with cold storage facilities and receive as much or more money in many cases such a factory will be of great value.

Leaflets explaining the idea and method of procedure will be prepared later.

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Thin or medium weight fabrics, two or three-piece suits, odd effects, "the middle of the road," or conservative patterns.

Yes, your size.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

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

Pioneer Railway Made Confederation Possible

By Walter Thornton.

Any extended reference to the Confederation Anniversary and to the development of the Dominion of Canada during the past half century would be incomplete without some allusion to the part played by the Grand Trunk Railway in the upbuilding of the Dominion. It was one of the Fathers of Confederation, Sir George Etienne Cartier, who presented to the Canadian Legislature the act to incorporate the Company. Cartier regarded with pride the fact that he had taken a prominent part in establishing the railway. "I had charge of the Act which created the Grand Trunk," he declared in Parliament, "and I am prouder of that than any other action of my life," adding that the line was "the greatest benefit that had ever been conferred upon the country."

The building of the Grand Trunk, linking the widely separated centres of population and activity, was, in fact, the one great forward step of the pre-Confederation period. It has been justly said that the Union of British North America would have been a farce if it had been brought about before the successful operation of the railroads had been demonstrated. It was clearly realized also that unless Canada could combine with her inland water navigation plans a railroad system her great territories must forever remain unproductive.

Investors in England supplied the large amount of capital necessary for the construction of this pioneer railroad, and it may not be amiss to quote the following from the Royal Commission report recently issued:—"The Grand Trunk came into existence almost entirely as the result of the investment of private capital. It is comparable in this respect with the private railway companies of England and United States."

Unexpected difficulties were encountered from the inception of the Grand Trunk scheme; traffic did not develop to the extent anticipated, the most acute commercial crisis through which Canada had ever passed came along when the railroad was just throwing open its lines to traffic, while the Civil War in the United States caused the road heavy losses. In spite of these and other difficulties the Grand Trunk steadily persevered in the task it had undertaken, year by year extending its lines, developing its facilities and improving its service. The benefits to the national welfare of Canada which have followed as the result of the creation of the Grand Trunk Railway stand out very clearly when the history of the first half century of the Dominion's progress is examined. No single force, it has been declared, more powerfully contributed to the growth of Canada along rational lines. The immigration movement which has peopled the territories of the Dominion was cradled by the Grand Trunk, which supplied the first means of reaching by rail the North-west from Quebec, Montreal and Portland. In order to make emigration to Canada as attractive as possible arrangements were made in 1857 for the giant steamship "Great Eastern" to sail to Portland in connection with the through booking arrangements of the railway. The building of the road stimulated trade of all descriptions, large expenditure of capital being made and thousands of men employed. New towns were established where hitherto there had been only forests of oak and hardwood.

In the matter of the defence of Canada the Grand Trunk also proved of great value. It is of interest to recall, in view of the demands placed upon the transportation companies by the war, that the Grand Trunk in the year before Confederation was transporting rapidly and safely the troops necessary to meet and overcome the Fenian invaders. Every man on the system was enrolled for service, and the readiness with which the invasion was dealt with was in a very great measure due to the existence of the railway as a means of communication. The people of Canada were unanimous in testifying to the military value of the line. "The Grand Trunk Railway," said one of these public tributes, "has been of the utmost service in this emergency, and the promptitude and efficiency with which that service was performed deserves great credit. The iron horses were ready at all hours, and whenever let loose thundered away with the long train of cars, filled with troops, in whatever direction they were required."

To-day, after more than sixty years' of public service, the Grand Trunk faces the future with every confidence in its ability to render the service which the growing needs of the country will demand as Canada takes her place among the mighty nations of the earth. Railway progress is well illustrated by the accompanying pictures, showing the first railway train in Canada in 1836, contrasted with The International Limited of to-day.