

# RUSSIA CANNOT BE EXHAUSTED OR CONQUERED

## SYNOD GIVES APPROVAL TO PROHIBITION

**Resolution in Favor of Prohibitory Law Adopted by Big Majority.**

### SEVERAL MEMBERS SPEAK AGAINST IT

**Bishop declares Church open to criticism if it did not endorse the movement.**

**Special to The Standard.**

Fredericton, Feb. 2.—The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton this afternoon placed their stamp of approval on prohibition for New Brunswick.

The Synod was divided over the question of whether prohibition would be a boon to the temperance cause or not and a number of both clerical and lay delegates spoke against prohibition but when it came to a vote there was a big majority in favor of approving of the resolution for a prohibitory law. Whatever doubt there might previously have been as to what the outcome of the vote would be was swept away when His Lordship Bishop Richardson made a speech in defense of the cause of which he declared that the Church would be open to criticism by other Christian denominations if it did not approve of the prohibition resolution. He predicted dominion-wide prohibition at an early date.

The report of the committee on the Bishop's Charge, was presented by Rev. R. P. McKinnon as follows:

To Right Reverend Lord Bishop and Diocesan Synod of Fredericton.

Your Committee begs to report: That they have carefully considered the Bishop's Charge and would make the following recommendations:

Regarding the section of the Charge relating to the appointment to parishes your Committee report that the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to deal with the matter of government and to consider and report thereon at the next meeting of the Synod."

Touching condition of mission fund referred to in the Bishop's Charge, your committee fully concurs with his Lordship's pronouncement of a deficit in missionary offerings and thereby recommends that clergy and congregations throughout the diocese be urged to make an earnest effort to increase their offering and to pay these more promptly. To this end the committee strongly recommends before general use of duplex envelopes an appointment of a missionary committee of three in every parish whose duty it shall be to see that every parishioner be urged to contribute to missionary funds of the church.

With regard to the Bishop Medley Memorial Missionary Canon, the standing committee agrees fully with that section of His Lordship's Charge referring to Bishop Medley Memorial Missionary Canon Fund and would strongly recommend, with a view to carrying out his Lordship's suggestion, that an annual agent be appointed whose duty it will be to take necessary steps in conjunction with a committee consisting of rural deans to the required amount.

Referring to his Lordship's impressive utterances on the most important subject of prohibition, it was resolved that this committee fully concurs in the Bishop's recommendations to promote such legislation as will tend to adequately suppress or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Diocesan registrar—This committee recommends that the Bishop's appointment of diocesan registrar be made permanent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon favored the resolution and congratulated the Bishop on leading the way in the fight against the liquor traffic. He believed the Synod would stand behind His Lordship in the fight. Rev. C. J. Wilkinson of Springfield said that prohibition had not been satisfactory in other places and there was no assurance it would help this province.

"Where are we going to get wine for Holy Communion," he asked. "It may come to that."

"That is provided for in every prohibition act," said Bishop Richardson.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, in conclusion, said there were places where prohibition had been more of a hindrance than a help to temperance.

Rev. W. J. Bates of Newcastle said that under prohibition the rich man would get his share as usual, but the poor man would have to go without it.

Rev. E. G. Tobin, former president of the Anti-Saloon League, cited Maine as an example where it was a success and said that it was almost impossible to get liquor in Eastport.

## RUSSIA'S RESOURCES BOUNDLESS AND SHE CANNOT BE BEATEN

London, Feb. 2.—M. Sturmer, the new premier of Russia, declared in an interview in the Novoe Vremya, of Petrograd, as quoted by Reuter's correspondent there, that his policy will be inspired, above all else, with the one idea of bringing the war to a successful issue. He has no proposals for a separate peace which would provide a solution of the problems which confront the nations as a result of the world-wide conflict, and added:

"Those who speak of financial or economic exhaustion of Russia appear ridiculous to me, for Russia cannot be exhausted or conquered."

Rev. T. Parker of Norton said that Maine was in much worse straits than New Brunswick from the standpoint of temperance.

Rev. H. T. Dauchland of Greenwich said favoring prohibition showed a weakness of the church, which should continue to preach temperance and not try to make men temperate by legislation.

Dean Neales said the committee had been unanimous and said the proper way to keep the body temperate was to give it rest. He had given it, however, thought it advisable to support legislation that would give him the liquor traffic.

Rev. F. M. Bacon of Richibucto said that in four years under local option provisions of the present New Brunswick Liquor License act, Richibucto had been practically free from liquor.

He was in favor of prohibition for guidance and dominion.

Rev. G. F. Scovil of St. John favored the recommendations of the Bishop in charge and said the world recognized that prohibition was the best way to suppress liquor traffic. He declared that prohibition had been a success in Maine.

Rev. R. Parker disagreed regarding the success of prohibition in Maine and said that it had resulted in selling what was really rank poison as liquor. Men would get liquor, he said, as long as it was manufactured.

Archdeacon Newnham said that his own observations while in Prince Edward Island had convinced him that prohibition was a failure there. He saw more drunkenness, he said, in Charlottetown than he ever saw in St. John in the same length of time. The secret of any liquor law, however, was in the enforcement of it, and he thought something should be done to assure enforcement of the act if New Brunswick was to have prohibition.

Rev. E. Hallstone moved that the clergy and laity vote separately, but the motion was defeated.

The first layman to speak on the resolution was W. M. Scott of St. John. He placed himself on record as opposed to prohibition, which he said had been a failure in P. E. I., Maine and elsewhere. He called for an independent vote.

Mr. Patenaude said that some had seen fit to agree with his recommendation, but he believed it was worse for them.

Twenty years ago he would have stood the same as some of his opponents stood today, but as he looked back over the past ten years he could see clearly events that brought him surely to the position he stood in today. He predicted that men who were opposed to the resolution, particularly young clergymen, would look back on their ten years of experience and wonder how they ever took that stand. Their action was due in a large measure to inexperience. The whole world was slowly but inevitably travelling to the suppression of the liquor traffic, but as had been stated before, too much was expected of a prohibition law.

His Lordship then cited the example of the State of Kansas as an example of the success of prohibition and charged that weakness of the Scott Act to a great extent resulted from the fact that liquor was manufactured in John and sent out from there to other sections of the province. He predicted that provincial prohibition would be followed by dominion prohibition and he hoped the Anglican church would be able to say that it had endorsed the movement. He stated that should the Synod take a stand against the movement the church would be open to criticism.

Bishop Richardson continuing referred to total abstinence and impressed upon the clergy that so long as they were in habit of taking liquor, no matter in how mild a form their power to induce others to give up that right was practically nil. There was no grand way to deal with the man in the ditch and that is total abstinence.

Before vote was taken His Lordship asked the Synod to kneel in silent prayer and at the conclusion of this the Synod endorsed the resolution of the standing committee by a large majority.

After the report of the standing committee had been adopted as a whole, Rev. P. McKinnon moved, seconded by Very Rev. Dr. Neales, that a resolution of appreciation be forwarded to Rev. W. W. Craig of Moncton, who had preached the sermon at the annual Synod service. On motion of Rev. E. G. Tobin a resolution was passed to American chaplains from Fredericton who are on active service, expressing appreciation of their patriotism.

Reports were received from the Board of Education, Governors of Kings College and committee on church building.

## DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONCLUDED YESTERDAY

Parliament ready now to proceed with the real business of the session—May bring down Estimates to-day.

(Continued from page 1)  
(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Collection of payment of government items on western farms grain advances and wheat advances was discontinued for one month at the opening of the House, on motion of Mr. W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, who moved the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of great public importance.

He stated that while the government was collecting only half of its bills this year in ordinary cases

in the case of a farmer unfortunate enough to have a judgment entered against him the last straw was piled on his back by the collection of the full amount of the bill.

The Solicitor-General, on Monday, had stated that the regulations not having been relaxed.

He asked the government to counterman the regulations and refund the money collected.

Mr. White Gives Him His Quietus.

This brought Sir Thomas White to his feet with the reply that after all this talk of oppression of the farmer and lack of a square deal the outstanding fact remained that the present government had voted \$15,000,000 for each grain advance, fodder and relief for the western farmer and that only \$1,000,000 of this had been actually collected up to date.

He asserted that the relief of settlers on patented lands was properly the duty of the provincial governments but these

had declined to take it over because there was no political capital, rather political injury in extending relief where collections had afterwards to be made,

Mr. E. A. Robb of Huntingdon

complained that the government had waited till wheat was \$1.50 per bushel before it advanced to the farmer for seed.

He considered that the question which was decided in 1910 and 1911 will not have been dissolved again?

Is there a member of this House who will dare to say that will be the relations of Canada in regard to the Empire in ten or twenty years from now?

For these reasons I decline to accept the almost capital condemnation which certain colleagues in this House have attempted to impose on me.

When Germany was destroying Belgium, when she destroyed the Cathedral of Rheims, when she invaded the library of Louvain, England took arms in alliance with France

What citizen of this country would say that we should remain indifferent to such a spectacle?

What citizen of this country but would not rise up and do everything possible for the defense of our common cause, and of our own interest?

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been notified to revert to old practice of collecting one-half only, even if it had already been entered against a farmer. Considerable discussion followed.

Hon. Dr. Roche finally closed the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been improperly made one-half the amount would be refunded to the homesteader.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude Answers His Critics.

Hon. E. J. A. Robb of Huntingdon

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Somewhat later, Hon. Mr. Patenaude

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that when it was decided to accept the almost capital condemnation which certain colleagues in this House have attempted to impose on me.

When Germany was destroying Belgium, when she destroyed the Cathedral of Rheims, when she

invaded the library of Louvain, England took arms in alliance with France

What citizen of this country would say that we should remain indifferent to such a spectacle?

What citizen of this country but would not rise up and do everything possible for the defense of our common cause, and of our own interest?

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been notified to revert to old practice of collecting one-half only, even if it had already been entered against a farmer. Considerable discussion followed.

Hon. Dr. Roche finally closed the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been improperly made one-half the amount would be refunded to the homesteader.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude Answers His Critics.

Hon. E. J. A. Robb of Huntingdon

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Somewhat later, Hon. Mr. Patenaude

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that when it was decided to accept the almost capital condemnation which certain colleagues in this House have attempted to impose on me.

When Germany was destroying Belgium, when she destroyed the Cathedral of Rheims, when she

invaded the library of Louvain, England took arms in alliance with France

What citizen of this country would say that we should remain indifferent to such a spectacle?

What citizen of this country but would not rise up and do everything possible for the defense of our common cause, and of our own interest?

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been notified to revert to old practice of collecting one-half only, even if it had already been entered against a farmer. Considerable discussion followed.

Hon. Dr. Roche finally closed the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been improperly made one-half the amount would be refunded to the homesteader.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude Answers His Critics.

Hon. E. J. A. Robb of Huntingdon

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Somewhat later, Hon. Mr. Patenaude

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that when it was decided to accept the almost capital condemnation which certain colleagues in this House have attempted to impose on me.

When Germany was destroying Belgium, when she destroyed the Cathedral of Rheims, when she

invaded the library of Louvain, England took arms in alliance with France

What citizen of this country would say that we should remain indifferent to such a spectacle?

What citizen of this country but would not rise up and do everything possible for the defense of our common cause, and of our own interest?

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been notified to revert to old practice of collecting one-half only, even if it had already been entered against a farmer. Considerable discussion followed.

Hon. Dr. Roche finally closed the discussion with the statement that where full Hen collections had been improperly made one-half the amount would be refunded to the homesteader.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude Answers His Critics.

Hon. E. J. A. Robb of Huntingdon

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Somewhat later, Hon. Mr. Patenaude

referred to the joint efforts of himself and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in the recruiting of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, now overseas. He also mentioned that the Catholic clergy in his province had done great service in connection with the raising of money for patriotic purposes. In this regard he reminded the House of recent contributions by the Sulpician Order, and the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, to the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Mr. Patenaude referred to the discussion with the statement that when it was decided to accept the almost capital condemnation which certain colleagues in this House have attempted to impose on me.

When Germany was destroying Belgium, when she destroyed the Cathedral of Rheims, when she