

# NEW BRUNSWICK HAS THREE MORE IN LIST

## LAURIER AND BOUSSASSA HAD SAME THOUGHT

Member for Nicolet Seeks to Excuse Nationalists—Marcell Brings in His B-Lingual Question.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Hon. Charles Marcell made an extraordinary speech in the Commons tonight when he referred to the bilingual issue in Ontario and said he did so because it was his ardent desire that Quebec should do her whole duty in the matter of recruiting. He admitted that there had been difficulties in that regard. In Quebec they had the idea, rightly or wrongly, that the minority in Ontario was suffering an injustice, and he appealed to members of the House to do something to improve the situation, it would be better for all Canadians to know two languages.

Mr. Marcell then said that in practically all of the provinces the school question had been settled and why could not a settlement be arrived at in Ontario. The answer was easy if Mr. Marcell had wanted it. The school trouble centres in Ottawa and here a settlement is being conducted by a few agitators who collect funds for the purpose of carrying on the mimic battle. They have a newspaper now, but the fight is simply a group of agitators and the history of it is that every effort at compromise has been rejected, or rendered abortive when nearing success. If amity was restored the agitators would be out of a job. They have not even a majority of the French people of Ontario with them.

Here then is the veiled threat which Mr. Marcell held out. "Settle your school trouble in Ontario or you won't get recruits in Quebec." In other words the agitators in Ontario dominate the recruiting situation in Quebec. This is not a party question in Ontario. But Mr. Marcell apparently is trying to make it a party question in Quebec.

P. E. Lamarche stated tonight that the attitude of Bourassa and Lavergne regarding Canada's attitude which Sir Wilfrid Laurier held and he quoted from Sir Wilfrid's speeches to show this.

Mr. Paul E. Lamarche, in opening, said he wished to say a few words in defence of two men who had been subjected to attacks and charges of the gravest gravity. In certain parts of the country newspapers had suggested little less than that Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne should be shot. All that Bourassa and Lavergne had said, according to Mr. Lamarche, was that in their opinion Canada was not in the present state of her relations with Great Britain, required to go beyond the defence of her own territory, unless the Canadian people approved it.

Such a principle was a national tradition, which had been maintained by the foremost men of both parties, and was also the spirit of the Canadian constitution. Mr. Lamarche sought to prove his contention by quoting speeches delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in parliament, and also addresses at the colonial conferences of 1897 and 1907. No one had ever dared to insult Sir Wilfrid Laurier for holding these views, or suggested that he be shot as a traitor.

Mr. Lamarche asked if Bourassa and Lavergne should therefore be shot for traitors for having asserted what some twenty members of parliament had stated, and promised to defend their statements in the House. "I will go further," said Mr. Lamarche. "I claim

that the Nationalist party, the hierarchy of Quebec and newspapers in the Province of Ontario were held under a promise to defend these principles, but that if Bourassa and Lavergne are to be punished they and the people outside this House who assisted in the triumph of these ideas should be placed in the same category. Let us have justice for all, whether English or French."

Mr. Marcell then turned to the government's proposal for an extension of the parliamentary term, expressing his unqualified opposition to this measure.

Mr. Chas. Marcell, Bonaventure, said that as the premier overseas dominion of the Empire, Canada had duties, when the war broke out, which could not be neglected. He asked what would have happened if the leader of the opposition had not recognized the spirit of the constitution, and had taken the same attitude as the member for Nicolet—namely, that Canada had no obligations outside her own territory?

Mr. Marcell said he wished to repel some of the suspicions which had been cast upon the Province of Quebec. The loyalty of the people of Quebec, he said, was well known, and extended far back in the history of Canada.

Mr. Marcell traced the history of the Nationalist movement in Quebec, and read the resolutions drafted by Mr. Bourassa and subsequently adopted as the platform of the party. "These resolutions," he said, "show what we have to contend with in the Province of Quebec, when a party insists into the minds of the people the idea that they have no obligation to Great Britain, outside their own country." He asserted that in the present war the principles of humanity and civilization were threatened and there was nothing for Canadians to do but assume a share of the burden. He told of a meeting at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of his former ministers and Hon. T. C. Casrain had called for recruits for overseas service. Because of the resolutions adopted by the Nationalists at St. Estache they had had to reason with the people.

In Ottawa, itself, Mr. Marcell continued, another obstacle to recruiting had to be met. The Nationalist party, the legislature of Quebec, the hierarchy of Quebec and newspapers in the Province of Ontario were held under a promise to defend these principles, but that if Bourassa and Lavergne are to be punished they and the people outside this House who assisted in the triumph of these ideas should be placed in the same category. Let us have justice for all, whether English or French."

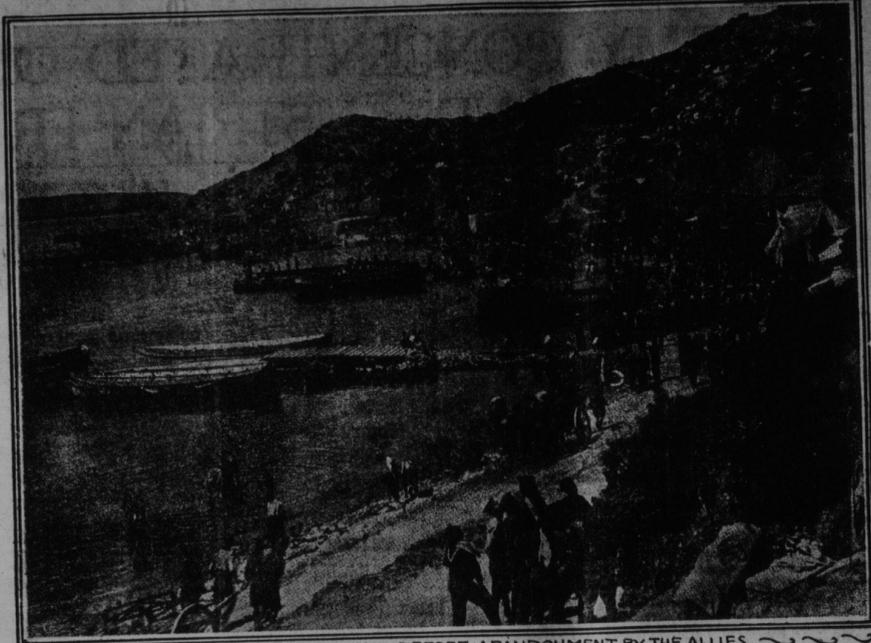
Mr. W. F. MacLean, South York, declared that he still believed it would be good policy to secure free entry of Canadian wheat into the United States market. He felt that the farmer might be allowed to judge which was the best market for his grain. At the same time he avowed he was a protectionist, and was still opposed to the free trade policy of the United States. He argued that the government was within its rights in commanding wheat.

Purely National Currency. The member for South York said he did not object to the discussion of that up to the present. He had obtained delivery of not one single time fuse. As a result shell deliveries had been held up. The government, at the outset, should have taken an inventory of the shell manufacturing establishments and organized them and commanded them, if necessary.

Mr. Graham then criticized the member for South York for his investigation of shell contracts, by which the manufacturer by eliminating the middleman, as the manufacturer had requested. He demanded, on behalf of the legitimate shell manufacturers of the country, an investigation to clear their good name, and he himself was prepared to vote to make any manufacturer disclose any improper profits he might have made.

The member for South York justified the opposition demand for investigation of shell contracts, by quoting from a speech delivered by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes in 1905, asking

## ONE OF THE FINAL SCENES IN THE ALLIES' GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN



THE TIP OF GALLIPOLI PENINSULA JUST BEFORE ABANDONMENT BY THE ALLIES

The gaining of a foothold on Gallipoli proved to be only the beginning of a little headway, and were forced to entrench themselves on the grounds they had gained at Helles, eventually having to abandon the entire campaign. What ever be the verdict as to the wisdom of the attempt upon Gallipoli, there can be but one regarding the courage of the soldiers who fought doggedly to its very weary months.

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Britain and France. He urged that the nickel industry should be developed on a national basis. No one knew, he said, what interest the Krupp people had in the nickel industry in the United States, and he felt that the ore from the great Canadian nickel deposits should be refined in Canada, in order to give military control of the nickel to the government. Similarly, he thought that the production of petroleum should be under government control. In view of the scarcity of gold and silver, he felt it might be advisable for the government to commandeer the supply of those metals produced in Canada, and to do everything to encourage production. All unnecessary overhead charges on railways should be removed, and the duplication of lines should be done away with, probably by the nationalization of railways. If the war was going to be a long one, Mr. MacLean said, Canada should go further into the question of munitions. The government might find a way to increase the output, and to bring down prices to a minimum. It might utilize the great railway shops in the possession of the country.

Mr. MacLean said he thought the time had come when Canada should have a say in the policy of the present war. He thought that was of more importance than that she should be represented in the peace proposals, as it seemed to be the general understanding that she should have a representative in London to act with the army council in the conduct of the war, and should be on somewhat the same status as the most important ally.

Mr. MacLean closed with the statement that he did not see his way clear to endorse imperial federation.

Hon. George P. Graham, who followed, stated that he would not discuss an extension proposal, but thought it must be seriously considered as perhaps leading the way to other constitutional alterations of more vital importance to the individual, if not to the government.

Mr. Graham then made an explanation of his connection with the Canada Forgings and Foundries Company, referred by Hon. Wm. Pugsley in his recent speech. He stated he held, and had done so for some time previous to the war, a few preferred shares in the company, and was a director thereof, a fact for which he had no apologies to make to any person living. He stated he was proud of his company's connection with munition manufacture. He had forged but not machined shells, having undertaken the work publicly-spiritedly when there were few doing so. During this time every Canadian manufacturer or merchant who produced anything produced something for the Allies. (Conservative cheers.)

The member for South York criticized the Munitions Board for the fact that up to the present he had obtained delivery of not one single time fuse. As a result shell deliveries had been held up. The government, at the outset, should have taken an inventory of the shell manufacturing establishments and organized them and commanded them, if necessary.

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an inquiry into oats, hay and horses purchased during the South African war. The government had then refused because no Canadian money was being spent, as was now the case. Mr. Graham said it was true that at the beginning of the war young Canadians had not enlisted as had young men from the mother country. To-day, however, native-born Canadians were flocking to the colors in most satisfactory numbers.

Mr. Graham felt that, while the Patriotic Fund was performing a useful work, the government had guaranteed to the wife or family of every man who went to the front a certain regular income. He claimed that at the present time there was too much money being sent to the front, and that the government should supply to overseas battalions all necessary equipment, and not leave it to private individuals to provide such articles as field kitchens, etc.

Hon. E. L. Pateneau adjourned the debate, and the house rose at 11.15.

A certain influential neutral resident in Turkey protested to a high Turkish official against the unnecessary suffering of the refugees near Aleppo, and asked to be allowed to take some food to them. He told the official that the people were dying at the rate of 400 a day, and that more would perish unless aided at once. The official merely shrugged his shoulders and said, "What do you suppose we are sending them out there for?"

At Aleppo were the remnants of 5,000 exiles who had started from Khartoum. When they began their journey they were of all ages and of both sexes. Among them were many intelligent and refined young women who had graduated from Constantinople colleges and their fate as occupants of harems are almost unthinkable. When the refugees came to cross the rivers that flow into the Euphrates, the most part of the refugees occurred, for their nakedness. Of the 5,000 that had started from Khartoum only 211 were left!

On the way from Khartoum one party of 40 women came to a river at dusk. The gendarmes told them to strip and wade across. This they did, thinking that the gendarmes would follow with their clothing. Instead they turned back, taking all the animals, baggage, clothing and food with them, and leaving the naked women alone for the night. Another caravan of refugees came along later and found the women in their unhappy plight.

One evening the gentlemen went out for a walk near Aintab in order to get away from their cares for a while. They went where they expected to find nobody at all. By the side of the road they noticed a heap of ill-smelling rags, around which scavenger dogs were circling. They drew nearer and saw that the heap was a woman in a lying condition. One of the men rushed off to get some hot milk for the woman. When he came back and put it

to her lips she barely had strength to say, "Would that you had not brought me this, for I had longed to die." She died a few short hours after saying this. As was discovered later, she was a young woman of a very good family.

Fate of Orphan Girls. In Marsh an orphanage had to be given up to the Turks, who turned it over to the men. Its occupants were girls and young women, made orphans by the massacres of 1909 and preceding years. Many of them were cultured young women. The conditions of those not yet dead is worse than death itself. In a German orphanage at Marsh there were more than 1,000 girls. The order for expatriation came, and in order that the girls should not be left to their own devices, the German Consul at Aleppo sent word to the headmistress that she was to take them under her own protection. Soon there came a telegram from the German Consul at Aleppo saying, "You have hidden some girls. You have no business to do such a thing. Give them up." The girls had to be given up, and were taken away to suffer the inevitable at the hands of their Turkish masters. This so angered the headmistress that she went to Constantinople to protest to the German Ambassador. She tried repeatedly to interview him on the subject, but failed every time. She was told curtly that it was none of her business. Broken-hearted, she returned to do what little relief work might be possible.

Near Aintab the refugees were not permitted to camp near any water, nor were they even allowed to go for any. Miss ——— finally secured permission from a Turkish gendarme to give a pittance of food to the miserable multitude. While she was distributing day, however, native-born Canadians were flocking to the colors in most satisfactory numbers.

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## ARTHUR O'KEEFE DIES OF WOUNDS; ALBERT COUNTY MAN WOUNDED

The casualty list issued tonight by the Militia Department contains the names of six men from the Maritime Provinces. Of these two are from New Brunswick and the others from Nova Scotia. Arthur O'Keefe of Campbellton, a member of the Princess Patricia's, is reported to have died of wounds. The other New Brunswick man is Harry Hanlon of Alma, Albert county, who is reported wounded.

The Nova Scotia men on the list are: Lieut. Forrest A. Ladd, Yarmouth, slightly wounded. Joseph Gardiner, Dominion No. 4, C. B., killed in action. Daniel D. McDonald, Victoria, C. B., killed in action. S. C. Bird, Amherst, N. S., killed in action.

Temporarily Loans Outstanding Dec. 3 Were \$179,607,017

Ottawa, February 1.—Sir Thomas White today brought down to the House a statement of temporary loans outstanding on December 3rd, on account of the Dominion government, the amount being \$179,607,017. The statement includes advances by the Imperial government of \$129,607,017; the one and two year five per cent. notes amounting to \$45,000,000, issued in New York in August, and an October loan of \$5,000,000 from the Bank of Montreal.

Correspondence dealing with treasury board over-rulings was tabled in the House today by the Finance Minister, the only case in which the decision of the auditor general was over-ruled, being that of a \$22,439.96 claim by E. R. Reid in connection with the construction of the breakwater at Centreville, N. S. The claim of the contractor was for \$56,939, the contract price having been \$44,500, the increase being based upon the higher cost of stone ballast and delays by the public works department in supplying creosoted timber. The engineer of the department refused to accept the claim in connection with the decision of the auditor general, and in that this was one of the risks which contractors must assume. The treasury board allowed the contractors' claim for the amount mentioned, as it was also shown that after Reid had tendered, and before he knew that his tender was the lowest, he found he had miscalculated and had sought to withdraw his tender. The department of public works would not allow this, unless he forfeited his deposit check. The actual value of the work, according to a departmental audit, was \$56,939.

Germany charged with spreading the "network of sedition," which President Wilson, in a message to Congress declared existed in this country. Germany was charged with attempting to "break" the United States and the Monroe Doctrine, a propagandist policy of disintegration. Germany was charged with spreading the "network of sedition," which President Wilson, in a message to Congress declared existed in this country.

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