

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.

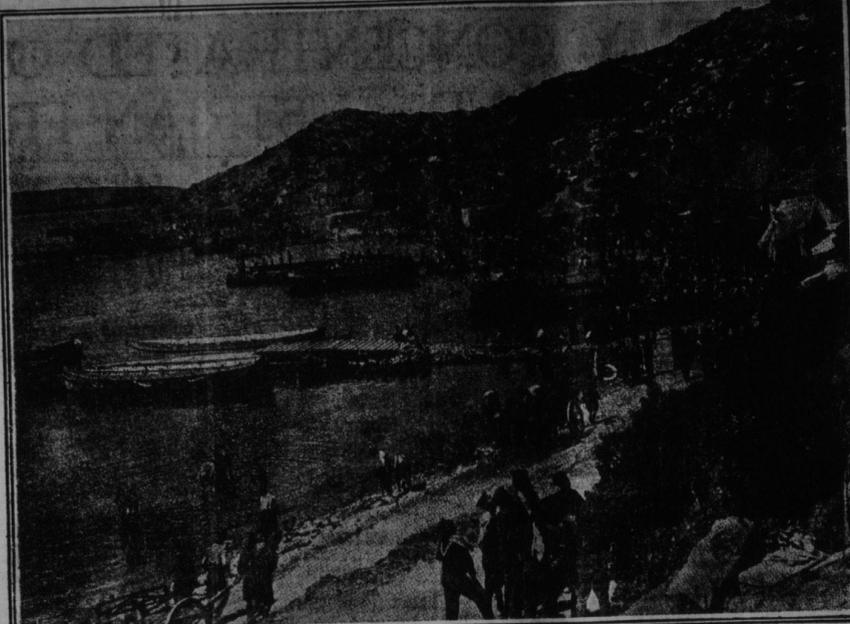
Here then is the vexed threat which Mr. Marcell held out. "Settle your school trouble in Ontario or you won't get recruits in Quebec." In other words the agitators in Ontario dominate the recruiting situation in Quebec. This is not a party question in Ontario. But Mr. Marcell apparently is trying to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

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 the trials of the Allied forces. After desperate fighting they could make 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 apex for nine weary months.

that not only were they elected 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. Lamarche 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 oversees 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 not been made.

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 averred he was a protectionist, and was still opposed to the tariff on wheat from 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. Marcell said that he was himself able to speak for both, because while his father was French his mother was Irish. "I cannot be more merciful to the French," he continued, "as they have very often asked for mercy in their long conflict, which I hope is now ended."

He said that King Edward VII. had brought about the entente cordial which was the basis of the Allies' resistance in the present war. "Why," he asked, "cannot the same be done in Canada. Why cannot French-Canadian children be allowed to learn French? We want all nations, so far as possible, to know two languages."

Mr. Marcell concluded with a demand that the Nationalists in the House make a declaration of their belief as to Canada's participation in the present war. Ottawa, Feb. 1.—(Via leased wire) Mr. Levi Thompson of Qu'Appelle, who resumed the debate on the address, canvassed his whole speech in the discussion of the government's action in commandeering 17,000,000 bushels of wheat last autumn. He said that 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 manufacturer or merchant who produced anything produced something for the Allies. (Conservative cheers.)

The member for South Renfrew criticized the Munitions Board for the fact that up to the present it 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 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 manufacturer or merchant who produced anything produced something for the Allies. (Conservative cheers.)

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 exportation of the metal. 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 he had in mind. He stated that he had his 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 of the war. Mr. MacLean closed with the statement that he did not see his way clear to endorse imperial federation.

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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 Mr. Graham, native-born Canadians were looking 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.

TORTURE OF ARMENIANS

German Callousness.

The following account of Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor and of the title of the book, "The Armenians," a British subject and a missionary of the American Board (Boston) in Turkey, Miss — has just arrived in Egypt from the most part of the relations occurred, for the incidents in the late summer and autumn. She herself saw and talked with the refugees at Aleppo and Antab.

At Aleppo were the remnants of 5,000 exiles who had started from Kharpout. 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, they were jeered at by the populace for their nakedness. Of the 5,000 that had started from Kharpout only 211 were left!

On the way from Kharpout 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.

ARTHUR O'KLEFFE 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'Kleffe 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.

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 very short time after saying this. As was discovered later, she was a young woman of a very good family.

Funerals 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 condition of those not yet dead is worse than death itself.

In a German orphanage at Antab there were more than 1,000 girls. The order for expatriation came, and in order that they might shield a few of the older girls the headmistress kept 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 Antab 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 looking to the colors in most satisfactory numbers.

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CONDEMN GLORIOUSLY URGE AMERICANS TO SUBMIT TO THE YANKEES

Several thousand Boston people, a Mont Temple, hear Germany de resolution opposing any attempt of Munitions.

Boston, Jan. 31.—Led by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, and by one of Harvard University's overseers, two of its most distinguished professors and at present a committee of prominent citizens, several thousand men and women gathered in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon at probably the most bitter anti-German meeting Boston has known. There was no pretence attempted to conceal this sentiment.

Germany Denounced. Admitted as a meeting to consider "the duty of Americans in the war," it was almost from the outset a denunciation of Germany and everything German and a plea to American citizens everywhere to give their moral and financial support to the allies.

Resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in any action that feared Imperial protection of American interests might demand; deploring the attitude of valuing commercial interests as highly as human lives; repudiating the suggestion that monetary payment can compensate for the "murder" of non-combatants at sea; protesting against an embargo on the export of munitions, and denouncing Germany, were passed with tumultuous enthusiasm.

One woman and two men, alone in the whole crowd, were voted against the passage of the resolutions. The protests of the three were drowned in an outbreak of angry hisses. The anti-German sentiment of the meeting manifested itself from the very moment after prayer had been offered by the Rev. William Harmon van Allen, rector of the Church of the Advent, and the gathering was called to order by Dr. Cabot.

Germany was 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.

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Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of your family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at any time or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

FED STAR NOW A YANK

Lee Magee, who stood second in batting in the Federal League, has signed a contract to play with the Yankees. His presence on the Yankees will strengthen that team. His batting will materially assist the Yankees to make a strong standing against rival teams. In fact, from the present outlook, Magee will prove to be the leading star among the Yankees.

Theatrical announcements will be found today on Page Seven of this paper.