

# LEGISLATURE ON RECORD AS FAVORING CONSCRIPTION

**Col. Guthrie's Resolution Was Unanimously Adopted on Wednesday Afternoon--  
Able Speeches by Mover and Second--  
The Urgent Call For Men to Defend  
The Empire Must be Heeded.**

The House met on Wednesday at three o'clock.

Mr. Bugal gave notice of inquiry as to tenders for the construction of new buildings at the Jordan Sanatorium, as to the number of timber licenses transferred during the last fiscal year.

Mr. Pelletier gave notice of inquiry as to whether the Public Utilities Commission had made any report of its work during the past year.

Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a bill in aid of recruiting, which he said was a similar measure to the one which had been passed in Nova Scotia a short time ago. The object of it was to obtain a list of the men of military age throughout the province, with their occupation, whether married or single and such other information as would be useful to the government. It had nothing whatever to do with conscription in any sense, but was merely designed to ascertain what resources in men the provinces possessed in case they should ever be called upon.

Mr. Bugal moved for a return of the accounts of John Fabry, road commissioner of Harcourt.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey said there was no need to go through the formal address he had the papers asked for with him and he laid them on the table.

Col. Guthrie's Resolution.

Lib. Col. Guthrie then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, in order that the five hundred thousand men promised by Canada to the Empire may be speedily raised, Parliament should pass an act calling to the colors all men of suitable military age.

And Further Resolved, That in the selection of men for overseas service, a system of enrollment should be adopted whereby the requirements of the agricultural, industrial and transportation interests of the country, together with the needs of persons dependent upon the earnings of men of military age shall be given due consideration; and

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada.

In moving the resolution, he said that since he gave notice of it some time ago, it had been found advisable to add a further paragraph to it in order that the whole matter might be dealt with in one motion. He recognized that his motion was something out of the ordinary course of the legislative duties of that House,

and it was only as a method of expressing their feelings that the House would pass the resolution.

The Parliament of Canada was the only body that had jurisdiction to carry out the objects which they had in view. They were told by members of Parliament, by various public speakers and by the press of the country that the integrity of the Empire was at stake. All looked back with pride on the many things that had happened since that Empire was founded years ago on the rock of Christianity. In the early stage of that Empire's existence, when the little sea-girt isle was invaded by Plot and Scot, they early embraced the Christian faith, which was the foundation of all personal liberty. As the centuries rolled on and the sons of the sea-girt isle went forth over the seas and planted the flag of which they were all so proud, in distant lands, there had grown up a galaxy of young nations who regarded the Mother Country with love and veneration. Canadians were proud of Canada because she was the strongest member of that galaxy of young nations and her young men were determined to maintain her in that proud position. As he had said before, they were told that the existence of the Empire was at stake and that men, more men and more money were needed if its integrity and its existence were not to be impaired.

The Great War.

There was no need for him at this stage to take up the various causes that led to the war. Everyone knew that for years past Germany had been building up a mighty army for the sole purpose when the time came, of crushing out all who might stand in the way of her progress. In order to meet that army, the young men of this country, in common with the young men of the other parts of the Empire, had gone forth and they were waiting for further help to be sent them to continue the work on which they were engaged, they were asking how much longer it would be before more help came to them. Canadians knew that they were in the right in this matter but whether they were right or wrong they were in it to the finish and right or wrong they intended to stand by Britain.

The British Navy.

Up to this period of history, Canada had looked upon the British navy as the guardian of her liberties. That navy had stood up between this country and a German invasion and

so much faith had been placed in it that they had altogether neglected the army, of which they now found they stood badly in need. They thought the navy would be sufficient for their purpose. At the outbreak of the war the entire British army consisted of eighty-two thousand men and this was hastily sent across to France to stand in the way of the oncoming millions of Germans. Of that gallant little army scarcely five thousand men remained and it was necessary that new men be found, not only to take the places of those who had fallen but to keep up a continual flow until victory had crowned their efforts.

That was his idea of the German people, who, he believed, were loyal to their country and willing to fight to the bitter end. There was one way to avoid a general conflict on the sea and his hope was that this war be concluded without a general sea battle, as he felt that was staking too much at one throw—and that was by providing enough men for the army to be victorious on land. If there had been enough men the evacuation of Gallipoli would not have been necessary nor would Serbia have been wiped off the Christian map.

More Men Wanted.

The question for the people of this country to consider was whether they were going to keep on in the same unprepared course that damned them in the past or whether they would raise an army sufficient to do its full share in assisting the Empire and her Allies to win the war and put an end to the piling up of the taxation which must result in this country being weighed down for years to come if the present war was allowed to go on.

The Verdun Struggle.

When the history of the war was written he believed it would point to Verdun as the greatest struggle of the entire conflict. There the gallant French have now for thirty-three days been stemming the onrushing tide of German hosts and those of the French army who had fallen had gone down in a blaze of glory, for the credit of being the most valiant fighters that the war had produced, would, he believed, be given to the French troops for their great stand at Verdun. If, however, the enemy were able to break through at Verdun and get to Paris, they would then be at the very heart of France and France would be killed as an effective ally of Great Britain and the other countries with whom she was fighting. If this happened men who were now walking round in civilian clothes here might be needed for immediate service within a week or ten days and yet it would take that many months almost to get them ready for service.

Conscription sounded bad, he admitted, in this free-thinking country, but when a person thought it over it was not so bad after all. There now was conscription in the matter of paying taxes to provide for the public works and services of the country and when a jury was required to hear a case in the courts of law, the sheriff did not go out and call for volunteers but he made up a list of names of men who could serve from the roll of eligible men in that county and if persons who were summoned did not respond then they were liable to be put in jail. There also was conscription in the right to call out the young men, married men and the old men to defend Canada if this Dominion was invaded. The soldiers who were fighting in Flanders were defending Canada just as much as if the enemy had landed in Nova Scotia and the fighting was taking place in the neighboring province. The enemy was now engaged on a narrow front where they could be much more successfully combatted than they could be if they were able to break through and come over and attack this unprepared country on the long battle-front which could be made the scene of conflict. It should be remembered that if the enemy were able to break through on the western front they were only a matter of days away from this country.

The speaker pointed out that married men with families to go to the front and fight while single men in many cases were staying at home, sleeping in feather beds and living on the fat of the land while those who should be at home were away fighting for them. It was an unfortunate thing, but the married men were enlisting in larger proportions than the single men. One effect of this was that the cost of the war was thereby greatly increased as Canada was now paying \$30,000,000 a year in separation allowances alone and by the end of this year the amount would probably be increased to \$50,000,000. But the additional expense of a married soldier as compared with an unmarried man did not end with the payment of the separation allowances, for when a married man became a casualty, there were not only his wife but in many cases his children as well who had to be maintained. Another thing which was unfortunate was that it meant the taking away of married men when the people were calling out that this country wanted an increased population and eight or ten years hence would be calling for emigrants to fill up our valleys and

fields. The married men should be allowed to stay at home where they could best serve their country but the only way this could be done was by making it so that the single men would have to do the part which was intended of them in the war.

Before sitting down he would like to draw the attention of the hon. members of the House to the fact that it was owing to the men who had enlisted in the contingent which had been sent out from Canada and who were fighting and falling in Flanders to send them the assistance and the reinforcements that they were crying out for. These men who had been bearing the point of the enemy's attacks were all conscriptionists and believed that all should do their own fair share.

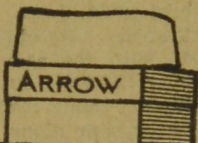
He commended the resolution to the careful consideration of the House and was confident that there would not be a dissenting voice but that all would express themselves as heartily in favor.

Mr. Tilley's Views.

Captain Tilley in seconding the resolution, said that on the first of January last Sir Robert Borden had sent a message from his sick bed to the Mother Land in which on behalf of the people of Canada, he offered to send a force of five hundred thousand men to aid the Empire and her Allies on the battlefields in this war. The return which he had before him and which included up to 31st March last showed that to that date 295,680 had been recruited in Canada, while for the two weeks from March 15 to the 31 the number recruited was 16,637. Such returns showed that in the Sixth Divisional area, which comprised the three Maritime Provinces, the number of men enlisted since the outbreak of the war and to March 31 last was 28,107. The proportion of men required to be provided by New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island towards the five hundred thousand men promised would be about thirty thousand. Of the men already enlisted thirty per cent. were married. Was it a square deal or was it fair that married men should be taken away from their homes,

(Continued on page six)

"ASHBY"



Here is the Spring  
**ARROW COLLAR**  
Style-We will show the front  
APRIL 14th

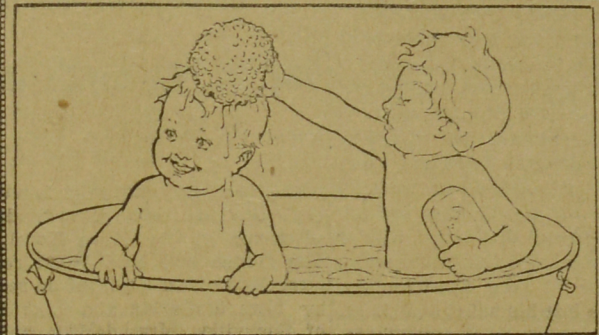
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers, Sales Dept. Montreal



**Purity—**

Cowan's Perfection  
Cocoa is made in the purest and most sanitary manner possible. There is no finer cocoa made in the world.

**BABY'S  
OWN SOAP**



**For Baby's Bath**

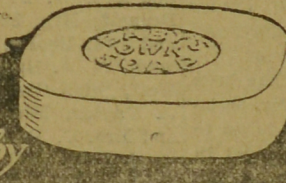
The creamy softening lather of Baby's Own Soap and the fragrance of its delicate aroma leave the skin cleansed—refreshed—aromatized. Four generations of Canadian mothers have used and recommended it.

In the Interest of your children's skin insist on Baby's Own Soap. Albert Soap, Limited, Mfrs., Montreal.

Sold everywhere.

1815

Best for  
Baby



Best for  
You

## The Printing and Publicity Specialist Talks To His Son

"Say, John, I feel quite sick today," said Mr. Blank. "Please visit the different doctors in town, and find out who will cure me for the least money. Get your quotations tabulated and then let me see them. Of course we will engage the doctor who charges the least."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing," said John. "The idea of getting quotations from a doctor; it's the asylum for you."

"Well now, why not? I am a specialist in printing and publicity. I study my business just as carefully as any doctor can do. If I do say it that shouldn't, I have just as much brains as the average doctor. I strive to give my customers the benefit of my knowledge, my artistic skill and judgement and my ideas on publicity. I give service as the term is understood in the Twentieth Century."

"When some people around here have a little printing to be done, they visit all the printing offices, get quotations from each one, and then give the work to the man who gives the lowest figures."

"The ordinary user of printing knows his own business, but he is no more a judge of the work of printing than he is a judge of what sort of medicine a doctor should give him for the cure of his ailment. If people ask me for quotations and pass me by if my price happens to be a little more than the other fellow, why shouldn't I apply the same method to the doctor, lawyer, dentist and painter? Why not? It's a mighty poor rule that won't work more than one way."

**The MAIL PRINTING CO.**

PHONE 67. FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.



The Canadian Soldier—"That's about the worst wreck of a forest I ever saw."

The Canadian Woodsman—"It is, eh? Then you ought to see what's left after a forest fire. I'll take you to a hundred townships right here in Canada that will make such a picture look tame. We think it is a pity for the European forests to be smashed, and yet we smash our own by nearly 10,000 timber fires per annum."

The Soldier—"H'm! That's a new way of looking at it."