

"To that end, and confident of a generous response, we call upon the people of this Province to keep the successful prosecution of the war above all other considerations, and to devote every energy and every moment to the cause of our country, so that tyranny may be finally overthrown and righteousness among the nations may prevail."

## Crucial Times of Allies, Says Sir William Hearst

Sir William Hearst, who spoke for about an hour, alluded at the beginning to the crucial times through which the allies had passed since August, 1914, and commented: "Who can explain the victory of the Marne, who can explain our escape from the many deadly perils which beset our pathway in the early days of the war? We must not forget the many trying days and hard ordeals yet to pass. Now I believe we are approaching the greatest crisis of the war. Should the British navy fail to grasp with the submarine peril, starvation would be able to do what the German guns had never been able to do. Should that happen we in this Province would not have long to conjecture what our fate might be. But I feel, as I am sure every man in this House feels, that the British navy in the future, as in the past, will not fail. Germany now knows she is fighting to a finish, that no armistice will be allowed to permit of a new struggle.

### Burden of Struggle Now.

"In that struggle the laws of humanity, the laws of civilization, the laws of decent warfare will have no place, and the barbarous weapons and hellish devices that the mind of man can conceive will be used against us in that last, that supreme, that decisive struggle. In no part of the British Empire must Britons be found wanting in this crucial day. (Applause.) From now on an ever-increasing burden of the struggle on the western front must be borne by the British forces. France, noble France, has played her part nobly and well in the past. She has borne the burden of the fight up to the present on the western front, but she has spilled the very best blood of her race, and she cannot longer continue to keep up the same fighting strength on the western front as in the past. So finally it is going to depend more and more on the British Empire."

### Germany's Threats.

The Premier declared Germany's unprovoked aggression had plunged the world into the most horrible and bloody war of all the ages, "and Germany, unrepentant, unregenerate, and blasphemous, arrogantly asks us to make terms of peace and threatens us with greater ruthlessness if we refuse to comply with the terms of her request."

### Time for Thrift.

Sir William then alluded to the need for every available man to help the men at the front, and remarked that there were tens of thousands of men unfit for military service upon whom the same moral obligation rested to do their part in other ways. He also touched on finance's part in winning the war, and emphasized the duty of exercising thrift and economy, the purchase of war bonds, the buying of Canadian goods and keeping out of luxuries. When he was over in the old country he found the Englishman's attitude was one of faith, dependence, and recognition of the resourcefulness of the daughter Empire. There was then a lurking fear that, at the last Great Britain might be robbed of the full fruits of victory to which she was entitled, but there was also a feeling that the overseas Dominions would see that nothing of that kind would happen. There should not be a slacker throughout the whole land, declared the Premier, and he appealed to those in the House and outside the House. The winning of this war was a duty for the civilian as well as the soldier.

## Britain Shows the Way, Says the Liberal Leader

Mr. Rowell, who seconded the Premier's resolution, began by a reference to the submarine menace. He said when Germany announced the resumption of an unlimited submarine campaign to take effect on Feb-

ruary 1 a great many ships were due to sail on that date from New York. Every American, every neutral ship was tied up, but one gallant British ship, with the Union Jack floating, sailed out of New York harbor past all the ships at anchor and braved the unknown peril of the sea with all the courage of Drake, of Hawkins, and of Nelson. (Applause.) It is that spirit in the heart and soul of the British sailor, it is that spirit in the heart and soul of the British soldier, it is that spirit inspiring the British people that will not shirk any danger but will discharge the full duty, which is the surest guarantee of permanent victory. (Applause.) It meant just as much to Canada, proceeded Mr. Rowell, that the pagan and brutal conception that unrestricted might should prevail was overthrown as it did to Britain.

### Peace Idle Talk Now.

"We have no right to ask or expect," he said, "a father or mother in England, Ireland, or Scotland to make sacrifices that we should not be equally ready to make." Unless reasonable assurances could be obtained that what the allies demanded would be secured it was idle to talk peace, because otherwise it would be but a temporary period of preparation for a greater struggle. "Now that we have paid such a price to win victory," remarked Mr. Rowell, amid applause, "let us pay the price to the full in order that we may have victory and permanent peace."

The Liberal leader declared the British navy had performed its task with far greater success than the German army had performed its task, and he believed the Royal Navy would be able to cope with the German submarine menace just as successfully as it had succeeded in driving the German navy from the high seas.

### Multiply Munitions.

He referred briefly to Canada's splendid work in supplying munitions. Canadians had been able to do far more than any one of them thought possible some years ago, but that was no reason why they should rest on what they had done. Canadians must multiply and increase their efforts in order that they might measure up to their responsibilities in the great struggle. They must help by increasing Canada's military strength.

"At no period last summer did Canada have a sufficient number of soldiers in Great Britain who had had sufficient training to warrant the authorities in sending them to reinforce the Canadian forces at the front, but on account of casualties the men in charge were compelled to send to the firing line men who had not been thoroughly trained. They had to break up the 4th Division on two occasions, and even in that way they were not able to bring the Canadian regiments at the Somme up to full war strength.

### One Doing Work of Two.

"The result was that regiments 600 or 700 strong were doing the work of regiments 1,000 or 1,100 strong, and they did it without one word of complaint. This condition must not be allowed to continue. We must back up those brave men at the front. If this war continues for another year, and it is quite possible that it will, casualties will occur in those brave battalions that will bring about a repetition of the conditions with which we were faced last summer. Something will have to be done to provide the necessary reinforcements, and I frankly confess, Mr. Speaker, the time for recruiting speeches is past. They have ceased to bring satisfactory results, and we should be prepared to take whatever steps are necessary to secure the men to properly reinforce our gallant divisions at the front. (Applause.) Let us have the courage to face the situation, realizing that we owe a duty to the brave men who are at this moment standing between us and the German army, and let us devote our energies to the one supreme task of seeing that Canada's soldiers are backed up by much-needed reinforcements." (Applause.)

### Produce All Food Possible.

Touching on the need for increased food production, Mr. Rowell urged that steps should be taken to insure that the lands of the Province were made to produce every ounce of food possible.

He paid tribute to the men at the