

Mr. Traver opened the door; that they got into the shack; that there was only one room in the place; that there was just a double bed, and that a woman was covered up in the bed.

Later evidence from the respondent, Mr. Traver, and also from a Mr. Charles Budd (page 33 of the evidence) would appear to prove conclusively that this shack in the woods—one, it is said, of about eighty similar shacks—was not a one-room shack or cottage, but that there were three or four rooms in the place.

The two investigators also stated, and repeatedly insisted, that when Mr. Traver opened the door and let them into the shack he turned on an electric light. Later evidence appeared to show conclusively that there were no electric lights within five miles of that particular spot.

From the evidence of the detectives it would appear to be possible that they did not get into the shack at all, but only saw the inside of the shack through the open window when Mr. Traver was turning a flashlight on them and answering their questions.

Later it was sworn by Mr. Traver that Miss Empey was not at the shack on October 10, 1941, but had gone away some days previously.

By reference to page 27 of the divorce proceedings it will be noted that Mr. Traver admitted he and Louise Empey lived in this shack for many weeks or months. This being the case, and the background being that man and wife had been separated since 1933, divorce appears to be duly warranted.

It should be here noted that Mr. Traver himself admitted that this cottage or shack was about eighteen feet by eighteen feet, and (on pages 26 and 27 of the report) that he and Miss Empey lived there during the summer time. He said that she had her portion of the house and he had his. When asked who did the cooking, Mr. Traver answered, "She does it part of the time, and stays in bed until 11 in the morning, and I usually get my own breakfast."

Regardless of the inaccuracies of the two investigators, the committee recommended the divorce. In coming to this conclusion the committee was influenced by the fact that the parties are already separated by a judicial decision of the courts. It may be noted also that the respondent has not been contributing to the support of his wife; and, on the order of the committee, his expenses to Ottawa were paid by her. His attitude did not impress the committee favourably.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed, on division.

DIVORCE BILLS

FIRST READINGS

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Committee on Divorce, presented the following Bills, which were severally read the first time:

Bill Q3, an Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe.

Bill R3, an Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller.

Bill S3, an Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette.

Bill T3, an Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman.

Bill U3, an Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THE SENATE

Thursday, June 11, 1942.

The Senate met at 3 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

PRIVATE BILL

THIRD READING

Bill B3, an Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Limited.—Hon. Mr. Copp.

NAZI DESTRUCTION OF CZECH VILLAGE OF LIDICE

DISCUSSION

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. A. K. HUGESSEN: Honourable senators, before the Orders of the Day are called, I wish to direct the attention of the Senate to a matter of urgent national and, indeed, I think, international importance arising out of what we read in our newspapers this morning. I refer to the obscene crime of the Nazi destruction of the Czech village of Lidice. May I read the official German radio announcement on the subject as reported in this morning's Montreal Gazette:

All male grownups of the town were shot, while the women were placed in a concentration camp, and children were entrusted to appropriate educational institutions.

The township was levelled to the ground, and the name of the community extinguished. The inhabitants of Lidice, near Kladno, number 483.