WOULD ESTABLISH BIG INDUSTRY HERE

Norton Griffiths Co. Tell of Plans

Greatest Dry Dock in the World and Shipbuilding Plant

Want Province and City and County of St. John to Guarantee Sinking Fund of About $65,000 a Year--Matter Laid Before Interested Parties Yesterday at Fredericton — Fate of St. John Police Bill in Doubt--News of Legislature.

Fredericton, N. B., March 7—The legislature only sat for a little while this afternoon. Three or four short government measures and one relating to the sewerage act in Lancaster passed before adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon at the usual hour.

It seems as though the expectations of those who thought that the police chief matter would likely be settled by the addition of a section giving the appointment to the city of St. John, after the death or removal of the present incumbent, are not likely to be realized. The services of an independent police commission simply and solely for the purpose of making the appointment of a chief of police may be called into requisition. It is not known just where this proposition sprung from, but it would be very startling evidence that the government does not have enough confidence in the present commissioners of the city of St. John to entrust them with the appointment of their chief of police.

Much Business Ahead.

It does not look just at the present time as if the business of the legislature would be finished next week. There is likely to be a good deal of discussion over the street railway proposition.

There are, it is understood, several important government measures yet to be introduced, one of them referring to the highways, and the other to the lumber leases. Many Moncton and St. John bills are yet to be given a hearing, and it is expected that while the delegations this week have been numerous, those of next week will be quite as many.

The proposition of the Norton Griffiths Co., which came before the city commissioners of St. John and the government, this afternoon, is not considered to be sufficiently business-like to be definitely considered at the present time. Both the city and the government realize the great importance of a shipbuilding plant and such a dry dock, as is contemplated, to the port of St. John and the province of New Brunswick, but until they have further information nothing will be done in the direction of giving assistance to Norton Griffiths & Co.

Norton Griffiths' Proposition.

Their proposition made through G. F. Palmer was very concise and about as follows:

Norton Griffiths & Co., Limited, have entered into a contract with the dominion government to construct a dry dock 900 feet in length and 100 feet in width, and to instal a ship-repairing plant under the public works department as to the possibility of their constructing a larger dock, 1,150 feet in length, by 120 feet in width and 40 feet over the sill, under the subsidies act of 1912, which provides for the payment of a subsidy of 3 1-2 per cent on $5,500,000 for thirty-five years for a dock of the following dimensions: 1,150 feet in length, 110 feet in width and thirty-seven feet on the sill.

The company do not feel that they can undertake this obligation without further financial assistance.

In order to finance the construction of the larger drydock successfully it will be necessary to create a bond which will be attractive to financiers.

The subsidy available, under the act of 1912, amounts to $192,500 which will be sufficient to pay the interest at 4 p.c. on $4,800,000 for thirty-five years. In order to make the bond attractive a sinking fund must be provided and the amount required for this would be about 1 1-3 p.c., say $65,000 per annum.

It is proposed that the government of the province of New Brunswick and city and municipality of St. John should jointly guarantee the payment of this sinking fund, should the proposed dock and shipbuilding company not earn sufficient to meet this requirement.

It would appear, however, that it might be advisable to arrange that the sinking fund should not be put into operation until five years after the flotation of the company. In this case the sinking fund would operate for thirty years and the annual requirements to meet it would be slightly increased.

In exchange for the obligation undertaken by the city and province, Norton Griffiths & Co. would undertake to build the above mentioned dock, which would be the largest in the world, and would reclaim sufficient land adjoining the dock for the requirements of a large shipbuilding plant capable of building large steamers. They would also undertake that the shipyards would be put under the management of a first class shipbuilding firm who would be satisfactory to the city and to the government of the province.

The city and province have already taken legislative power to give cash subsidies to a dry dock company amounting to $11,650 for twenty years and the city offered a valuable site for the dry dock. Provided the guarantees asked for were given these cash subsidies would not be applied for by the company.

Would Give City an Interest.

If the above guarantee were agreed to Norton Griffiths & Co. would undertake to issue sufficient preference and common stock to instal all the additional plant required and to provide working capital for the company and would undertake to give to the city and the provincial government 25 per cent of all the common stock of the company, or if found to be more advisable some other financial interest in the success of the enterprise.

All profits received by the company, after providing for the maintenance of the dock and the shipbuilding plant, would be disposed of as follows:

First—In paying the yearly sinking fund.

Second—In reimbursing the guarantors for any payments they have made on account of the sinking fund still outstanding.

Third—Placing to reserve fund sufficient to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for four years ahead.

Fourth—In paying dividends on the preference stock.

Fifth—In paying dividends on the common stock.

As a further security the company would give the guarantors, after redemption of the bonds in thirty-five years, a mortgage on the entire plant equal in amount to the aggregated sums paid by the guarantors which might at that time be still outstanding.

In his talk before the council and the city this afternoon Mr. Palmer said that they expected to start dredging operations at Courtenay Bay as soon as possible after the 17th of this month and thought they would be able to dredge and handle four million cubic yards within twelve months. He made the interesting statement that the breakwater was now out 1,800 feet and there were 2,800 feet more to build. Some 76,000 tons of rock had been quarried and taken to the breakwater during the month of January, some days as high as 5,000 tons being handled.

There is an interesting rumor in connection with the proposition of Norton Griffiths to the effect that Premier Flemming may be given an opportunity to go to England this summer in connection with the matter.

Bills and Petitions.

Fredericton, March 7—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Munro introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the village of Bath.

Dr. Bourque presented a petition in favor of a bill to further amend the act to authorize the municipality of Kent to affect temporary loans.

Mr. Dickson (Kings) introduced a bill to enable the St. John Railway Company to extend its railway line into Kings county.

Mr. Carson introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Co.

Mr. Black introduced a bill to consolidate and amend acts relating to the University of Mount Allison and to change the name of the corporation to Regents of Mount Allison.

Dr. Price introduced a bill relating to the purchase of Moncton Exhibition Association property.

Hon. Mr. Flemming presented a petition of the New Brunswick Shales, Ltd., in favor of a bill respecting New Brunswick Shales, Ltd.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill to authorize a grant to the Cartier monument fund.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer presented a petition in favor of a bill to amend the act incorporating and relating to the town of St. Stephen.

The house went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair and agreed to the bills to amend the public health act 1911 and in further aid of University of New Brunswick.

The committee then considered a bill to provide for a fair wage schedule.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said that the bill was introduced to meet the request of various labor unions of the province for a fair wage schedule on public works. Provision was made that a fair wage schedule shall in future be a part of every contract of the public works department. The schedule shall contain wages that are fair, usual and customary at the time of the letting of the contract and in the locality in which the contract is to be performed.

The bill was agreed to.

The bill to amend the succession duties act was then considered.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer moved to amend section two of the bill to provide that if succession duties were not paid within six months after the death of deceased the rate of interest shall be five per cent.

The bill was agreed to as amended.

The house went into committee with Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) in the chair and resumed consideration of a bill to amend the parish of Lancaster sewerage act.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend the bill to provide that the city of St. John should only be liable when damage resulted by reason of trouble arising in the city of St. John, while the parish of Lancaster should only be liable for damage caused from trouble originating within that parish. He said that the amendment had been agreed to between his hon. friend, Mr. Tilley, and himself.

Mr. Tilley said that amendment was perfectly satisfactory to him.

The bill was agreed to as amended.

The house adjourned at 4.50 o'clock until Monday afternoon.

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SUNDAY HALTS LONG DEBATE AT OTTAWA

Liberals Finish Strong After 129 Hours Talk Against Naval Bill

Borden Moved the Adjournment Half a Minute Before Midnight and Announced Resumption of the Endurance Test on Monday—Premier Consulted Whitney, Who is Said to Advise a General Election—Section of Cabinet Said to be Afraid of Appeal to the Country.

Ottawa, March 9—There is at last a real "emergency." The "emergency" threatening Great Britain, on which the Borden naval proposals were based, collapsed very early in the debate on the resolution preceding the introduction of the bill which has now been before parliament for three months. The "emergency" now threatening the government, by reason of its inability to stem the rising wave of public opinion against the policy of contribution, to prevent the opposition from carrying through its determination to force an appeal to the country and to find some way out of the present impossible situation, is decidedly real.

The events of the past week with its record sitting of parliament for 129 hours, with the Liberals still holding the fort and prepared to do so for weeks to come, if necessary, have thrown the government camp almost into a state of panic.

When the deadlock developed on Monday night, through the premature action of Hon. Robert Rogers, the ministerialists thought that they could carry matters through with a high hand and that the opposition must collapse before the end of the week. They reckoned, however, without their host. Instead of making the opposition ridiculous before the country the effect, as is admitted now by the government members themselves, has been rather to place the ministry itself in a ridiculous and untenable position. They see that the physical endurance test will not work and they realize that the steady stream of argument which has come from the Liberal speakers all week is having a steadily increasing effect on the country with nothing to offset it from the Conservative side. They see that last week's performance is likely to be repeated during the coming week unless some more courageous ministerial policy than the policy of drift which has prevailed up to the present is adopted.

Borden Consults Whitney.

On Friday night Premier Borden adopted the unprecedented course of calling in a provincial premier, Sir James Whitney, over the heads of Hon. Robert Rogers and his other cabinet ministers to advise him. Sir James and Premier Borden were in secret conference for several hours on Saturday. Just what the outcome was is, of course, not stated. But from those who are usually in close touch with Premier Borden your correspondent learns that Premier Whitney advised the federal premier to take the plunge at once, dissolve parliament and appeal to the country, instead of postponing the inevitable while the water is steadily growing colder. It is understood that this coincides with Mr. Borden's own views of the situation and with others of his oldest and best friends like Sir Edmund Osler, H. B. Ames and Hon. George H. Perley.

On the other hand, Hon. Robert Rogers and a majority of the Ontario and western members, who recognize him as their real leader in matters of politics, are strongly adverse to letting go the reins of office until it is absolutely necessary. They would hold on to power and the flesh pots of office till the last possible moment, in the hope of something turning up and in the hope of getting their machine into much better working order throughout the country than it is at present.

The Cabinet Divided.

It is an open secret that the cabinet is divided into two camps at present. There are those who are prepared to still follow loyally Mr. Borden's leadership and to solve the present constitutional crisis in the only way it can be properly solved, namely, by an appeal to the people without further delay. On the other hand, there is the Rogers' faction, who are dissatisfied with Premier Borden's leadership and who are taking orders from the minister of public works. Hon. Robert has his eye on the premiership himself and if an election comes now he sees that he must bid farewell to his hopes. He wants two years more or power for the fulfillment of his plans. To stave off an election he is strongly advocating a summary attempt at closure during the coming week and failing the success of that attempt he is prepared to continue the present deadlock indefinitely.

Premier Borden is aware of the covert cabal against him. He is not greatly enamored of office and would personally prefer to end his present worries and troubles by appealing to the country. He sees the difficulty of making closure effective without a long struggle, and in view of the near approach of the end of the fiscal year he realizes that the introduction of a closure bill now must prove abortive.

Today he was in consultation with his ministers taking stock of the situation and endeavoring to make up his mind on some decisive course of action during the coming week. Just what the decision was no one knows. Present indications are that matters will be allowed to drift along during the early part of this week without much change in the situation.

There will be an attempt to apply more strictly to the rules of debate with regard to preventing irrelevant matter being introduced into the speeches of the Liberal tatlkers. Points of order will be raised as frequently as possible and it is not improbable that the abortive attempt of last week, when Major Currie was in the chair, to assert the authority of the chairman to call any speaker out of order and to deny debate on the point of order, will be again attempted by the Rogers' faction.

On the Liberal side, however, it is maintained that the debate can be continued indefinitely with each speaker sticking strictly to the amendment before the chair, and that any summary measure of closure must end in another fiasco. At any rate, the next move is up to the government.

Liberals a Unit.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers are united and enthusiastic in adhering firmly and without any thought of compromise to the attitude consistently followed from the first. Either the government must drop its present bill and come round to the policy of a Canadian navy, originally and unanimously adopted by parliament, or else they must bring in an immediate redistribution bill, pass it and appeal to the country. Unless this is done the Liberals will continue the debate indefinitely, as during the past week.

Tomorrow it is anticipated that serious charges will be made in connection with the Hochelaga by-election involving, it is said, the honor and the seats of no less than three ministers of the crown, and a demand will be made for their investigation by a special committee of the house. It is hardly likely that the demand can be refused as the charges are understood to be of a most definite character.

It is significant too, that the revision of the voters' lists for Northern Ontario will be undertaken at once. This is to be done by the provincial government in order to escape the provisions of the Aylesworth act, under which, if the province has not revised its lists, the revision is committed to a court of judges. Mr. Rogers wants the provincial government to do the job.

Tories Beaten in First Test.

"With my hon. friend's permission I move that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again."

Within thirty seconds of midnight Saturday after 129 hours of continuous sitting of parliament, Premier Borden, amid Liberal cheers, thus temporarily terminated one of the most drmatic deadlocks in the parliamentary history of Canada.

F. B. Carvell, who had the floor at the time, promptly acquiesced and the motion carried. Speaker Sproule bravely announced that Deputy Speaker Blondin, for the committee of the whole, had reported that the committee had made "some progress" and that the committee would have leave to sit again on Monday next."

"I move that the house do now adjourn," said Premier Borden.

"I presume we will continue this discussion on Monday," observed Sir Wilfrid, with a smile, while the Liberals cheered again. "As soon as the government orders are reached we shall proceed with this bill," replied the premier.

"I declare this house adjourned till Monday at 3 o'clock," declared Speaker Sproule. Then he followed the mace out of the chamber.

Such was the end of the "Monday's sitting" of the house of commons. Such was the end of Hon. Robert Roger's threat at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning that the committee would not rise until Clause 2 of the Borden naval bill had been passed and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's quiet but firm rejoinder: "Very well, make progress."

Three resounding cheers from the Liberal members with waving handkerchiefs repeated a moment later by three more cheers and a tiger, marked their appreciation of the manner in which progress had been made.

The ministerial members replied with a like demonstration, whereat the Liberals laughed.

God Save the King, started by W. M. German, was sung by the standing groups on each side of the house. The ministerial forces followed with Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue. At the same time the Liberals sang lustily O Canada. Then, as the crowded and wondering galleries started to disperse Good Night Ladies was struck up from the ministerial members, gathered at the back of their side of the house, with the second stanza of Sweet Dreams ringing in the ears of the departing ministers as they sought their rooms. Rule Britannia was the last departing effort of the Conservative choristers as they filed into the corridors.

The steadily growing and intense public interest in the great constitutional struggle between Liberalism and Conservatism was manifested in the great crowds which thronged the galleries all night and the hundreds who found it impossible to reach the galleries and waited in the corridors. It was the largest crowd which has visited parliament in years and considerable excitement was manifest.

The closing scenes were typical of the whole week. Right up to the last minute the Liberal speakers were pouring in argument and demands for explanation and information from a government which refused both. During the final hour Mr. Carvell had repeatedly pointed out inaccuracies in the statements submitted by the government as to the cost of construction of naval vessels both in England and in Canada. The scantiness of the information given was only exceeded in some cases, by what the New Brunswicker termed its "absolute nonsense."

Borden's "Clerical Errors."

Twice Premier Borden had to explain that there had been clerical errors in the statement he had presented to the house, or else that hansard had misreported him. But to the mass of argument poured in during the whole week, dealing with the fundamental problems and great issue at stake, calling attention to new aspects of imperial and international conditions, to which the government had apparently given absolutely no consideration, and reemphasizing the anomalies of former and present attitudes on naval defence, there was up to the last not even an attempt at reply.

All that was heard from the government benches was in the nature of what Mr. Carvell, in his final appeal to the chair, to maintain order, designated as "hoodlumism." At one stage of the night, when Fred Pardee was speaking, a torpedo fire cracker was thrown over among the Liberals and went off with a report that caused some commotion among the ladies in the galleries and sent the sergeant at arms out of the chamber in chase of the two Conservative members responsible.

"I am doing the best I can to observe the rules and preserve order and decorum," replied Deputy Speaker Blondin.

"Do the rules apply to the Conservative members?" satirically inquired mon. Mr. Lemieux.

"I am doing the best I can," repeated Mr. Blondin.

"I have asked the hon. gentlemen to keep order."

It was a striking commentary on the sincerity and truthfulness of the statements sent out on behalf of the government all the week that the Liberals were stubbornly refusing to bow to the wishes of the majority in parliament and were holding parliament up to ridicule and contempt and defeating the ends of good government.

To the charges of obstruction and the threats of closure there was the firm and dignified declaration of the Liberals, repeated again and again during the debate, which may be summed up in the words of Mr. German, who spoke during the afternoon: "We are closing the week with absolute confidence and enthusiasm in the course we have pursued. We are fighting the bill because we believe it to be against the best interests of Canada and of the empire. Because we do not believe the people are behind the government on this measure and should be consulted. We shall continue to fight it to the limit of every constitutional right we have. We would not be true sons of loyal fathers who fought for and won responsible government in Canada if we allowed that victory, once won by them, to be lost now by us. This is not the first time the Liberals have talked in parliament continuously for one week. The last time was on the remedial bill issue and we talked the Conservatives out of office."

Threw a Scare Into Tories.

The day opened with a bad attack of "nerves" in the ministerial camp. Their night watch was badly caught at midnight with feint attack of the Liberal night relay on the point of order raised by Mr. Lapointe, of Montreal, as to the right of parliament, under the rules of the house, to sit on Saturday except by special motion. Hon. Robert Rogers, who was leading the government side, was caught by surprise and, suspecting that the Liberals might have their forces in reserve and spring a division, hurriedly sent out orders to rout the government supporters out of bed and to get Borden. Meanwhile in order to prevent a division under the uncertain conditions the government speakers kept up a time-killing discussion on the point of order. The general alarm brought members hurrying in in sleighs and taxis from all parts of the city. Premier Borden drove down in haste and arrived in evening dress from attending a banquet at Government House. It was only at 1 a. m. that the government whips were assured that they had a sufficient majority in the house to vote down the Liberals, and then Deputy Speaker Blondin ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

The Liberals, who had all along no intention of taking a vote on the question, laughed uproariously and then continued the debate. The night speakers included Messrs. Boivin, Mulley, Warnock, Verville, Pardee and Pugsley.

Dr. Pugsley deemed it unfortunate that the government had not "utilized a short portion of this 100 hour day to secure at least some of the information demanued at the earlier stages of the debate by tne opposition."

Mr. Pardee declared that Liberals were being showered with messages from all parts of the country congratulating them on the fight they were making and assuring them that the people were behind them.

Messrs. Nesbitt, White, Hughes and Wilson spoke during the morning and early afternoon hours. D. C. Ross, who followed, dealt particularly with the constitutional issue at stake, emphasizing the fact that the vital principal for which Liberalism had contended during the past half century, viz., the right of self-government, was at issue.

German Pokes Fun at Jingoes.

Mr. German, speaking late in the afternoon, varied proceedings somewhat by giving an amended and original rendering of some Conservative poetry about the old flag and the Liberal blockers.

The concluding verse of Mr. German's amended version was as follows:

"Fly the flag from the turret, the flag of our seven seas,
Men, not gold, have kept it afloat for a thousand years in the breeze.
And men, not gold, must keep it still, lofty, untarnished, alone,
While together we face what e'er betide, striking stout blows for our own."

Mr. German contended that the confederation of the empire could not be brought about by brutal force through the action of a temporary majority in parliament actuated by motives of mere political expediency. It must be of slow and not forced growth, broad based upon the people's will. He strongly suspected the sincerity of the jingoistic imperialist. Perhaps out of it might grow a peerage for Sir Thomas Shaughnessy under the title of Lord Milwaukee. Premier Borden might blossom into the Duke of Halifax, and there might even be a Viscount Rogers.

Hon. Jacques Bureau, who followed, again emphasized the significant silence of Hon. Mr. White, who had not yet said a word in defence of the Borden bill, although it involved the spending of the whole surplus for the fiscal year. Perhaps he somewhat sarcastically suggested, if the imperialists were really sincere in wanting to bring home to the people the emergency and the educational benefits of contribution to Britain they would adopt his suggestion of taking up a popular subscription. That would bring the question home to every taxpayer and would afford a splendid measure of the devotion of these flag-wavers to the cause of imperial federation. It would show just how much lip loyalty was worth.

Mr. Bureau had considerable fun with Hon. B. Nantel, whom he faced with pre-election declarations emphatically opposed to any naval action whatever, whether along the lines of the Laurier or the Borden proposals.

Mr. Bureau quoted the minister of inland revenue's statements in the house in April, 1910, in opposition to the proposal to give two Dreadnoughts to Britain, and wound up with the statemetn that "the first thing that you must expec from a public man is that he will preach in power what he preached in opposition."

Hon. Mr. Nantel only replied that he could be re-elected by his constituents, and he doubted if Mr. Bureau could.

Mr. Bureau promptly pointed out what the Nationalist campaign would be when they were forced to the country. Evidences of it had already been given in the speech of Hon. Mr. Pelletier in the house. They would say: "We have defeated the Laurier navy, we have prevented your sons from being disemboweled in Britain's wars, we have ended the matter with a contribution which the other provinces will pay," and in Ontario and other English-speaking provinces the campaign was already under way to say that Laurier was in league with the Nationalists.

As for Mr. Sevigny, said Mr. Bureau, he had promptly attached himself to the once denied that he was a Nationalist.

Mr. Pardee, the chief Liberal whip, who followed at night, quoted Premier Borden as saying at Lindsay in 1903 that Canada was going, step by step, towards complete autonomous nationhood. Mr. Borden believed then that his present dream of an imperial parliament was both unwise and impracticable. Those were still doubtless his real convictions. But now, because of a political emergency, he was going back to the old plan of centralization and stultifying all his previous declarations.

"We are lip-loyal, pocket-loyal, political-expediency-loyal, but we are not loyal enough to establish our own shipyards, build our own vessels and defence, and give our own brawn and blood to man them," said he. "We are simply substituting Canadian dollars for Canadian daring and Canadian manhood. We call ourselves Canadians, and yet we are willing to hire out our own defence and to again revert to the position of colonials."

He did not believe that this view of the situation would be endorsed by the electors.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson followed, amid an increasing din from the noisy back-benchers on the ministerial side. Constant interruptions punctuated his argument. A second torpedo exploded loudly at the back. "This is a splendid sight—a fine example for the first deliberative body in Canada," said the ex-minister. He concluded with a renewed demand for information as to the reasons for Premier Borden's change of front since 1909 an dfor an explanation of the discrepancies already noted by the opposition in regard to the cost of building naval vessels.

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as a quick cure for colds and grip, and by its use the more serious diseases may be avoided.

LIBERALS KEEP UP THEIR BROADSIDE

ST. JOHN MAN'S LIFE SNUFFED OUT

I. C. R Engineer James McKay Killed by Accident in Moncton Yard

FIREMAN INJURED

Locomotive Was Being Taken to Round-House When Cab Was Side-Swiped by a Shunter—Victim Was One of the Oldest Drivers on the Road.

Moncton, March 7—A shocking fatality occurred in the I. C. R. yard here this evening in which Locomotive Engineer Jas. McKay, of St. John, was killed instantly and his fireman, Ross McPherson, had his right arm broken and was slightly scalded. The fireman's injuries are not dangerous.

Driver McKay and Fireman McPherson arrived in Moncton on the delayed C. P. R. which reached here at 17.53 hauled by engine 627.

The accident which cost Driver McKay his life happened while he was on the way with the engine to the round house. At 18.10, just after No. 1 pulled out for St. John, Driver McKay backed his engine down the yard and was passing through the cut off on to the main line in front of the [illegible] office, about 100 yards west of [illegible], when shunted cars side-swiped the engine. The cab was struck on the driver's side and was pushed forward on top of the boiler. Driver McKay was crushed by the contact and thrown out of the cab. When picked up a few seconds later he was breathing his last, having received a fatal wound in the back of the head. Fireman McPherson, on the opposite side of the cab, escaped, being struck by the car, but was thrown out of the engine, having an arm broken and other slight injuries.

The shunter doing the damage was engaged weighing a string of cars in front of the yard office. As one car was weighed another was pushed ahead on the scales an dit was while the cars were being shunted ahead that a "Big Four" box loaded with coal side-swiped Driver McKay's engine.

Mr. McKay's body was taken care of by Undertaker Tuttle and McPherson was removed to the city hospital for treatment. Coroner Purdy empanelled a jury which viewed the body and also inspected the damaged locomotive and place where the accident occurred and then adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Driver James McKay was born in Stellarton in 1845, being 68 years old. He was fireman on the old Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax to Pictou. In 1873 he came to the I. C. R. as driver on construction of the northern division of the I. C. R. He resided some years in Moncton, running between Campbellton and Moncton. For the past twenty-five years he has been driving the C. P. R. and midnight express between St. John and Moncton. During the last few years he has resided in St. John. He was one of the oldest and best known drivers in the service. He is survived by one son, Robert, with the C. P. R. at Brandon, and two married daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Purdy, of St. John. Two brothers, Ald. Rod McKay and Isaac, live in Stellarton, where two sisters, Mrs. Bowser and Mrs. Cameron, also reside. Another sister, Mrs. Wry, lives in Brandon.

Driver McKay's untimely death is a great shock to fellow railway employes, among whom he was highly respected.

Sixth Day of Debate Concluded

Speechmaking Continues Against Naval Bill

Tories Still Refuse to Furnish the Information Asked For and Show No Signs of Repentance--Government May Try Closure Next Week and Try to Stave Off Election.

Ottawa, March 7—Will parilament have closure or will Canada have an election. The close of an historic week in Canada's commons finds the government in such a position that it must make a choice of these alternatives.

The week has settled several things which were uncertainties before.

It has been made clear that the Liberals want an election. It has also become evident that the government does not. This is quite natural, when it is remembered that it has been in office but two years and under ordinary circumstances there should be no election in prospect for two years yet.

It has become evident that the opposition has the capacity to keep parliament sitting continuously as long as its pleases. The debate of the week has been an eye-opener to Liberals and Conservatives alike. Monday, when the parties closed in the struggle, the opposition doubted its capacity to keep the debate on for more than a few days. The government declared that with the debate restricted to a single topic the Liberals would break down within two days.

The conclusion of the week finds these views changed. Every government member now admits that no breakdown can be expected, for a month if the parties determine to go on. There remain just seventeen sitting days for parliament before the fiscal year expires and the government's money is exhausted.

If the present programme is persisted in the first day of April will find the government in a remarkable position. With the treasury bursting with money it will be practically bankrupt for not a cent can be touched until parliament gives authority to take and spend.

Laurier Determined.

The most determined champion of the Liberal course is unquestionably Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He seriously considered the situation in every possible aspect weeks before the step was taken and determined that it would be proper to force the naval issue before the people. When he decided he gave the word to his followers. His is the decision.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the week has been the high plane of debate. There has been no obstruction in the ordinary meaning of the word. There has been no tiresome reading of blue books or sheer time-killing. The speeches have been all to the point and many have been remarkable.

Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, today made his fifth speech of the week. Each has been of about two hours in length and each has been better than the last until today when he capped the climax by holding jaded members from their dinner for two hours to listen to the best effort he has yet made. Each of the five speeches consisted entirely of new matter.

The Conservatives have shown great capacity for silence. This is no small evidence of determination. It requires fortitude to sit still under the sort of punishment which has been coming from the opposition side for six days. There is ever present the temptation to rise in wrath and reply with fury.

Liberals Quote Foster Extensively.

Only one Conservative has been a great contributor to the pages of Hansard this week and he has not been in the house or in the country. An examination of the official debates shows that Hon. George E. Foster has more words to his credit in Hansard this week than any other single man. They have been put there by the Liberals who have quoted time after time in whole or in part the speech of 1909 in which Mr. Foster declared for a Canadian navy and against contribution. It is a unique performance for a man in the middle of the Pacific ocean. This has been one of the things Conservatives have found most irksome and from that side not many prayers have gone out for those in peril on the sea.

It is astonishing how easily the house has slipped into acceptance of continuous sitting. It appears to be as easy this week to keep going for twenty-four hours as it was last week to go for six.

The senate has gone home in disgust and will not come back until the end of the month. It may not come back then but may find itself in the same predicament as two years ago when prorogation took place while the upper house was on a holiday.

Tomorrow night there will be no ceremony to mark the close of the week. At 12 the government will have the committee rise with leave to sit again. The chairman will hand his authority to the speaker who will declare that as Sunday has come the house stands adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Monday, on the first motion for government business, there will be an opposition amendment which will open discussion of the Hochelaga election, where it is alleged there was personation in which a minister was concerned. What will happen after that depends upon the government, but if it is navy, the sittings will again be continuous.

L. A. Lapointe at midnight raised a point of order that there was no authority for parliament to sit on Saturday and that the house must rise. The government declared that this was still the Monday sitting.

Premier Borden and his whole cabinet were called from their beds and hurried down to solemnly vote that Saturday was Monday. The speaker so ruled and the government had the force gathered to enforce the ruling. The discussion lasted an hour and a half and was carried on chiefly by the government to kill time while members came.

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FORMER KINGS COUNT COUPLE'S GOLDEN

A pleasant gathering was home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dutton (Ont.), on Tuesday, celebrate the fiftieth anniver wedding of the parents of th and Mrs. John King, and to worthy couple their hearty co on reaching the golden miles thirty-five of their friends sa bountiful dinner, after which was enjoyably spent in socia many interesting reminiscens called. Amongst those presen two sons, P. Arthur King an King, of Hartford (Conn.)

Mr. and Mrs. King are i year and are hale and hearty born in East Scotch Settler county (N. B.), where they five years ago, since when the their home with their daugh

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