

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1926

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WINS FIRST VICTORY WITH 3 MAJORITY

Liberals Receive 123 Votes, Opposition 120; 5 Progressives Support Meighen Amendment

Commons Divides Amid Wild Excitement; Both Major Parties Cheer Frantically as Result is Announced

HOUSE ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY

One Conservative Ill and His Ballot Isn't Cast; Speaker Lemieux Also Not Counted; Address Will Be Considered at Beginning of Next Week

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Amid scenes of the wildest excitement the government at one o'clock, this morning, secured a majority of three on the non-confidence amendment proposed by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader. Five Progressives voted with the Conservatives. The total vote stood:

Against	123
For	120

Majority against

As the figures were announced by the clerk, both Liberals and Conservatives rose, cheering frantically and flinging masses of paper in the air in their excitement.

When the debate was resumed in the House of Commons this afternoon, J. Denis (Liberal, Joliette) continued the speech which he began yesterday. He reminded the Progressives and the dependents that, because they held the balance of power, a very great responsibility devolved on them. Mr. Denis had no doubt that they would meet that responsibility worthily.

Members voting against the amendment did not by their action vote confidence in the Government, Mr. Denis maintained. The amendment followed a motion which asked that consideration of the Speech from the Throne be given precedence over all other sessional business. The purpose of the amendment, he submitted, was to prevent consideration of the Speech from the Throne. If the amendment were passed, the Speech from the Throne would not be discussed. He submitted that the amendment was premature and that, so far as the Progressives were concerned, it was important to allow discussion to proceed on the Speech from the Throne.

BELL QUERIES DENIS.

C. W. Bell (Conservative for West Hamilton), asked Mr. Denis: Why, if the Government was so anxious to have the Speech from the Throne discussed, did it introduce a motion of non-confidence at the very opening of the session? How could the introduction of such a motion facilitate discussion of the amendments?

Mr. Denis said he could not speak for the Government in this regard. He thought that the confidence motion might have been introduced in order to put a stop to the accusations of mismanagement of office which were being made.

He claimed, with emphasis, that the amendment was premature. The Progressives were not in the House to serve the interests of either of the larger parties. They were here to serve their constituents. How could they return to their constituencies and claim that they had not received justice from the Government, if they, themselves, had prevented the passing of Speech from the Throne?

CHANCE FOR FORKE GROUP.

What the Progressive Party had received in the past was only what had been fought for by the Government against Conservative opposition. The Progressives had now the greatest opportunity ever offered to any party. The statement was greeted with considerable applause.

"An opportunity," continued Mr. Denis, "to receive what they have claimed to be their right."

LADNER QUERIES HIM.

"Why did not the honorable gentleman's colleagues follow the opportunity during the last four years," asked L. J. Ladner (Conservative, South Vancouver).

"That is not the question," replied Mr. Denis, adding that the honorable gentleman might have a chance of finding out what a worry it was to be in power without a majority. If in the face of the present situation the Progressives forbade the House to consider the Speech from the Throne, they would not be doing justice to themselves or to their constituents, because that speech contained all their wishes.

The Speech from the Throne was worthy of the attention of the House, irrespective of the confidence or non-confidence which the Progressive group might have in the Government.

STEVENS SPEAKS.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative, Vancouver Centre, followed Mr. Denis. The attitude of the Conservatives was that "the attempt of this group of individuals who assumed the role of advisers to the Government, in the viewpoint of constitutional practice," Mr. Stevens failed to see how any member of the House could not be in accord with the viewpoint of the Opposition. Mr. King, Mr. Marler and Mr. Massay, "the three men who are the directing and most influential spirits of the Government," had been defeated at the polls, he said.

He disagreed with the suggestion from the Liberal benches that to vote for the amendment would be to express non-confidence in the Government; while to vote against the amendment would not be a vote of confidence in the present administration. The opinion of three of the members of the cabinet had been expressed on this point. The Solicitor-General for one had declared that Parliament had been called to decide whether the Government would remain in office or not, and if the members supported the action of the King administration in retaining office, it would remain, otherwise it would go out of office.

NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

The whole amendment, declared Mr. Stevens, called for a vote of non-confidence in the Government. Members were called upon to say "yes," or "no," on the question of the continuation of the Government.

Minister did properly in refraining from advising His Excellency to form a new Government and that he did right in summoning Parliament to consider the Speech from the Throne and any amendment which might be moved by the Opposition.

A vote against the amendment would not be considered a binding vote on any other measure. If supported, the government would have the right to carry on until defeated by a vote of want of confidence.

WHAT ISSUE IS.

"The issue is, did we do right in summoning Parliament, and letting Parliament decide?" Mr. Bolvin contended that the amendment was limited to certain specific things and that it was upon those things that Parliament should decide.

Parliament, said Mr. Bolvin, alone had the right to decide who should carry on the government. If Mr. King had resigned and Mr. Meighen had met Parliament, the Conservative leader would have been defeated, he said. Mr. Bolvin thought that was a foregone conclusion, because the Progressives and Independents who held the deciding vote had repeatedly said in the House that they were "more Liberal than the Liberals" and they certainly could not have supported a Conservative government. The Liberal party in Canada today was of necessity a minority party. It could only carry on with co-operation, and that co-operation they were justified in seeking from the group which was manifestly closer to the Liberals than it could be to the Conservatives.

EDITORIAL READ.

He would say to the Progressive members, that the government did not intend to bind the mfor the future. No party could ever hope to carry any legislation in the House against an adverse vote of the popular representatives. He would like to read to them, he said, and he proceeded to read an editorial from the Manitoba Free Press, which admonished the Liberals and the Progressives in Parliament to "get together or get out."

He would also say to the Progressives that Hon. Hugh Guthrie's offer expressed in his speech of Tuesday, that the Conservative party would carry on from session to session if the Progressives would support them, meant only that a general election would be avoided so long as the Progressives were willing to "swallow the Tory doctrines and vote for Conservative policy."

ELECTION ISN'T NEEDED.

Canada does not want and does not need a general election, asserted the Minister of Customs. Without a general election, it would not be possible for Mr. Meighen to carry on the government unless the Progressives were willing to kneel under him.

Mr. Meighen: "They have been doing quite a lot of that already."

Mr. Bolvin: "Possibly they have. But if they ever get under the thumb of my right honorable friend opposite, they will realize that they have not been doing very much. They will realize what knuckling under means."

DEFENDS PREMIER.

As for the contention that Premier King was not sincere in his intention to seek re-election to the House, Mr. Bolvin said that if the Premier really felt that way, he would not have been justified in asking Parliament to give his government a mandate. The question might be asked: Why did not Premier King seek re-election before this? Mr. Bolvin said that he might have followed the example of Mr. Meighen in 1921. Defeated in one province, he might have sought re-election in another. He might have appointed an elected member to a position of emolument under the Crown in order to create a vacancy, but he must be remembered that Mr. King as well as a number of his ministers were defeated in the Province of Ontario.

WHY DID HE NOT RUN IN THE CONSTITUTION OF BAGOT?

"Why did he not run in the constituency of Bagot?" interjected a member.

5 OR 6 SEATS OFFERED KING.

Mr. Bolvin replied that Premier King had been defeated in North York, but did not want to take the opportunity to secure a "safe seat" for the purpose of "securing a stranglehold on the leadership of the Liberal party." Mr. King wanted the Liberals to come back at the opening of parliament and say whether or not they had confidence in his leadership. He had had five or six constituents offered to him.

"Name them," interjected a member.

Mr. Bolvin declaring that he could do so, stated that whether or not the Liberal party would be in opposition after the vote, Premier King "will have a seat in the new House."

When the next general election came, continued the Minister of Customs, Mr. King would go from province to province and would not be obliged to preach his policy of proxy.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

"In North York, a most important factor in the defeat of the Prime Minister was his broken pledges," stated E. B. Rickman, (Conservative, Toronto East).

Mr. Bolvin replied that he did not think honorable members could name many pledges broken by the Prime Minister. He had accompanied Premier King in different provinces in Canada during the campaign and the Prime Minister had preached the same policy.

CAHAN SPEAKS.

C. H. Cahan, (Conservative, St. Lawrence-St. George), followed. Mr. Cahan quoted Todd, the parliamentary authority who referred to the "precepts of the constitution" as those unwritten maxims which had developed parallel with the written law. It was departure from these precepts that imperilled civil liberties of the people.

Mr. Cahan recalled experiences in

How Parties Voted

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—The vote by parties on the Conservative non-confidence amendment yesterday was as follows:—

	For.	Against.
Liberals	0	100
Conservatives	115	0
Progressives	5	19
Independent	0	2
Labor	0	2
Totals	120	123

Two members of the House did not vote, namely Speaker Lemieux, Liberal, and A. D. Chaplin, Conservative, Kent, Ontario, who is sick in hospital.

Inducements which the Prime Minister had not dared to offer during the election campaign. Such inducements, Mr. Cahan thought should have been offered not to a small political group, but to the whole electorate for its verdict. The Speech from the Throne was not only a reflection upon the Government but a reflection on Parliament.

If the Progressives were willing to accept such a speech, then Mr. Cahan thought that the general estimation of the Progressive party would sink very low.

QUERIED BY MILLAR.

John Miller (Progressive, Qu'Appelle), interrupted to ask if Mr. Cahan, as a member from the Island of Montreal, would be willing to have freight rates reduced from a point on a Canadian National Railway due north of Fort William to the Port of Montreal. Mr. Cahan replied that he did not know enough about it to give Mr. Miller an answer, but he was prepared to confer with any member on the subject and to assist in finding a solution of such a problem, so long as the solution did not involve a sacrifice of the general interests of the whole country.

WITHDRAWS LANGUAGE.

Mr. Cahan agreed to withdraw. The Speech from the Throne, he said, was framed so as to convey to a Progressive group which largely was elected to oppose the Government an offer of certain

Yesterday In Parliament

The Conservative non-confidence amendment was defeated in the House of Commons by 123 votes to 120. Five Progressive members supported the amendment.

THE SENATE adjourned, after a brief sitting.

Ottawa Banquet To Premier Postponed

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15.—The joint Liberal committee in charge of the banquet to be tendered to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on Saturday evening of this week, met in consultation yesterday with the Premier and decided to postpone the holding of the banquet until a date in the near future.

STEADILY IMPROVING.

Friends of Professor J. M. Lloyd, who has been critically ill, will be pleased to learn that he is improving steadily.

Debate Is Held By High School Alumnae

The mental capacity of women was valiantly defended at the meeting of the High School Alumnae held last night at the home of Miss Barbara Dobson, Mecklenburg street, when a spirited debate was conducted on the resolution "Resolved that man's mental capacity is greater than that of woman." The decision rested on the vote of the meeting which was overwhelmingly in favor of the negative. The supporters of the negative were Miss Roberta Smith, Miss E. Lawrence and Miss Katie Bates. Those who upheld the affirmative were Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Dorothy Sinclair and Miss Mary Short. The evening was greatly enjoyed.

In Parliament Today

THE SENATE will sit. THE HOUSE stands adjourned until Monday afternoon.

STORES OPEN 9 A. M. CLOSE 6 P. M. DAILY

January Sale

Men's Suits, Men's Furnishings Clearance Sale!

Men's Suits

Men's Suits—Many smart new models and patterns are included in this annual event, among them Society Brand and other popular makes.

Prices \$17.75, \$21.75, \$26.75, \$31.75, \$36.75 and others.

BOYS' SUITS

8 to 18 years.

Our complete stock of fancy Tweed and Worsted Suits for boys ranging in sizes from twenty-six to thirty-six. Many of the Suits are reinforced and with extra pants. Prices range as follows: \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.50.

(Men's Clothing—Second Floor.)

Wool Gloves

You'll find real value in our January Sale of Wool Gloves.

Women's and Misses' Wool Gloves—Just in time for winter sports or street wear, extra quality at a clearing price. Colors, grey, fawn and heather. Sale price 60c. pair.

Sale at our Glove Department Saturday.

Dresses

Doesn't that sound alluring? Another special purchase has just been received. Remarkable values at extremely low prices. The youthful two-piece frock that is holding fashionable honors for Sport, Afternoon and Dress wear is here in Velvet and in combination of Velvet and Wool Plaid. Many of the skirts have pleats. Colors, brown and black. Sizes 16, 18 and 20. All one price, \$8.50.

Silk Afternoon Dresses

Of good quality Crepe, smart styles, all have long sleeves. Colors include pine, pansy, rosewood, brown, Chinese blue, black and wine shades. Sizes 16, 18, 36 and 38. Special sale price \$8.50.

Still another lot Crepe Afternoon Dresses, with short sleeves. Colors are rosewood, Chinese blue, green, black and shades of tan. Sizes 16 and 18 yrs. Only \$6.90.

(Mantle Dept.—Second Floor.)

Women's Rayon Silk Scarfs

These are samples and odd lots, in plain colors, combination stripes and paisley effects, also black and white, nice for wearing under coats or for early spring.

Two very special prices, \$1.50 and \$2.25 each.

Sale at Neckwear Dept. Saturday.

BIG SALE OF REMNANTS

Commencing Saturday Morning in Dress Goods Department

Remnants of Dress Goods, Suitings and Coat Cloths. After a very busy season we find ourselves with a big lot of Ends of Tweeds, Serge, Poplins, Plaids, Worsted, Flannels, Wool Crepe and Coat Cloths, Velvet and Corduroys. These ends run from 1 to 4 1/2 yd. lengths, suitable for dresses, knickers, skirts, bloomers, coat lengths for girls and ladies.

Prices marked to insure a rapid clearance. One lot of Coat Cloths marked at half price.

(Dress Goods Dept.—Ground Floor.)

January Sale of Children's Underwear

You will find it profitable to lay in a good supply of underwear now when the prices are reduced. Garments are well made, dainty and attractively priced.

Night Dresses, 50c. to \$1.75, in Dimity and Nainsook, in pretty shades of pink and sky. Sizes 2 to 16 yrs.

Dresses in bloomer and straight-leg style, embroidery and lace trimmed. Price 50c. to \$1.25.

Crepe Bloomers in plain and figured effects. Sizes 2 to 14 yrs. Price 50c. and 85c. Also Bloomers in white Nainsook at 50c. and 65c.

Crepe Pajamas—Sizes 4 to 6 yrs. Colors, white, blue and pink. Price \$2.

Princess Slips, 50c. to \$2.50—Lace trimmed with smart little embroidery designs. Sizes 2 to 16 yrs.

Combinations, \$1.25 — Bloomers and Princess Slips Combined—Made of fine Mull in dainty colors, pink, blue, orchid and rose. These are nice to wear under summer dresses. Sizes 2 to 16 yrs.

Baby has not been forgotten. Everything in white wear that infants could possibly need. Also, Beautiful Embroidered Cot Spreads at \$3.25, and Embroidered Pillow Cases. Prices 75c., 80c. and \$1.50.

Specials—Night Dresses, in sizes from 6 to 16, made of pink batiste, lace and ribbon trimmed. Kimono style with square neck. Price \$1.

Bloomers in spring and summer weight. Colors, pink and white. Sizes 2 to 14 yrs. All one price, 25c.

Princess Slips—Pink, blue and peach. Ages 8 to 16. Price 85c.

(Children's Dept.—Second Floor.)

Manchester Robertson Allison Limited

KING STREET • GERMAIN STREET • MARKET SQUARE •