

LIVELY DEBATE OVER THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

Minister of Finance Declares That Stories Are Exaggerated About Mills Closing Down Owing to British Competition — Blair's Memorandum Up Again.

Ottawa, April 19.—(Special).—Another debate was made in the house today on the woolen memorandum prepared by Mr. Blair, when minister of railways, for the benefit of his colleagues on the question of the government ownership of railways and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

In his speech on the G. T. P. modifications Mr. Borden quoted from the memorandum and was reported in Hansard as saying that it had been "published." Mr. Borden afterwards said that he did not use the word "published." Today the leader of the opposition read a letter from the chief of the Hansard staff saying that the word Mr. Borden used was "prepared" not "published." That is to say Mr. Borden did not say that the memorandum was published.

The Woolen Industry.

Mr. Pringle (Cornwall) on the order of the day again brought up the question of the woolen industry in Canada. He said that Mr. Fielding was not correct yesterday in saying that the Canada Woolen Mills were not closed, but were soliciting orders.

Mr. Fielding said that he had not the circular with him but he gave the substance of it, which was that the Canada Woolen Mills were looking for orders and that their business was not closed. Later the minister of finance read the circular which was published in the press and which bore out his remarks. He said 95 per cent of the manufacturing interests in Canada were better today than during the N. P.

Mr. Brock (Toronto) replied that the Canada woolen companies were not making any profits, they were taking orders so as to keep certain of the mills running. They would make more by selling as a going concern. Ever since the British preference orders became smaller, Canada could not compete with Yorkshire.

Mr. Cressy wanted to know what kind of mills were closed and what goods did they turn out. The St. Hyacinthe mills were working over time and exporting goods to England. The woolen mills at Altonville closed down several times when the Conservatives were in power. He knew of a mill running for thirty years with the same machinery.

Mr. Oliver (Montreal) held that the reduction caused by the British preference

in the duty on woolen goods was in the right direction and in the interests of the consumers.

H. J. Logan Discusses Chamberlain's Policy.

Mr. Logan (Cumberland) did not think that the woolen men would thank the opposition for bringing the matter up in the house. It might have been left to the government and the minister of finance. It was not true that the woolen industry was languishing. The Oxford mills in the county were running full time. A new industry in Amherst employed 100 hands. In the town of Springfield another woolen industry was to be established. He did not mean to say that they were not suffering from keen competition and he believed in the policy of keeping Canada for the Canadians.

"These gentlemen opposite," said Mr. Logan, "are great Chamberlainites. They are in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and they are in favor of the principle of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. It is that this country shall lower its tariff upon goods, which are peculiarly British goods and if there is one class of goods brought into this country that is peculiarly British it is woolen. The production of woolens is one of the principal manufactures in Britain. Why don't these gentlemen tell the truth? They know as well as you know that if tomorrow Mr. Chamberlain were returned to power and he should ask the people of Canada to lower the duties upon woolens, which are manufactured in England, they would cry they would cry that they were taking a thing to take place." (Cheers.)

In answer to Mr. Thompson (East Grey) who wanted to know what Mr. Chamberlain's policy was, Mr. Logan said that so far as he was concerned he was opposed to lowering the duty on English goods coming into Canada, but he favored Mr. Chamberlain's proposition for the lifting of the empire together. "If," said Mr. Logan, "the Chamberlain policy means the exclusion of Canadian industries for British industries, then I am opposed to the Chamberlain policy. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Cressy (Essex) said that the Kingsville Woolen Mills were working night and day.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific was resumed by Mr. Kemp (East Toronto).

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SENATOR WARK AT HIS DESK AGAIN.

New Brunswick's Centenarian Gets Great Reception.

Bill Introduced to Allow New York Mutual Reserve Fund Association to Change Its Form of Policy—Canada's Fuel Supply Discussed.

Ottawa, April 20.—(Special).—Senator Wark took his seat in the senate this afternoon. He entered upon the arm of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, while all the senators stood and applauded him until he took his seat, not at his desk at the right of the speaker, but at the table near the speaker's desk.

Senator Kerr, Toronto, introduced a bill to amend the insurance act. It will permit the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to transfer from the assessment to the present policy holders, to whom will be given an opportunity to join any one of two plans. Mr. Kerr read a certificate from the attorney-general of New York stating that the company was solvent.

A discussion was raised by Senator McMillen on the question of fuel, as he considered Canada was dependent on the United States for its supply of fuel.

Sensor Ellis said that Mr. McMillen missed the point of urging the abolition of the duty on soft coal which would benefit New Brunswick and allow the import of English coal. He would take the opportunity of showing how unjust it was to tax the coal for the benefit of the four producers of the west.

OUTLOOK PROMISING FOR STREAM-DRIVING.

It is Thought That the 40,000,000 Frozen in Above Grand Falls Will Be Saved.

Fredericton, N. B., April 20.—(Special).—L. W. and E. W. Pond have the contract for the year for the corporation drive on the upper St. John. The corporation has the duty on soft coal which would benefit New Brunswick and allow the import of English coal.

A member of the firm today said that the driving prospect seemed good. He said that there were plenty of snow in the woods, and that some heavy rains were about due. However, Mr. Pond was more enthusiastic over the prospect for saving the 40,000,000 feet of logs in the ice above the Grand Falls. He said that the water was so low that the logs were stuck and he expected in saving at least the greater portion of them.

W. H. Murray, the well known St. John lumberman, was also seen at the Barker. He did not care to commit himself very much, but said that the prospects for saving the 40,000,000 and getting out the season's cut were very good.

The position which the government took was that between the wheat fields and the other agricultural lands, the government was wrong in that they were wrong in everything. The government said that the present facilities were inadequate and ought to be improved. How was that to be done? The government was to do it by a recent transcontinental line and the leader of the opposition was to have the C. P. R. must have suggested this to Mr. Borden and that he (Borden) should have contradicted it.

Colonel Hughes—It will go the same as now.

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G. T. PACIFIC PLAN JAMMED THROUGH BY MAJORITY OF 55.

Division Early Thursday Morning on Borden's Amendment—Premier Closed the Debate in a Final Speech on the Matter, and the Government's Majority Rejected Mr. Borden's Amendment According to Orders.

Ottawa, Ont., April 21.—(Special).—The amendment of the Grand Trunk Pacific act was defeated by 51 for to 116 against, a majority of 55 for the government.

At 2 o'clock this morning the motion was carried by the same majority.

It was 11:25 o'clock tonight when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and read a long and carefully prepared speech in which he set out the reasons for his opposition to the amendment. He said that the amendment was a complete failure and that it was a complete failure to the country. He said that the amendment was a complete failure to the country. He said that the amendment was a complete failure to the country.

The premier said that he wished to refer to the debate and particularly in regard to the amendment. There were, he said, a variety of speeches made on the other side and on the whole their views were in harmony. There were, he said, a variety of speeches made on the other side and on the whole their views were in harmony. There were, he said, a variety of speeches made on the other side and on the whole their views were in harmony.

Ridicules Borden's Speech.

The leader of the opposition quoted and quoted, he quoted speeches made in the house and speeches made outside the house and in newspapers. He quoted speeches made in the house and speeches made outside the house and in newspapers. He quoted speeches made in the house and speeches made outside the house and in newspapers.

What would Mr. Oiler say if a reporter asked him to say what he thought of the amendment? He would say that it was a complete failure and that it was a complete failure to the country. He would say that it was a complete failure and that it was a complete failure to the country.

Referring to the Borden amendment, Sir Wilfrid said that Mr. Borden ought not to have used that document. It was a document which was a complete failure and that it was a complete failure to the country. He would say that it was a complete failure and that it was a complete failure to the country.

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WAS STRUCK DOWN WITH AN AXE.

New Brunswick's Centenarian Gets Great Reception.

Has Accused Suicide?—Is a Member of the Criminals, May Be in Asylum in His House.

Additional particulars are given of the murder of Kelly, the Centenarian (N. B.) lumberman in a Riviere du Loup despatch, which says:—

A New Brunswick named Kelly was murdered at St. Alexandre, Kamouraska, on Friday, and Lambert, who is charged with having committed the crime, is thought to have been sent to the asylum for the insane and is now in the asylum for the insane.

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