PARLIAMENT HEARD CLASSY DISCUSSIONS

The Budget Debate Was Livened up When Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. J. A. Calder Took Opposite Views.

CRERAR GAVE REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL

Mr. Calder Maintained That Until Demobilization is Complete the Tariff is Not An Issue.

Ottawa, June 11.—Members of the Commons who anticipated a livening up of the budget because Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. J. A. Calder were billed to speak, were not disappointed today.

The ex-minister and the minister were both heard from, and both held the attention of the House so closely that practically no one left the chamber during the two speeches.

Mr. Crerar told the House why he felt impelled to leave the government, while the minister of immigration and colonization explained why he supported the budget proposals of the Finance Minister.

Mr. Crerar explained that he had dropped out of the government because he found himself in sharp opposition to his colleagues on the fiscal policy, and the only honorable course to pursue was to tender his resignation.

Mr. Calder, on the other hand, maintained that, until demobilization is complete the tariff is not an issue.

Mr. Crerar objected to the budget because of its protectionist tendencies, while Mr. Calder maintained that he would have been satisfied had no tariff changes been announced this session. He agreed with Sir Thomas White's proposal to have a tariff revision a little later on, whereas Mr. Crerar was of the opinion that relief should be given now, as a means of helping production and reducing the cost of living.

The ex-minister of agriculture suggested various means of raising revenue, including a tax on unimproved values of land, which, he said, would yield from seventy-five to eighty million dollars per annum. The fiscal policy of the Dominion should be modified in the light of the great events the country was passing through.

Mr. Calder told the House that he had endeavored to pursuade Mr. Crerar to remain in the cabinet because he could not be replaced, and his retirement would be a loss to the country. He emphasized the point that the retirement of other Unionists from the cabinet would precipitate a political crisis, and asserted that, despite the pleadings, and even threats of many of his friends, he proposed to follow his own counsel. He intimated his belief that when the principals underlying the revision of the tariff become a matter of consideration by the cabinet, the time may have arrived for the retirement of other ministers from the government.

In closing he expressed the fear that a dangerous situation would be created if no effort is made to remove the cleavage between the East and West.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, who continued the debate in the afternoon, urged the government to get after the profiteers, while Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, at the evening sitting, criticized the finance minister for having made reductions in the tariff. The reduction in the duties of agricultural implements had hit Brantford worse than any other city in Canada, he said.

Mr. Cockshutt was also critical of several of the government's other policies, including the Housing scheme and aid to highways.

MARRIED.

INGERSOLL-TURNBULL — At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ingersoll, 1 St. James' street, June 10th, Miss Ethel Ingersoll to Harry Turnbull, of St. John, Rev. Geo. Morris officiating.

BEDFORD-AKERLEY—On July 11, at 116 Victoria street, by Rev. D. Hutchinson, D. D., Greta M. Akerley to Basel Bedford.

Sat Up in Bed To Get Her Breath.

Palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, inability to lie on the left side, feelings as if smothering, oppressed feeling in the chest, dizzy and faint spells, tired, weak, worn out feeling, involuntary twitching of the muscles, sleeplessness, restless, etc., all point to the fact that either the heart or nerves, or both, are not what they should be. Any of these conditions should be remedied immediately so as to avoid a complete breakdown of the whole system.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will bring energy to the weakened constitution, strengthen and regulate the heart, and tone up the tired, overstrained nerves.

Mrs. William Steeves, Chemical Road, N. B., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from nerve troubles and palpitation of the heart, which was so bad I had to sit straight up in bed to get my breath. I could not lie on my left side at all. I tried doctor after doctor, also several different remedies, but got no help from them. My mother insisted on me trying Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. By the time I had used one box, I was feeling very much better. I took in all three boxes, and now I am in perfect health and can enjoy a good sound sleep, and can lie on my left side without any trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HON. T. A. CRERAR GIVES HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE CABINET IN BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from page 1)

"I ask this question," he went on, "if our manufacturers can export $7,000,000 worth of agricultural implements in one year, into the markets of the world, where they have to compete with every one else, why cannot they compete at home? Why must taxes to the extent of 15, 25 and 30 per cent. on agricultural implements be necessary when our implement manufacturers in Canada have been able to compete in the markets of the world?"

Mr. Crerar instanced the cream separators. These had been placed on the free list. But did not the manufacturer languish? Instead of languishing, the manufacturer of cream separators had gone ahead. There were now eleven plants in Canada manufacturing cream separators. Three of them were manufacturing cream separators exclusively and were selling Canadian separators in the United States in competition with American manufacturers.

If, said Mr. Crerar, we were going to strike at the high cost of living, he thought the best way to do it was through the tariff. He referred to the increase in the cost of clothes. In 1914, he said, the invoice price of a suit of clothes coming from England was, say $10. The duty on this amounted to $3. Adding profits for the various persons who handled the clothes, it was ultimately sold for $22.50.

If the tariff was materially reduced, said Mr. Crerar, the question arose as to how revenue was to be made up. Three methods were suggested in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The first was an income tax, the second a graduated inheritance tax and the third a direct tax on the unimproved value of land. He suggested that the income tax should be materially increased. Income taxes in Great Britain and New Zealand, and also, he thought, Australia, were much higher than in Canada. As far as the inheritance tax went, he quite understood that the provinces were collecting this tax. But provinces and municipalities, in addition to the federal government, were imposing income taxes, and he saw no reason why the Dominion should not impose an inheritance tax.

In closing he expressed the hope that the people of Canada, like the soldiers who had fought overseas, would realize their obligation and so shape their efforts as to make Canada the best country in the world.

After Mr. Crerar had taken his seat Mr. Sexsmith asked him if the removal of the duties on cream separators and binder twine would reduce their cost.

"There is no doubt of that at all," said Mr. Crerar. "The question is elemental in simplicity as far as the answer is concerned." (Laughter.)

Hon. J. A. Calder, in rising to reply, complimented Sir Thos. White on his budget statement. From the standpoint of comprehensiveness and clarity it was probably the best budget ever delivered in Parliament. He considered it an honest budget. There had been no attempt at concealment. The Finance Minister had been anxious to tell the truth and the whole truth, and the House is indebted to him for the skill with which he marshalled his facts.

Turning to the speech made by Mr. Crerar, Mr. Calder said that his former colleague had set forth his views clearly and honestly and that he, least of anyone, should quarrel with him. Each Minister must determine for himself on this occasion what his course of action will be. "Taking into account all considerations," said Mr. Calder, "I have come to the conclusion that there is no other course open to me but to support the budget, and I can do that without sacrificing any principles that I hold, or my views on the tariff. I can do so without prejudice to the interests of the province from which I come or the constituency I represent.'

Mr. Calder then referred to the conferences of 1917 leading to the formation of the Union Government. At those conferences, he said, decisions to be reached involving far-reaching consequences. No one approached these problems with greater seriousness than did Mr. Crerar, and his decision was largely instrumental in bringing about the result achieved.

Mr. Calder remarked that the government had made mistakes. A government that had not, in such times as these, made mistakes would not be worthy of being a government.

"Mr. Crerar,' said the speaker, "as Minister of Agriculture had brought great credit to himself and his work had proved to be an advantage to Canada as a whole. I endeavored to persuade my former colleague and close friend to remain in the government,' said Mr. Calder. "For one chief reason—I don't believe his task was complete.'

Elaborating this point, Mr. Calder observed that the ex-Minister knows the difficulties and problems which the government must face. The government at the present moment could find no one to take his place, because a new Minister would require months of work to set himself for the task. The retirement of Mr. Crerar would be a loss not only to the government, but to the country. Had he remained he would not have prejudiced his situation on the tariff, and there would not have been any misunderstanding as to his action. This because in 1917, when the government was formed, it was agreed that it would carry on until the war was over and demobilization completed.

Personally he held the view that any tariff proposals now made are merely tentative and temporary. In supporting the budget he was not committing himself to principles at all.

At this point Mr. Calder quoted Sir Thomas White's statement in the budget speech that he hoped that within a year, conditions would be so stabilized as to permit of a general revision of the tariff. He expressed himself as being in accord with that statement, because the time has arrived for a thorough study of the economic situation in order to revise the tariff, the existing tariff having outlived its usefulness. When the time for revision arrived, Mr. Calder presumed that the Prime Minister would consult his colleagues as to the principles which will underly that revision. It was quite possible that when that time comes there may be changes in the personnel of the Cabinet, because it would be necessary then for every Minister to make his decision.

Mr. Calder then remarked that if he desired to do the popular thing he would follow the course pursued by his fellow colleagues. By doing this he could make a hero of himself in his own province.

"I have not done so," he continued, "and do not intend to do so, because I do not believe it right." Mr. Calder stated that he had received both appeals and threats, but he had turned a deaf ear to all of them because he believed he could not properly pursue any other course. He believed it to be his duty to stay with his task till the work of demobilization is complete.

"I do not propose," he said, "to allow any temporary changing of the tariff to divert me from my purpose."

The retirement from the cabinet of other Liberal ministers, Mr. Calder went on to say, would create a political crisis involving an appeal to the country, or the calling upon the leader of the opposition to form a government. He did not think parliament or the people desired to see either of these things happen at the present time. The people of Canada were demanding sacrifices just as they had demanded them during the war. He was afraid that some people were thinking of themselves and of political advantages, but what Canada needs is men who will forget themselves and do what is right.

As for the tariff he would have been satisfied if the government had not touched it at all at the present session.

Mr. Calder declared he would support the budget proposals because they were made in the right direction, and in his opinion, would help both the producer and the consumer. He regretted that there was a serious cleavage between the east and the west over tariff matters.

The west was unanimous in what it considered to be unjust tariff taxation. "What I desire to say is this," Mr. Calder went on, "in the interests of the east, in the interests of the west, in the interests of the whole of Canada, of the national development of the country, it is absolutely necessary, no matter what government happens to be sitting on these benches during the course of the next two or three years, that they should take hold of this question and endeavor to solve it in some way or other.

"When an impasse of this kind is reached, it seems to me that there surely must be some middle course to take. Where you have two great bodies of public opinion, each endeavoring to force its will on the rest of the public, it is a very dangerous situation and one, that in the interests of the state, should be overcome if it is at all possible. There is a possibility that if this condition continues to grow, the very foundation of the confederation itself may be shaken before the solution is found."

BRITISH AND THE AMERICANS WILL GET TOGETHER

It is inevitable that the determined fight which is being made in the Senate to defeat the proposed covenant for a League of Nations will lead to a frank and intimate discussion of the relations between the United States and the British Empire.

This is a fact that has already become apparent, and in order that there may be no disturbance of the pleasant relations and kindly feeling between the two countries that have been strengthened by the war, both the American and British public should be prepared to keep their heads," as one Senator recently expressed it.

I know that many Senators fear the debate will lend to the "appearance" that a large percentage, perhaps a majority, of the Senate is "anti-British." This is realized especially by the leaders of the opposition to the league and they deeply regret it.

They place the blame upon President Wilson for attempting to mix up purely American affairs with the affairs of European countries through the instrumentality of a league in which the British Empire will have six votes against one vote by the United States.

These senators, although they are not yet ready to give public expression to their views on this question, hope that the more thoughtful statemen of the Great Britain and her colonies will understand the matter in the proper light—that they will realize that the Republican and some Democratic Senators, who will bring forward every legitimate argument they can find to defeat the League covenant, have no idea of trying to stir up anti-British feeling in this country. Quite the contrary is true.

Put Blame on Wilson.

But when President Wilson, in an attempt to gain support among certain elements in this country, accepts an article in the proposed covenant defining the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding" and makes it incumbent upon the supporters of Lloyd George to explain to the British public that in case any dispute arises as to the meaning of this "regional understanding" it shall be interpreted by the proposed League of Nations, in which the United States will have only one vote as against six votes by the British Empire, these senators say he has made it absolutely necessary for the States to attack the covenant as pro-British—as a document designed to surrender part of the sovereignty of this country for the benefit of the British people.

Then, of course, there is the Irish question, which is assuming tremendous proportions.

Already the Senate has done an unprecedented thing in expressing by formal resolution its sympathy for the Irish cause and asking the peace conference to give a hearing to the representatives of the Irish people who are demanding self-government. No Senator is losing sight for a moment of the deep significance of the statement made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in support of this Irish resolution last Friday.

Mr. Lodge said that since the framers of the league covenant had seen fit to define the Monroe Doctrine in part and reserve to the league further interpretation of its meaning, it could no longer be considered discourteous for the United States to make official suggestions about what Great Britain ought to do in settling the Irish problem, and he voted for the Irish resolution on this ground.

Senator Lodge's Attitude.

It is well known that Senator Lodge is not anti-British. He has long been considered pro-British, in so far as an American can within the bounds of patriotism assume that attitude. His natural sympathies have always been with the British except when his own country has been involved. In this sense he is still pro-British.

That is what makes his stand against the League of Nations, his willingness to attack it on the ground that it is framed more in the interest of the British Empire than of the United States, and his excuse for the "meddling" of the Senate in the Irish question, so important. It is also an answer to any British statesman who may hereafter assert that there is a deliberate attempt being made in this country to bring about a serious rupture in the friendly feeling that now exists between the two great English speaking nations of the world.

As the debate on the league proceeds many speeches will be made which might be interpreted by the uninitiated as attacks upon Great Britain, but they will not be that in reality.

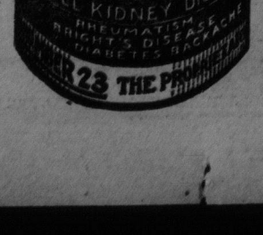
In fact, as Senator Borah recently expressed it, there is nothing but admiration here for the acumen of the British negotiators, especially Lloyd George, because of the masterly manner in which they have "grabbed the lion's share," and paved the way for bringing purely American policies under the partial control of foreign, and chiefly English, statesmen. Both he and Senator Reed, of Missouri, who is the leader of the anti-league Democrats, have several times expressed the wish that the United States had such able men as Lloyd George—men with the interest of their country so sincerely at heart—at the peace conference instead of President Wilson, who has admittedly accepted many foreign "suggestions" in order to save his pet project, the League of Nations.

Bad for Both Countries.

Then there is another phase of the question which British statesmen will undoubtedly begin to see more clearly as the debate in the Senate proceeds, and which is regarded as an unfortunate possibility by the Republican Senatorial leaders. That is the danger that British influence may be exerted, or an attempt made to exert it, in this country in support of the league. This would have a tendency, these Senators say, to arraign the Republican party against the British. It would be a bad thing for both nations, because at present the Republican party is in the saddle in this country, and for all anybody knows, may be for a good many years.

I happen to know personally that several prominent Republican Senators will do everything in their power to prevent the debate taking this turn, but that they will deeply resent any appearance on the part of the British government or the British press of attempts to "influence" sentiment here and if that should happen, they will not hesitate to openly express their opinion of such a manoeuvre. They say that if Great Britain wants the league as much as some persons think she does, it would be bad policy for her to say so too often or too emphatically.

But at the bottom of the whole business is the feeling of genuine regret by the great majority of the anti-League Senators that they have been forced by President Wilson into a position which may have a tendency to develop misunderstandings between the United States and the mother country, instead of bringing them closer together, as the war would have naturally done if the question of the league had not been thrust into the anti-war situation.



ARABIAN MISSION

Marseilles, June 10, (French Wireless)—An Arabian mission to France headed by General Mouri, Said Pasha, arrived here today on board the French cruiser Jules Ferry. General Mouri, formerly was chief of staff to Amir Teissal, the son of the king of Hedjas and the commander of his armies. He fought with the Allied armies in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

Paris, June 10, (French Wireless)—The Austrian delegatio nat St. Germain has asked Germany to protest to the Allies against the rigor of the peace terms presented to Austria, the Havas Agency says it is informed from a reliable source. The reported action of the Austrians is unfavorably commented upon here.

Atlantic City, June 11.—Organized labor today went on record against war time prohibition and in favor of the exemption of a 2 3-4 per cent. beer from both the War-time Prohibition Act and the Federal Prohibition Amendment, in a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL LANREZAC REPLIES TO CRITICISM CONTAINED IN MARSHAL FRENCH'S MEMOIRS

The newspaper Excelsior has been publishing since May 3 last a translation of the "Unpublished Memoirs of Marshal French."

The Marshal in Chapter 11 expressed an opinion about me in an abusive, inadmissible form for a man who has occupied such a high position in the brave British Army.

I will not follow him in that direction, for abuse was never a reason and, besides, my state of health absolutely forbids.

I regret that the Marshal does not think better of me, but I take it easily for my part, having the habit of disdaining hostile opinions as long as they are not based on reasons of fact.

I will confine myself to bringing up one of the Marshal's assertions, that in which he says he judged me very unfavorably from the day when he first met me, August 17, about noon, at Rethel where I had just installed my general headquarters. Until then he had never had any relations with me and only knew me by hearsay, which was favorable to me, it appears from what he says himself. Our interview lasted only ten minutes, and neither he nor I uttered a word which could have given the most sagacious observer the occasion to form any opinion whatever about our respective worthiness as commanders-in-chief.

I can speak with assurance about what passed in this interview of August 17, for I have retained the most precise remembrance of it. After I had explained the situation of the Fifth Army, which was about to go up toward the lower Sambre which it intended to reach between August 20 and 21, I said to the Marshal:—

"It has been agreed in principle that the Fifth Army will take the offensive north of the Sambre as soon as it will have been reunited, and that the British army will march by way of Mons to Nivelle in reverse echelon at the left of the Fifth Army; to sum up:—French and English will go in company to give battle not far from the memorable field of Waterloo. This time the French will have the right to count on victory, for they will have the English with them. On what date will the British army begin to move?"

Declares Marshal Delayed.

The Marshal replied:—

"I will not be ready before the 24th, and I will have need of a week more to entrain my reserves of infantry."

I observed that it was annoying that he should move so late, and it was probable the action of the Germans would force him to move sooner.

He replied that it was impossible for him to move sooner.

I then said that Sordet's cavalry corps, being obliged to place itself on the left of the British army to cover our whole movement, it would perhaps be well that the British cavalry corps join that of Sordet. The Marshal answered in a tone that admitted of no reply:—

"No; I ought to have three army corps; I have only two; I will keep my cavalry to act as reserve."

These are his own words that I reproduce here, having made note of them on the same day.

I thought it useless to insist.

To end it I asked of the Marshal authority to use some localities in the neighborhood of Hirson which were included in the vast zone of cantonments of the British army, localities which were necessary for the 18th French Corps, which was going to detrain near by. The Marshal received this request coldly, but nevertheless to me seemed to consent, in which I deceived myself, as I was able to learn a little later.

And that was all. The Marshal left us to go to his general headquarters.

As for the reproach of having lacked courtesy, which Marshal French makes of me, I do not know how I could have given occasion for it. It would have been manifest to the least observant person that we did not precisely have a fellow feeling for each other, Marshal French and I; nevertheless, nothing could yet have caused either of us to doubt the military value of the other.

Allied Armies Forced Back.

In the following events the Marshal conceived a lively irritation at the French for not having supported the British army in the regrettable period from August 23 to 25 when, suddenly subjected to a formirable attack, it had to retreat precipitately to escape total destruction. His resentment was principally directed against me, who was in liaison with him; yet the simple relation of the facts proves that if I did not march to his aid it was because I could not, being too much occupied on my own account from August 21; I had in fact to hold back Bulow's army along the lower Sambre on a front of forty-five kilometres, at the same time that it was necessary for me to hold the Meuse from Namur to Givet, over an extent of thirty kilometres, to guard against the attempts of Hansen's army on the rear of my right; one will agree that the effort was difficult in spite of the support given me by the position of Namur.

I saw the Marshal for the second and last time at his general headquarters in St. Quentin, where General Joffre called me as well as General d'Amade, on August 26, between eleven o'clock and mid-night.

That interview was no longer than the first and no one said anything which was worth the trouble of recollecting concerning the operations to come; so when I left, about twelve o'clock, I wondered why General Joffre had thus summoned me to St. Quentin then, when my presence was so urgent in the midst of my army.

Marshal French was visibly in very bad humor. He was still more so an instant later when, in the middle of his breakfast, he received word that his army, met by the Germans, was heavily pressed at Cambrai and Le Cateau, and even that his left at Cambrai was in great peril. He was able to disengage himself, not without trouble, and resume his retreat.

From the 27th, while the Fifth Army remained in the region of Guise-St. Quentin and gained there a success which nobody disputes, the British army continued its retrograde movement by forced marches in spite of the reiterated mutterings of General Joffre; it only stopped behind the Seine.

Only a reason of propriety would already have prevented me from criticizing the British operations; on the other hand, the most ordinary decency forbade me, for even today I have not a sufficiently complete and sure knowledge of the facts to discuss it.

Marshal French is certainly no better informed about my operations than I am about his; he should therefore have shown more reserve in regard to me.

True, I was relieved of my command on the evening of September 3, but the Marshal does not know the real reasons for the disgrace which befell me, and, did he know them, for lack of sufficient information he would have been unable to appreciate to what extent these reasons are well founded.

The Marshal knows by experience how uncertain is the lot of military leaders in an unfortunate war.

GENERAL LANREZAC.

FLYING CIRCUS AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

Among the Notable Fliers Will be the Prince of Wales, Bishop, Barker and McKeever.

Toronto, June 10.—It is stated that there will be a flying circus at the Canadian National Exhibition this year and that among the fliers will be the Prince of Wales. Such famous "aces" as Bishop, Barker and McKeever will take part in the circus.

Ottawa, June 10.—Mrs. Margaret Lennox, living at 395 Arlington Avenue, was found dead in bed with her face badly cut and bruised, about seven o'clock this morning. Her son, William, aged 40, a returned soldier, was arrested and is being held on a charge of vagrancy. Her husband, Robert Lennox, who did not live at home, through the alleged quarrelling proclivities of his son, was informed by his son that the mother was sick. When he went to investigate he found her dead. The son claims that he was intoxicated last night and that when he came home another man was with him. He does not know who it was but says this stranger remained in the house when he went to tell his father of his mother's illness. An inquest will be held and the prisoner has been remanded on a nominal charge of vagrancy.

New York, June 10.—Dr. George H. Washburn, of Boston, a member of the American Relief Commission, in the Near East, returned on the steamship Adriatic today with first hand details of Armenian massacres.

He said:

"Three-fourths of the male population of Asia Minor has been killed since 1915. Women and children are starving, and the Turks are holding 800,000 Armenians in the mountains away from their lands which have been expropriated. Constant guerilla warfare between Turks and Greeks exists along the Black Sea."

Dr. Washburn established fifteen hospitals in Asia Minor.

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THE WEATHER

Forecasts.

Maritime—Moderate easterly winds, fine and a little warmer.

Toronto, June 11.—The area of high pressure has passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and an extensive low area is now slowly approaching the Great Lakes from the westward. Showers have occurred today in many parts of the western provinces and in Eastern Nova Scotia. Elsewhere the weather has been fine.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	42	60
Prince Rupert	42	52
Vancouver	48	60
Victoria	50	56
Battleford	56	74
Saskatoon	51	78
Moose Jaw	55	71
Port Arthur	50	60
Sault Ste. Marie	58	74
Toronto	64	78
Ottawa	57	76
Montreal	56	72
Quebec	54	66
St. John	50	62
Halifax	52	62

Washington, June 11.—New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Friday. Gentle to moderate east and southeast winds.

LATE SHIPPING

Southampton, June 11.—Ard stmr Aquitania, Halifax.

Halifax, June 11.—Sld stmrs Empress, St. John, N. B.; War Witch, Sydney, N. S.

Schs Start (Dane tern), Dover, England; Alfa, (Dane), Dover, England.

Boston, June 11.—Ard schr Mayo First, Pubnico, N. S.

Sailed—Schrs Argenia, St. Jacques, Nfld.; Village Leaf, Maystown, Nfld.

New York, June 11.—Ard stmrs Cap Finisterre, Brest; Lapland, Liverpool via Halifax.

SATURDAY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Ont., June 11.—Sir Robert Borden today gave notice that the Commons will sit this week on Saturday afternoon, and that morning sittings will commence on Monday next. The government hopes to bring about prorogation about the end of the month.

ESSEQUIBO SAILS

Has 523 Hospital Cases from Kirkdale Hospital — Will Dock at Portland.

London, June 11.—(Canadian Associated Press)—The hospital ship Essequibo sailed for Portland on Tuesday with 528 patients from Kirkdale Hospital, 21 officers and 21 nurses. The officers included Chaplain Lieut-Colonel A. M. Gordon, of Kingstan, Major J. A. Hesketh, of Winnipeg and Major A. S. Wright, of Quebec.

Brownsville, Texas, June 11.—Information was received in official quarters here today that seventy-five persons were killed in the Mexican City of Monterey, in fighting that started early Monday after the election Sunday, which was continuing last night.

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