

NO ACTION SINCE THE TIME OF CONFEDERATION HAS BROUGHT SUCH DISCREDIT ON CANADA

So Says Brandon Member for Dominion Parliament at Enthusiastic Gathering Here Last Night, When Referring to the Action of the Senate in Throwing Out the Naval Aid Bill—Declares that Canada is Dishonored in the Eyes of Her People, and the Eyes of the World—Officers of Liberal Conservative Association are Elected—Hon. G. R. C. Coldwell Gives Account of His Three Years' Membership in the Provincial House, and Tells of What Has Been Done for Brandon.

"There never was an act done by any official body in Canada since Confederation or before Confederation, that brought such discredit and dishonor on the people of Canada, on Canada in the eyes of all good Canadian people, in the eyes of the British Empire and in the eyes of the world, than the rejection of that Bill."

These were the words, spoken in grave tones and amid the silence of a pronounced man which suddenly welled over the crowded meeting of Liberal Conservatives in Brandon at St. Matthews hall Friday night by J. A. M. Alkins, the member for this constituency in the Dominion house, when referring to the refusal of the senate to pass the Naval Aid bill.

Mr. Alkins had been speaking on what he termed his stewardship as representative of his audience in the federal house and had risen from one subject to another, through local affairs to national and from national to international, until he came to this, the most important political question before any Canadian parliament in regard to empire defence, and his utterances drew vociferous cheering as he outlined what would happen if Canada, so to speak, lost her prestige and the confidence of the British government when it came to the matter of depending on her for aid in a time of great need, when, as he put it so beautifully, Germany and Great Britain were ready to strike at any moment and when within 24 hours one of them would be covered by the waters of the sea—rise no more. His speech lasted an hour, and it is safe to say that he excelled any previous oration yet heard here on federal politics.

Col. Bruce Chairman. At the outset of the meeting, the Hon. G. R. Coldwell called for nominations for chairman and the name of Col. Bruce was put forth by Ex-Ald. John Clark. This was unanimously agreed and carried with applause, a fact which caused the minister of education to remark, "They have got you into their hearts pretty fast."

Manitoba For Stirring Events. Col. Bruce briefly referred to his political experiences in the east, but for stirring events they always looked in the direction of Manitoba. They in Manitoba provided all those who filled the more important positions at Ottawa and he had come to learn something. He thanked them for the unexpected honor of being chairman. Then he briefly introduced Mr. Alkins, who was most enthusiastically received.

Mr. Alkins' Speech. Speaking in his usual free and easy style, Mr. Alkins said if he wanted to find a broad-minded and clear sighted set of men he would certainly not go to the Grits, but to Brandon Liberal Conservatives. Touching on local affairs he referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific entrance and the manner in which the late Liberal government had acted indifferently. When he took hold of the matter soon after his election in September, 1911, it was very difficult to him because he was new to the situation. He had, however, grappled with it, surmounting one obstacle after another until now the line was being built, though not perhaps as rapidly as he had desired.

Brandon People Modest. One thing, he went on to explain, which he found about Brandon people was their modesty. They possessed much greater merit than they cared to advertise. This was brought to his attention particularly in regard to the Dominion exhibition. When he suggested the matter in some quarters they asked where Brandon was. That showed how the greatest city in Manitoba—not perhaps in numbers but in quality—was coming to its own and would attract visitors from other countries in all parts of the world.

An Attractive Place. Brandon to his mind was a very pretty and attractive spot and could be made even more attractive. He was glad to see that instructions had been given to have a portion of the experimental farm set apart for park purposes. He did not see that they required the park immediately but as Brandon grew it would be well to have that additional place for park purposes. There was no reason why the city should not be advertised as a summer resort and fulfil such advertisements.

The New Post Office. Regarding the new post office the speaker touched on the appropriate

tion made for additional land and also the fact that an entirely new building would be erected. They recognized that they had not only to build for present needs but for the future and he hoped to soon see a very fine public building of that kind in the city.

Province Extended. Referring to the extension of the boundaries of the province he said he saw no reason why this province, despite its being termed the postage stamp province, now that it had secured its rights should not become important in regard to marine affairs. With modern appliances, modern methods, and scientific discoveries the Hudson Bay route would be one over which the products of the soil could be shipped out to Great Britain and the goods from the old land brought back. He detailed how he had to work to secure the co-operation of the other members for the attainment of the scheme whereby the railway would be constructed in time to move the crop of 1914 if not this year's.

The Good Roads Bill. Passing on to the Agricultural Aid bill, the speaker said out of that Act this province was to receive this year \$54,000. The Good Roads Bill passed the Commons alright, but the Senate rejected it, mainly for two supposed reasons. One was because it might lead to corruption in the province, and the second that distribution of the money should be made according to population. They would easily understand the grossly unfair nature of the bill when they remembered Manitoba was as yet not opened up and was to compete with places like Montreal in the matter of settlement.

The Naval Aid Bill. "They not only threw out this bill," he continued, as his hearers prepared themselves for the plum of the evening. "They also threw out the bill," he went on, "to provide for an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for building three dreadnoughts, belonging to Canada, to be recalled by Canada, though that appropriation was to co-operate with the former in the protection of Canada and the whole British empire." This last sentence drew ringing applause and a hush fell as the speaker went over the words quoted at the commencement.

Popular Vote Defied. It had been passed by the popular assembly, he explained; passed by their representatives to whom the people had to look for the production of the money which was appropriated by that chamber and which alone had the right to make such appropriations. Notwithstanding that fact, the partisan majority in the Senate, not responsible to the people, defied the popular vote, and popular view, and killed the bill.

Something Should be Done. The Senate had a perfect right to reject any bill, he said, provided it was in an impartial manner and without prejudice. But when they saw a partisan majority in the Senate dictated to by a minority in the House of Commons, whose views were rejected by the people, then it was time something was done in respect to the Senate (loud applause). "My own view," he said, "would be that as they have shown themselves a partisan body—and this thing will happen again in the future—any senate should be made up largely of elected members and responsible to the people."

Two Ways to Remedy Trouble. He made this suggestion to one of the crown ministers, and the latter said there were two ways. One was his (the speaker's) way, and he agreed with it, and the other was to let time and providence do the job. When a general election came round the popular vote of the people would be expressed in order that they might have something on which to base a change in the construction of the Senate and so prevent the dishonor of being cast upon Canada as British-Canadians through the rejection of the bill by the Senate.

Physical Endurance. Mr. Alkins caused a good laugh by telling of the powers of physical endurance that were often called for in

la member. He referred to the Saturday night when members almost came to blows. Rules which were intended to be observed and to guide them, were totally disregarded; fists were shaken almost in the face of the chairman, loud words were used, no creditable to anyone, and the termination came only through it being Saturday night. The evening before he had been called to the chair, and sat from eleven o'clock at night to 7.30 next morning. And the only way they could get him out was because he could not speak French, or give his rulings in French. Out of deference to their French friends the regular chairman, with sleepy eyes, was brought to replace him.

A Difference of Policy. There was shown then, he said and he believed it still existed, a new and difference of policy between the leader of the opposition and the leader of the government. The policy of the one was Canadian independence; and the other—for British connection and British advantages for Canada. The leader of the opposition said, as before, that the time would come when there would be separation between Canada and the United Kingdom and Canada would drop as a ripe apple from the tree and thus be separated from the parent that bore it. (A voice: "Never.")

A Canadian "Navy." Part of the same policy was that there should be a fleet built in Canada, one part on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific; that the wars of the British empire need not necessarily be the wars of Canada; that the United Kingdom could be at war and Canada need not be at war and that it would rest with the government or the general in council, to decide whether or not Canada should take part.

England and Germany. "Just imagine," he said, "such a thing. Imagine a conflict between Germany and England today. The British navy is manned almost to four fifths of its full strength. It is fully equipped and provisioned and lies under full steam ready to strike at any time, almost within twenty-four hours. Supposing in a conflict the members of the Senate had to sit in conclave and decide whether Canada take part or not. And then to send little contingents from either side of the continent!"

"Why," he said, assuming a grave tone, either one of the two fleets—Germany or England—would in that time be covered by water and nothing left of them." Such a policy would mean the Admiralty could not count on Canada because it could not count what Canada intended to do. "World they," he asked, "have that contingency to depend upon or would they rather provide a full fleet themselves and take no risk?" He continued: "Well might she say to Canada: 'If we are at war and you will not help us we will prepare independently of you, and if you are at war you will have to prepare independently of us.' Amid a further outburst of cheering he said, "We do not want to be placed in that position."

Trust to Providence. One of his clerical friends had told him providence shielded and guided Canada. He looked back at him and told him the kind of providence which had guarded them was represented by the British fleet supreme upon the seas. It might be in the North sea guarding the most vital portion of the empire and yet Canada was just as safe as if it were anchored in the St. Lawrence.

Ocean Waters Highways. He went on: "The waters of the ocean do not separate; they connect. The seas are but highways of the British fleet and that British fleet protects those highways to protect commerce, to protect the Canadian commerce, to protect the people of the British empire, whether English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, African, Indian, Australian or New Zealand; all are the same to her and they will be protected though they are at the uttermost parts of the earth."

Danger of Inadequacy. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of practical separation came about there would be no union; and so the obligation would rest upon each one to provide a fleet about equal in power to that of the British fleet. He believed with Admiral Dewey (U.S.A.)



DR. C. P. TEMPLETON

Who was elected President of the Brandon City Liberal-Conservative Association last evening.

that the only safeguard for peace was a fleet second only to that of Great Britain. Germany said the same and wanted its navy to be of such strength as to be a menace and constant danger to the strongest fleet on earth at its weakest moments, and that meant of catch such a fleet unprepared.

Canada Unprotected. Canada was unprotected, both her people and her property, and surely Canada, as part of the British empire, ought to do something definite by providing a contingent for that united fleet. "I do not say," he continued, "it will always be an English or British fleet. It is now—and properly so—because Canada is not in a position to ask for a voice, but I do say the time will come when the Atlantic and the north part of the whole world is confronted with a British-Canadian fleet, and why should not that be so?"

Only Temporary. The Liberals said it was to be an annual appropriation. Nothing of the kind—it was temporary. It was ridiculous to talk of Canada ceasing to be an autonomous nation. Well might say some of those big brassy men present, because he did something for his mother or father, had become a babe, and should go back to swaddling clothes and knickerbockers.

Canadian Progress. He next dealt with the time when all Canadian affairs were ruled from London and how time after time Canada, as it grew more strong and virile asked to be allowed to make its own laws, appoint its own judges, arrangement of their own tariff, etc. England said they might try it. The Canadians tried it, and did it fail? England had always most generously behaved to them in that regard as members of the same great family.

Could Make Treaties. The time came when Canada asked to be allowed to arrange its own treaties, and some thought it would imperil the British empire. England again said they might try it. They did it and, so far, successfully. One government did try it but the people of Canada said: "No, you shall try it no longer." It was not the people of the British empire who rejected reciprocity, it was a majority of the people of Canada as a self-governing people.

Voluntary Appropriation. And that appropriation of \$35,000,000, it was not done at the request of the British empire, the imperial house of commons or imperial minister. It was done voluntarily and freely by a self-governing people showing they owed this of themselves as members of the British empire, and they would provide three dreadnoughts to help Great Britain (loud cheers). Was that going back in their tracks, he asked. He thought it a step forward. He compared the eight million population of Canada with the forty-two millions in Great Britain and yet England gave Canada a voice in the direction of the fleet. Canada was possessed and guarded by the British Isles, by the unrivalled supremacy of the British fleet. When he thought of that he wondered why there was anything so little as little Canadianism.

No Little Englander. They spoke of the little Englander but let them think of little Canadianism. They were part of the British empire as much as the British Isles, and the time would come when they must take a greater part in the management of that British empire. Canada must increase, and were they so blind to throw the advantages gained under the empire by a struggle lasting over three hundred years—after Canada had been built up by the British people. Were they ready to forego that connection or would they work for the closer establishment of inter-empire trade. The Canadians who thought of throwing that away was unworthy of being called a British-Canadian.

To the Bitter End. The members of the Liberal-Conservative part of the British empire outside the British Isles would stand head and shoulders above the rest like the Dominion of Canada, and so the policy propounded by the present government—although temporarily retarded—must be pursued to the bitter end. The members of the Liberal-Conservative party must stand shoulder to shoulder to bring about the desired end, and that was why they were calling the Association together—to be more efficient in the management of the affairs of their country.

As he sat down Mr. Alkins was accorded three ringing cheers.

The Hon. G. R. Coldwell. At the outset of his speech, the Hon. G. R. Coldwell said it was he who helped to introduce Mr. Alkins to the two years ago and he could not help but feel gratified more every time he heard him speak. They had nothing to regret when looking over his two years' work in the house, because during that time they had got more than at any time under the previous member, Mr. Sifton. He (the speaker) had no hesitation in saying that. They all knew how that Brandon got nothing but dirt from the Liberal government on the G. T. P. entry.

Provincial Progress. The minister of education then went on to refer to the work accomplished in the provincial house during the past two years and also what had been done for Brandon. First he could assure them there would be no election within the next year or within two. In two and a half years they had seen the provincial boundaries extended, and an end to the contemptuous name of "postage stamp province."

Immigration Leaps. Next he referred to how Sir Wilfrid Laurier had retarded immigration to Manitoba and how in the four months prior to the last session the figures were greater than in any previous session. This immediate district was settled in other parts of the province, particularly between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, homesteaders were going in at the rate of twenty per day. They asked no favors, but a fair deal and then the province was bound to come to its own.

Three Years' Record. Going over his own three years' record, Mr. Coldwell said he spent 25 of his best years of his life trailing up to the old courthouse, which was now replaced by the court house, a building which was a credit to any government.

The New Asylum. A laugh was raised by reference to the asylum, which was formerly a place for bad boys. The only boy who ever got there was Jimmy Mulligan and there were several officials to look after him. (A voice: "And he got away.") Mr. Coldwell then referred to the fire which, he said, was perhaps a fortunate one, inasmuch as it resulted in the building here of one of the best hospitals for the insane on the continent, and which, when all was completed, would mean an expenditure of one million dollars. In rental to the winter fair authorities some \$26,000 had been paid and this had materially assisted in the building of the present magnificent structure.

The Normal School. With evident pride, the speaker referred to the new Normal School. Charlie Adams promised the electors a Normal school, and did they get it? The present beautiful building—Adams' intentions, by the speaker himself and he hoped to see during the next five years the advance which he had planned.

Improvements to Jail. Mr. Coldwell next reminisced of the troubles and trials they had at the old courthouse, which had been fitted up so as to accommodate 140 prisoners, a number of which was scarcely likely to be attained for many years. "Go and look at it," he said, "and see the beautiful appearance of the outside, the ornamental way in which it is adding to the beauty of the city." He explained that it was this idea to keep on with this line of work on all public buildings. He referred to the asylum farm, experimental farm and then went on to speak of the new parliament buildings and agricultural college in Winnipeg, each of which would cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

Kill the Senate. Touching on federal and imperial matters, the speaker was outspokenly in favor of abolishing the senate unless they were made in some way responsible to the people. Manitoba, he said, had a senate and it killed itself, and probably the same fate would be

INTEREST GROWING IN BETTER FARMING TRAIN

Hot and cold water gushing from bright nickel taps into a clean white enamel sink in a farm kitchen or into an enamel bathtub is only one of the many possibilities which are attracting close attention on the C.P.R. Better Farming Demonstration Special this year. The farm mechanic car is packed from end to end with the latest labor-saving devices, chosen for their simplicity of operation and installation. The exhibits are not merely clusters of wheels revolving; the application of each machine to farm convenience is apparent at a glance, and the car never fails to become a center of interest from the time the special pulls in until it leaves. The pneumatic water supply system, the farm electric lighting plant and the farm power house in practical operation are in themselves sufficiently interesting perhaps, but when you add to these the farm blacksmithing shop exhibits of work done by the Agricultural college students, and the various models in building construction, good roads, etc., the value of the car becomes complete.

The success of actual demonstration is illustrated also in Professor Smith's lecture on concrete for farm use. It is particularly easy for any one to follow the process of mixing, for instance, when the actual operation keeps pace with the explanation of the why and wherefore. Demonstration features are therefore destined to play a prominent part in future Better Farming trains. The C.P.R. is already beginning to think of next year's special and will be ready to co-operate with the department in every way that will spell even greater success.

The demonstration of killing and dressing fowl for market, given by Professor Herner at every stop, is another feature which is almost spectacular in its interest. Many a farmer is to be seen piloting his wife or daughter to a point of vantage so that nothing of the poultry talk will be missed. The actual demonstration is over so quickly that gasps of astonishment are always to be heard in the crowd. It takes the professor less than a minute to kill, pluck and dress the bird for market, talking as he works. The fact that the scientific

fall the Ottawa senate. In these enlightened days, he said, there was not the old-time need for a second chamber. Every intelligent man was a senator and why not say Senator Alkins because he was sure Mr. Alkins excelled many who now sat in the upper chamber.

South African War. He referred to the South African war and how Canada was almost the last to send aid to the motherland. Not until Sir Charles Tupper, and those behind him, clamored for troops, did Sir Wilfrid Laurier take action. The main point at the next election was to be whether they would remain under British connection or sever themselves from such connection. In conclusion he urged them all to be watchful and see to it that they were properly organized, for, after all, organization was one of the most vital factors in the success of any campaign.

Officers Elected. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. The following were chosen: Hon. Pres.—Hon. G. R. Coldwell, M.P.P.

Pres.—Dr. C. P. Templeton. 1st Vice—Wm. Bourke. 2nd Vice—G. F. Harrington. Sec.—H. A. J. Scott. Asst. Sec.—Mr. Hurley. Treas.—Mr. Beaubier. Executive Committee—Dr. Edmondson, S. F. Lloyd, P. C. Mitchell, E. J. Pettier, Jesse Nash, J. McChesney, A. Shaw, Major Clark, J. Cornell, A. Boyd, G. B. Coleman, G. Evans, Col. Bruce, Peter McKinnon, Jos. Quinn, Dan Rice, S. H. Bower, A. P. Jeffery, H. J. Skinner, E. Kilfoyle, Wm. Howey, J. Waldron, W. Thompson.

Approves Of New Military Edict

French Veteran Who Fought Through German War of 1870 Endorses Compulsory Service.

Paris, June 28—When France decided to increase the compulsory military service from two to three years in order to keep pace with Germany, one of the government's staunchest supporters was the veteran General Pau, who lost his right arm fighting against the Germans in the war of 1870.

When General Pau, then a lieutenant, was lying wounded after the battle of Froeschwiller, with his hand shattered by a shell, he heard one doctor say to another that the supply of chloroform was giving out. When his turn came to be operated upon, Pau said to the doctors, "Give the chloroform to the soldiers, I'll go without." The doctors took him at his word and sawed through his wrist, while Pau bit his handkerchief to pieces.

method which he uses is absolutely painless, loosens the feathers and facilitates examination by the health inspectors are impressive points in its favor.

Then there is Dr. McGillivray, assistant live stock commissioner for the Dominion, who is with the train and also accompanies his lecture on testing a horse for unsoundness by a practical demonstration. Horses are procured at each place for this purpose, and the eyes of the crowd of men follow every movement of the doctor's whip with unflinching attention.

F. W. Crawford, of the animal husbandry staff at the Manitoba Agricultural college, has a dozen or more hogs of different types and breeds at his back when he delivers his lecture on hog raising. Many farmers in Manitoba are raising hogs right along and keen discussion always marks this live stock feature.

Even the alfalfa talks given by L. A. Moorhouse, professor of field husbandry, are illustrated by free use of the samples in the field crops car, including seed, grown plants, inoculation materials, etc. There is a great interest manifested in this subject and many farmers at the end of the lecture give their experiences in growing alfalfa and obtain advice to fit their requirements. It is Professor Moorhouse's confident opinion that alfalfa can be grown here successfully and the results being obtained by various farmers along the line point to splendid progress.

The merit of Hon. George Lawrence's plan for supplying Manitoba farmers direct from our offices in the old country has at no time been in question. Its success has depended upon the readiness of the farmer himself to make use of the opportunity provided. J. J. Golden, superintendent of immigration, is with the C.P.R. special for the purpose of explaining the plan in detail and answering any questions which may be asked in connection with it. There is a marked interest manifest at every point and there seems no reason to doubt that the experiment will prove in practical operation the wisdom of the plan.

French Wealth Comparatively Well Divided

Interesting Figures on Estates of Millionaires Who Died in that Country Last Year.

Paris, June 28—Six hundred and sixty-six millionaires, in France, died in France in 1912. Reduced to dollars and cents, this puts any man having \$200,000 in the millionaire class. Nevertheless, the total of inheritances in the republic for the year amounted to \$71,000,000 and thirty of these six hundred and sixty-six men of wealth left fortunes greater than one million dollars.

These statistics shows that in France wealth is comparatively well distributed among the population. Three hundred and one of the six hundred and sixty-six left fortunes ranging from \$200,000 to \$400,000 and eighty-nine from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. Of the very wealthy, three men left fortunes greater than \$10,000,000.

Argonauts Are Still Showing Splendid Form

Put up Good Performance in Trial Trip Last Evening Over Full Course.

Henley-on-Thames, June 28—(C.A.P.)—The Argonaut eight accomplished another good performance last evening. Beaumont College, who were the whole distance, were overtaken by the Argonauts who gave the college thirty seconds start and beat them at the finish by one and a half lengths. Butler rowed the half course in four minutes, fifteen seconds and finished the course in eight minutes fifty seconds. This morning, rowing against a fairly strong wind, the eight covered the full course in seven minutes fifteen seconds, their time at the end of the first half being three minutes thirty seconds.

Heavy Of Cholds Up Navigation

Reported By Marine Men At Duluth To Be One of the Worst In Years

Duluth, June 28—No vessels cleared the Duluth Superior harbor last night after 11 o'clock because of a heavy fog. It is reported by marine men to be one of the worst in years. No boats were shifted in the bay and all small craft tied up. This morning the fog is milk white and very cold.