BORDEN GOVERNMENT HAS MAJORITY OF 44

This is the Result of First Division in the Commons—Vote on Amendment to Reply to Speech—Large Number of Questions Are Answered by Ministers.

Ottawa, Nov. 29—The result of the debate on the address is a majority of 44 for the Government but no declaration of the naval policy or an explanation of the remarkable alliance between the ultra Imperialists and the Nationalists.

The election of Blondin, the ultra-Nationalist as deputy speaker; Sproule, ex-Grand Master of the Orangemen as speaker and White ex-Liberal, and friend of the trust, as Minister of Finance shows either that party government has entered upon an entirely new phase or that there has been a remarkable party change which may or may not be acceptable to the country when it is properly understood.

Ottawa, Nov. 29—The Borden government on the first division of the House of Commons, the result which was announced at four-thirty this afternoon, had a majority of forty--four. The division was on the amendment to the address moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier a week ago last Monday for the reason that there was no mention of the Government's naval policy in the speech from the throne. The amendment set forth that it is a fundamental principle of constitutional government that the advisers of the crown shall be heartily in accord on all important questions of public policy and in conclusion declared:

"That the inclusion by the Prime Minister in the present Cabinet of men holding diametrically opposite views on a question of the highest importance to the Dominion and the empire, is contrary to the well understood principles of responsible government and should not receive the approval of the House."

On this challenge, the vote stood: Government 121, Opposition 77; majority for Government 44. As the division indicates 188 members voted. The full membership of the House is 221 members, but as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Forget each occupy two seats and the Yukon member has not yet been introduced, there are but 218 members at the present time. Of the twenty absentees, including the member for the Yukon, the only members not paired were Girard, of Chicoutimi, and Thompson, of the far north constituency. Assuming that they would have voted with the Government the ministerial majority, not including the speaker is 46. As was to be expected, great interest was taken in the division and the galleries were crowded.

Members had an hour for the assistant clerk to call the names and his work was retarded by the constant sounds of applause which greeted new members as they rose to cast their first votes. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier got ovations when they rose, while the members of the Cabinet each received a round of applause from the ministerial benches

Debate Resumed.

When the House met, the debate on the address was continued by G. H. Boivin, the new Liberal member for Shefford, who, in his maiden speech, drew attention to the circumstance that the Eastern Townships are without representation in the Cabinet. Reciprocity, he said, was dead only in the sense that Canada had rejected an offer made by the United States. The Liberals would continue to be the party of the plain people. They proposed to fight the trusts. They had been wrongfully accused of disloyalty, but that would not lessen their ambition to work for the welfare and prosperity of the Dominion.

Hon. Chas. Murphy, former secretary of state, closed the debate. In doing so he declared that the principle involved in the amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, calling attention to the lack of agreement amongst the ministers as to a naval policy, goes to the root of constitutional government. To reject it would mean that the Conservative majority proposes to substitute emergency for constitutional rule. The peculiarity of the situation, he said, was to be found in the fact that the real leader of the Government did not have a seat in either the Senate or the House of Commons. Premier Borden was the titular leader, but the real leader was Henri Bourassa.

Shows Inconsistency.

Mr. Murphy devoted some time to quoting interviews with Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, subsequent to the date when Parliament passed the resolution calling for action in the direction of naval defence. Mr. Rogers at that time had declared that the Laurier Government did not mean to do anything and proposed to delay matters by sending time killing letters to the admiralty. Yet, at this late date, that is what the present Minister of Marine proposes to do. The recent speeches by the Minister of the Interior indicated that he, too, is yielding to the spell of the tempter.

The vote on the amendment was then taken. It was defeated by a government majority of 44.

After the division had been announced, the House proceeded to the next order of business, and the Prime Minister moved that P. E. Blondin (Champlain) be appointed chairman of the committee of the House, that is to the position of deputy speaker.

This motion led to another protest from the Liberal side of the chamber, quite similar in tone to the one made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the election of Dr. Sproule as chief commoner, only this time it was Fred Pardee (West Lambton) the chief Liberal whip who spoke.

A Bitter Nationalist.

Mr. Pardee remarked that for years it had been the custom of the Conservative party to declare that it was the ultra-loyal party in Canada. For years this claim had been made till nothing was more familiar to the ears of Canadians. The Liberals, the speaker declared, had not paraded their loyalty as Conservatives ever had or ever would have. Not long ago, another party arose in Canada, the Nationalist party, and it was his frank opinion, in fact he could not see where Canada could ever benefit anything from that party, holding the principles their leaders expressed. Mr. Blondin, who was just moved to the position of second commoner of Canada, and who under the circumstances, might easily become the first commoner, was an active member of the Nationalist party.

"It does seem," said Mr. Pardee, "that in the filling of this position, the Government might have selected for this important post, some one whose loyalty to the Motherland was absolutely unquestioned, someone who stood first, last and all the time for the solidity of the British Empire and the continuance of the British connection."

Disloyal Sentiment.

Mr. Pardee then proceeded to read some selections from Le Evenement of the quotations from Mr. Blondin's speeches in Quebec to the effect that Canada owed nothing to England. The quotation went on to say that England conquered Canada because of its love of conquest or aggression and not to plant the cross of Christ here as did old France, but to extend its trade. What, therefore, does Canadians owe her? Following this, Mr. Pardee quoted another speech, which he said appeared in Hansard. As he quoted it, Mr. Foster asked if the quotation applied in Hansard under the member's name, or if it was merely a newspaper clipping read in the House in the course of a speech by another member. The speaker said that the quotation was read in the House from a newspaper by Mr. Borden in a speech or a couple of sessions ago. It contained words to the effect of the above quotation from Mr. Blondin and added in addition that England had showered Canada with hatred, quarrels and bloodshed. "We have had enough of England," it concluded.

Major Beattie (London) spoke briefly. He recalled the words "we owe nothing to England" and more of the same tone which he said were spoken by M. Y. McLean, a prominent Liberal in the last parliament, and that they went unrebuked then by Mr. Pardee. He added that Mr. McLean had been left at home this time and he thought he would never again sit in the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Borden Replies Heatedly.

Premier Borden spoke briefly but with considerable warmth. He said the observations just given were very much of the same flavor as the House had been accustomed to since the beginning of the session from members of the Opposition. These criticisms were part of a dangerous attempt to set section against section and race against race in the interest of a political party. If such is not the case, then what is the object of such speeches, the Premier asked.

Mr. Borden continued by saying that before he sat down, the last speaker was obliged to withdraw almost everything he had said, and therefore, as no charges remained, there was little to answer and nothing against the character or loyalty of the gentleman whom the Government had nominated for the important position of deputy speaker.

appointment of Mr. Blondin passed without any vote being called.

Ministers Answer Questions.

The ministers then proceeded with the answering of questions that have accumulated on the order paper since the beginning of the session.

There were 116 questions, most of which were disposed of.

Hon. Chas. Murphy's question as to whether the Prime Minister had allowed Mr. Monk to select his Quebec colleagues and had promised a referendum on the navy was answered by Mr. Borden with a brief "No."

Replying to a question as to the settlement of the Manitoba boundary question, Mr. Borden said that Manitoba was to be placed upon an even footing financially with Alberta and Saskatchewan. The details had yet to be worked out.

Boundary Not Settled.

The question of the boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba was still under consideration. Mr. Borden said that neither he nor any member of the Government had taken up the Manitoba school question with Archbishop Langevin in connection with the extension of the boundaries. He had called at the palace of the archbishop of Quebec on October 14th, but had not seen the archbishop, and had not discussed Manitoba with him.

Hon. W. T. White announced in answer to a question that the appointment of a permanent tariff commission would be brought before parliament in due time. Another question had to do with the construction of the Georgian Bay ship canal. The question was declared to be under consideration.

The Minister of Militia told the House that the question of airships for military purposes had not been taken into consideration by the cabinet. He also said that the department had not dealt with the question of organizing regiments of foreign-born citizens.

A query as to an alleged promised senatorship to Mr. Taylor of Leeds was answered by the Prime Minister with a statement that no promise had been given, although Mr. Taylor was undoubtedly well qualified.

Mr. Borden also stated that no lump sum had been promised to Ontario for immigration purposes, but there would be co-operation with all the provinces as far as possible.

No Division of Supreme Court.

That the Government did not intend to divide the supreme court into Eastern and Western sections was the substance of another answer.

Hon. Mr. Monk told the House that $50,000 had been appropriated for improvement to Rideau Hall, pending the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Prime Minister told W. M. Martin (Regina) that the Government's policy in regard to natural resources of the Prairie Provinces would be announced later.

Hon. Chas. Murphy was informed that the Government had not accepted any of the tenders for construction of a Canadian navy. All the deposits made in this connection had been returned.

The details of the employment of Arthur Hawkes were given in answer to one of Mr. Oliver's questions. Mr. Hawkes was engaged on November 13th, at $250 a month and expenses to visit different provincial governments and ascertain their views as regards to immigration work with a view to co-operation. Mr. Hawkes had no previous experience. As to Mr. Hawkes' participation in the appeal to the British born in last election, the Government had no information.

W. M. Martin (Regina) asked if the Government was aware of a statement by the Minister of the Interior that a Federal list would be prepared for Saskatchewan. The answer was "No."

Dealing with improvement of Canada's trade relations with Japan, Mr. Foster said that he would use his best efforts to extend the trade relations with all countries.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of unopposed motions for returns, etc., several of which were agreed to.

They included a motion by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for copies of all correspondence since 1896 with provincial governments on the subject of assistance to provincial railways and provincial public works.

In agreeing to a motion by Hon. Mr. Lemieux for all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments since the Imperial conference concerning the naval service of Canada, Premier Borden said that correspondence apart from that which might be regarded as being of a confidential character would be brought down.

The Regina Census.

W. E. Knowles (Moose Jaw) precipitated a friendly debate between himself and W. M. Martin (Regina) by moving "for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memorials, resolutions and other documents in the hands of the Government or any department thereof, in connection with the taking of the census in the city of Regina and all protests and complaints in connection with the same; also all departmental instructions, memoranda, reports and other documents."

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Knowles rather intimated his belief that the census returns for Regina had been inflated. This would not matter, he said, if the returns of Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and other towns had been similarly inflated. He was inclined to think that the returns he asked for, would show that the enumerators who had taken census of Regina had misunderstood what constituted a citizen of that city. He had been reliably informed that visitors to the fair had been put down as citizens of Regina and that men in G. T.P. construction gangs, thirty-eight miles away, had been included. His only object in asking for this return was to ascertain the facts.

Mr. Martin said that the member for Moose Jaw had a perfect right to ask for this information, but he predicted that when he got it he would find but little to justify the remarks he had made. He was personally acquainted with several of the enumerators who took the census of Regina and he believed that they would be quite incapable of any act of dishonesty.

CANADA'S FINANCE MINISTER AT HIS DESK — Hon. W. T. White, youngest and most discussed member of the Borden cabinet, preparing for his budget speech—A year ago, Mr. White was a Liberal business man in Toronto; today he is Liberal-Conservative Finance Minister in Ottawa, occupying probably the most important post in the cabinet, next to that of the Premier himself.

FIRES AT EMERSON.

Two Outbreaks, Neither of Which Has Been Accounted For.

Emerson, Man., Nov. 29.—Two mysterious fires occurred here this evening, too both of which no one seems to be able to give any explanation. The first started in Mayor Charles Whiteman's stable and the flames made such rapid headway that it was with great difficulty that the live stock was saved. The second blaze

ONTARIO LEADERS PRESENT POLICIES

N. W. Rowell, K.C., Speaks at Barrie, and Sir James Whitney Addresses the Electors of South Wellington at Guelph—Sir James Boasts of His Superior Politics.

Barrie, Nov. 29—A gold sized audience greeted N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Liberal party, this evening when he placed before the electors of Centre Simcoe the policy of the Opposition.

Sir James Whitney was censured on the ground that he had not kept faith with the electors. Sir James was charged with having looked upon New Ontario as a possession to be exploited for the revenue it would bring to the government. Mr. Rowell upheld the bi-lingual school as an advantage if the child who could master two languages instead of one. No child should have a barrier thrown in his or her way on account of race or creed.

Guelph, Nov. 29—One of the chief campaign issues in South Wellington has been the discussion of the granting or withholding of government favors from the provincial institutions in Guelph. Sir James Whitney, at his meeting this evening took advantage of the opportunity to state his position. Whatever had been done for Guelph, he said, had been done by the government solely as a matter of duty, and whatever would be done in the future wiuld be done for the same reason. The government would continue in its course no matter who was elected in South Wellington, because it did not intend to descend to the level of some of his ipponents by promising things in order to bribe the electors.

"This may be a new policy to Guelph," Sir James declared, "but it is my policy."

NEW CABINET ADOPTS FIELDING ESTIMATES

Strong Tribute by Borden Government to the Late Minister of Finance—Likely to be Adopted With Very Little Discussion.

Ottawa, Nov. 29—In the Commons this afternoon, Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, tabled the estimates for the seven months of the curren fiscal year, from September 1 to March 31, 1912. The amount to $48,683,478, or about $100,000 less than those tabled by Mr. Fielding in July last for the same period. Here and there a few deductions have been made, but the estimates are practically those brought down by Mr. Fielding. As estimates to the amount of $79,218,107 were voted by the late Government, the total for the current year will be $127,913,310.

In view of the fact that the estimates were prepared by the former ministers and have been adopted by the new government, it is not expected that much difficulty will be experienced in putting them through the House, and a record is likely to be made with the business of voting supplies between now and the date of the adjournment for the Christmas holidays.

PREVENT ASQUITH FROM SPEAKING

The Militant Suffragettes Invade City Temple in London and Make Such a Disturbance That Asquith Cannot Give Address.

London, Nov. 29—The suffragettes in pursuance of the policy of militant tactics recently revived, invaded the City Temple tonight and by noisy interruptions, prevented Premier Asquith from delivering a speech on settlement work. The Premier, after repeated efforts to get a hearing, left the church in disgust.

The trouble began as soon as Mr. Asquith mounted the rostrum.

Scores of women greeted him with cries "Votes for Women." One of their number chained herself to a pillar and was removed only after a violent struggle, during which the audience was in an uproar.

James Ramsey McDonald, the Labor leader, who spoke after Mr. Asquith had left, described the scene as an insult to the Prime Minister and a degradation to English public life.

Ready for ePace Move.

Tokio, Nov. 30.—It is believed in influential quarters here that a stage has already been reached in the situation in China for mediation by the Powers. Which Power will take the intiative however, remains to be seen. The opinion prevails that Japan, England and the United States will take concerted action for restoring peace in China.

To Succeed Meredith.

Montreal, Nov. 29—The successor to Sir Edward Clouston as general manager of the Bank of Montreal will be Vincent Meredith.

IMMIGRATION AND TARIFF DISCUSSED

These Were Topics Discussed in Ottawa House Yesterday—Appointment of Hawkes Discussed—Government Charged With Assisting Combine to Mulct Farmer.

Ottawa, Nov. 30—Today was an immigration and tariff day in the House of Commons. The tariff discussion was introduced by W. E. Knowles of Moose Jaw while Hon. Frank Oliver started the debate on immigration by moving for particulars in reference to the appointment of Arthur Hawkes as immigration commissioner.

The speech of the ex-minister drew a reply from Hon. Robt. Rogers, his successor, who announced that the new Government proposes to go in for a vigorous all-Canadian immigration policy in which the provincial governments will be asked to co-operate. Mr. Hawkes' special mission is to visit the various premiers and discuss the matter with them.

Mr. Knowles moved for all particulars in connection with the instructions sent out to collectors of customs recently which called for a closer observance of the regulations governing admission of rough lumber to Canada. He claimed that this request had been granted on the demand of the British Columbia Lumbermen's Association which has been shown to be a combine and that it would impose a heavy additional burden on the farmers of the Canadian West.

Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of customs, said that the action had been taken on the recommendation of the customs board after the complaint of the lumbermen had been heard. There had been an evasion on the part of American lumbermen of the Canadian Customs Act, he said and it was the duty of parliament to see that law as it stands is enforced.

Dr. Michael Clarke and Dr. Neely in supporting Mr. Knowles both declared that the action of the government made it clear that it was backed by the trusts. J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster came to the aid of the British Columbia lumbermen and charged that the late government had connived with the American Lumber Trust to evade the law.

Arthur Meighen who closed the debate said the law should be enforced by legislation and not by evasion of existing laws. At the evening sitting the house went into committee of supply and made good progress on the estimates for the remainder of the current year.

New Plans for Drill Hall.

W. M. Martin (Regina) asked if it is the intention of the government to proceed with the erection of an armory and drill hall at Regina according to the plans filed at the department of public works.

Hon. Sam Hughes: "No; the plans and specifications on file in the department are not suitable for the needs of an important centre such as Regina. New and more adequate plans are being prepared."

Hon. H. R. Emerson was informed by the Prime Minister that the question of continuing the Government railways managing board has not been considered. Any communications on the subject from the government candidate in Westmoreland were of a confidential nature.

Re Mixed Marriages.

J. A. Ethier (Two Mountains) repeated the questions asked by Hon. Col. Hughes last May in reference to the validity of mixed marriages and the answer of Sir Alan Aylesworth that the matters relating to marriage and divorce were within the jurisdiction of the provinces and that the government knew of no Canadian law which had been overridden by ecclesiastical dogma. Mr. Ethier wanted to know if the Government had taken cognizance of these questions and if they agreed with the Aylesworth opinion.

Hon. R. L. Borden replied that the government had no doubt such questions had been asked and such replies given. The matter of opinion had not been considered.

George H. Boivin (Shefford) questioned the government on the same subject, asking if the Dominion government had the power to legalize or validate every marriage solemnized in Canada.

The Prime Minister replied that the government had no power at all in the matter. The Dominion parliament, under the British North America Act had jurisdiction in regard to marriage and divorce, the solemnization of marriage being a provincial matter.

"Safe," said a member.

"And also accurate," added Mr. Borden.

Wanted More Time.

On the same subject, Hon. William Pugsley asked a question occupying over two pages of the order paper, based on some of the questions and answers of the last session.

"It stands," said Mr. Borden. "I want a little time to read it."

B. Lapointe (Riviere du Loup) was informed that the annexation of Ungava to the province of Quebec had not been considered.

Mr. Lapointe also asked if the government intended ordering an inquiry as asked for by Col. Hughes last session into the part taken by a company of the 10th Hussars and a corps of Papal Zouaves in the reception to the papal legate. Hon. Col. Hughes answered the question himself by saying: "The matter was disposed of by the late minister of militia."

Another of Mr. Lapoint's questions had to do with the resignation of S. N. Parent from the chairmanship of the transcontinental railway board and the appointment of Major Leonard as his successor. Mr. Lapointe wanted to know why Quebec's representation on the commission had not been continued.

Hon. Frank Cochrane replied that Major Leonard had been appointed under a well recognized policy because of his qualifications for the office.

Hon. J. D. Hazen in replying to a question, said the Quebec harbor commission had been changed for the good of the service. The matter of the Montreal harbor commission was being considered.

Unfortunate Thing for West.

A somewhat acrimonious debate was brought on by W. E. Knowles, (Moose Jaw) who moved for the instructions issued to the collectors of customs and the rulings of the customs board in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the duties on lumber.

In discussing his motion, Mr. Knowles said that the decision of the government to place an interpretation on the clause of the customs tariff dealing with the importation of rough lumber different from the interpretation formerly placed upon it was an unfortunate thing for the people of the Prairie Provinces. It indicated that the new government had gone down under the first pressure brought to bear upon it by the lumber combine of the West. This combine had recently met at Calgary and the result of its deliberations was the most brazen announcement that the press of Canada had ever been called upon to publish. The Lumbermen's Association amongst other things, had decided to mark time and to sell through only one office.

All Competition Removed.

All competition was to be removed and an effort made to get the Government to put a duty on rough lumber. There was to be no advance in the price of lumber till the spring. Never, said Mr. Knowles, was there a more flagrant case of a self-confessed combine. The minister of finance had stated that he did not have anything to do with combines but it was significant that he had been in office only a few weeks when that government gave in to the demands of a combine.

Mr. Knowles then dealt at some length with the report of the House of Commons committee which after inquiring into the affairs of the B.C. Lumbermen's Association decided that it constituted a combine. Messrs. McCarthy, Lake and Herron, former Conservative members had on the floor of the House, declared that a combine existed. Yet one of the first acts of this government was to encourage and strengthen the hands of a combine whose operations had led to the prosecution of its officers under the terms of the criminal code. This organization was without heart. It would take from the settler on the prairies his last ox or stove without compunction.

Hon. Dr. Reid Replies.

Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, in his reply, said that there had been no change made in the tariff. He was surprised that Mr. Knowles, knowing as he did for several years that there was a lumber combine, had not taken any action in regard to it. He was true that a deputation of lumbermen came to Ottawa. They pointed out that under the regulations lumber dressed on one side only is entitled to come into Canada duty free. They also pointed out that if further manufactured, it carries a duty of twenty-five per cent. He did not personally take the responsibility for the change which had been taken in the instructions issued to collectors of customs. That action was taken by the customs board which was created by the late Government. When the representations of the western lumbermen were laid before the members of the board they decided unanimously that when lumber is dressed on more than one side, the duty must be paid. In consequence of this, an order was given for a closer, examination of the lumber admitted at the border.

Cross Firing Begins.

At this point there was some cross-firing during the course of which the minister said that if the previous government did not stop improper smuggling at the border that was no reason why he should not do so.

Mr. Knowles—"You are going to do detective work to aid the combine?"

The Minister, in conclusion, said that while he proposed to give the farmers every possible advantage under the tariff he had no choice but to see that the law was carried out.

A. Meighen, (Portage la Prairie), said he could not see why the Government should not collect the duties as provided for under the customs act. The new regulations concerned only the enforcement of the law as it stands. If the tariff was to be lowered, he did not want that to be brought about by evasion of the laws, but by honest and open legislation.

The Hawkes Appointment.

Hon. Frank Oliver initiated a debate by moving for all particulars relating to the appointment of Arthur Hawkes, a special immigration commissioner. He commenced his speech by saying that it was scarcely necessary to revert to the fact that previous to 1896 Canada was receiving very few immigrants. With the advent of the Liberals to power, a new and aggressive immigration policy was initiated. This however, did not involve a policy of assisted immigration. It was rather a policy of publicity. He believed it was with the development of this policy that Canada was enabled to take the place she now occupied. The immigration figures had grown from 21,700 in 1896 to 311000 in 1910. In the first six months of the present year the British immigrants alone totalled 104,000. This immigration was secured under restrictive legislation more drastic than that of any other country in the world. While securing an increase, we were also able to secure a standard.

Mr. Thoburn—"Was anything done to stop the immigration of negroes to the Northwest."

Mr. Oliver—"That class of immigration has entirely ceased."

Mr. Oliver explained that the imposition of the restrictions on negro immigration at the international boundary, had brought about this result. He said that Canada up to 1908 had imposed no restrictions, being always desirous of having good settlers from the United States. The United States, however had always maintained a force of inspectors at points along the border and although undesirables had freely entered Canada, they were prevented from returning to the United States.

Coming to Oriental immigration, Mr. Oliver said that it was a fixed principle that the people of Canada should have the right to say who should be admitted to residence and citizenship in Canada.

Mr. Monk: "Are you in favor of Japanese immigration?"

Mr. Oliver: "No I am not the late government was not, but it was in favor of maintaining amicable relations with the Japanese empire.

Mr. Oliver thought that the settlement of the Oriental immigration question by the late government had been quite satisfactory.

Hon. Robert Rogers prefaced his reply by stating that the new government would carry on its immigration policy without regard to race, creed or nationality. They would have a general policy for all parts of Canada. As to the papers moved for by Hon. Mr. Oliver, the minister said there was no objection to bringing them very special qualifications and I would like to tell him that I am supported in that opinion by the principal Liberal newspaper of Quebec, the Montreal Herald. The minister proceeded to quote an article in the Herald eulogizing Mr. Hawkes.

Dr. Neeley (Humboldt): "What are the special qualifications of Mr. Hawkes?"

"I am glad," said Mr. Rogers, "to tell the honorable gentleman that I down and this would be done at an early date. He said that he had selected Mr. Hawkes because he believed him capable of filling this important position. "We have reached a period in this country," he said, "when we must have co-operation in immigration between the provinces and the Dominion and we have selected Mr. Hawkes to make a report on this particular matter."

Advertising Cancelled.

A. K. McLean (Halifax) asked if the minister considered it proper for Mr. Hawkes to hold this position while publishing a newspaper devoted in part to immigration matters and having solicited advertising support from the department.

Mr. Rogers replied that he had already given instructions to stop this advertising. "I have communicated," he proceeded, "with every premier of every province in Canada and have received replies expressing their desire and willingness to meet Mr. Hawkes and to lend their co-operation toward a more active and vigorous immigration policy.

Mayor Sold Poultry.

Indianapolis, Nov. 29—Standing outside the public market in a stinging wind that carried snow, Mayor Lew Shank today wound up his four days' cut price sale of Thanksgiving poultry. The mayor said he has sold at prices from 2 to 5 cents under those of the dealers, more than 2,500 fowls. His sole purpose, he said, was to force down the exorbitant prices, and he had succeeded.

52 CENTS DIFFERENCE IN PRICE OF BARLEY

500 Bushels Buy a Cockshutt Plow in Minnesota; Takes 1,700 Bushels on the North Side of the International Boundary.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—"While in St. John, a small town in North Dakota, three or four miles from the Canadian boundary," said R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers, today, "I saw a farmer being paid 92 cents per bushel for barley in a grain elevator there. If that barley was brought to a grain elevator in Brandon, Manitoba, it would realize 40 cents per bushel. An eight foot McCormick binder sells at St. John for $150. In Brandon the same machine costs $175. A little figuring will show that in St. John 163 bushels of barley will pay for an eight foot McCormick binder. While in Brandon 437 bushels of the same class of barley would be required. Eighty-one bushels of barley will buy a farmer's wagon in Dakota. It takes 212 bushels to buy the same kind of wagon in Brandon.

"A Dakota farmer gets eight gallons of coal oil in exchange for a bushel of barley, while the Manitoban must be satisfied with slightly over one gallon for the same quantity.

"Had reciprocity carried the price of barley would be the same in Brandon as in St. John, freight rates to terminals being the same from both places.

"The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, sell their eight-bottom power gang plows in Minnesota around $590, where barley sells for $1 to $1.15; while in Manitoba they charge $690. In other words, the Minnesota farmer can draw 500 bushels of barley to the elevator and bring home a Cockshutt plow fully paid for, while the Manitoba farmers would have to haul 1,700 bushels to the elevator in this province to get the same plow.

"The Minnesota farmer can get a Cockshutt two-furrow plow for 81 bushels of barley, while the Manitoba farmer exchanges 212 bushels for the same article.

"Truly the Manitoba farmer pays dearly for that brand of loyalty and patriotism which is represented by the Canadian manufacturer."

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Ottawa, Nov. 29—Hon. Wm. Pugsley has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution declaring that it is desirable that the government should fix a date not later than July 1st next on which the British preferential tariff shall apply only to goods brought into Canada by ship direct to a Canadian seaport.

The resolution sets forth that this is desirable because the Moncton and Levis section of the N. T. R. is practically completed and goods arriving at Canadian seaports both in summer and winter can be expeditiously carried to all settled sections of the Dominion.

Duke Honorary President.

Toronto, Nov. 29—The Duke of Connaught has accepted the honorary presidency of the National Sanitarium Association and has expressed warm interest in the work undertaken by the association.