

NATIONAL UNITY IN CANADA ESSENTIAL

(Continued From Page One)

consultation with his colleagues he was prepared to accept the proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, respecting the adjournment of the house and the business to be transacted in the meantime. The government, he said, would meet after the adjournment. They would ask the house to vote the war credit for the entire year, and the supplementary necessary to carry on government of the country until July 1. A bill would also be brought down authorizing further borrowing by the minister when the house adjourned, until the session heard from England, but from the vicar already received he knew that the Imperial authorities intended to hold a conference early in the week.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the program outlined by the government was quite satisfactory. Railway Legislation. Sir Robert Borden: "I neglected to say that the government would re-introduce the Railway Act, which was introduced in 1914, and referred to a joint committee of both houses. We joint committee to give it a second reading after the adjournment, and send it to another committee of the two houses."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "It is only to consolidate some existing legislation I see no objection." Sir Robert Borden: "It will contain some new provisions and the joint committee might do some work on the bill during the adjournment."

Marcel Resumes Defense. Resuming the adjourned debate on the address, Hon. Charles Marcel read a declaration that if there were anything wrong with recruiting in the Province of Quebec it was due to lack of organization and effective effort on the part of the government. He instanced the national service campaign. The cards lacked individuality, definite objects, and the government had not spent 200 shanty men at \$2.00 a day for a period of six months they could have got them in three days.

Mr. Marcell: "There are 2000 sturdy French-Canadians in the heart of Bonaventure, who will give the honorable member his answer." Mr. Marcell took occasion to say that while the Quebec Conservatives, party lauded charges of lack of loyalty against the Quebec Liberals, a dispassionate Herbert Ames, who had kept Nationalist literature in circulation in Quebec for election purposes, Bourassa's paper, and the said, had accumulated profits, to be mobilized.

Appeals for Unity. "I could not wish a better setting for the observations necessary for the regeneration and reconstruction of the country after the war. Great reforms were necessary, and we must have a national currency instead of a bank currency, to a state bank of rediscunt, to rural credits under national supervision, and to a system of small unit local banks, in addition to our chartered banks, with their local branches throughout the country."

There must be some force, Mr. Maclean admitted, in Mr. Oliver's proposal to purify and improve our present situation by allowing the free organization of a general election to blow over the country. But we could not have a general election without stirring up a great deal of bitterness like that now in evidence in the Dorchester by-election. What we wanted was not more disputes and dissensions, but greater unity among our people. If today the Canadian Parliament resolved to lay aside all party politics to heal up all dissensions to create a truly national government the announcement would carry conviction to Germany, it would carry cheer to the mother country and it would cheer and hearten beyond everything else the Canadian boys in the trenches.

want to see national unity, which can only be brought about by a truly national government. People into Decade. Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe): "That means a new party." W. F. Maclean: "I expected that from you. I think it can be brought about by the two old parties joining hands and forgetting past differences. If it cannot be done by these parties, then the necessity may arise for a new party, but it is the people of Canada who will have to decide if that is necessary."

Mr. Maclean said the war was progressing slowly, and no one could truthfully say that victory was yet in sight. It might be necessary to put the Militia Act into force and it might be necessary to have conscription. Personally, he was of the opinion that the time had about arrived for the Militia Act to be put into force, and if things could be done with real efficiency unless we had a united government, a united parliament and a united people.

That public opinion did demand a union of hearts, of a joining of hands, Mr. Maclean was convinced. He thought a national government, even a "coalition government," if you chose to call it that, would be approved by the great bulk of the people. There was a strong demand for national unity in the city of Toronto, and especially in the Province of Ontario, and especially in the great Canadian west. The recent Bonne Entente celebration in Toronto showed how anxious the people were to get away from race hostilities, or even from divergence of opinion which closely followed racial lines.

Many changes had occurred since the general election of 1911. Then we were at peace; now we are at war; new and progressive forces had appeared, especially in the west, and the government could be considered a truly national government which did not contain representatives of the grain growers and a representative of the workingmen were asking whether flesh and blood was to be conscripted but dollars to be conscripted. They had no objection to mobilizing the man power of the country, but they also wanted the industrial resources, and the accumulated profits, to be mobilized.

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from Port McNicoll and Midland. Mr. Cochrane, who expressed hearty sympathy with the rapid completion of the canal, pointed out that war conditions were such that there was considerable difficulty in keeping on the contract at present in force, and would submit the matter to his colleagues and endeavor to reach a decision at an early date.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—A statement of temporary loans issued since April 1, 1916, was given to the house today by Sir Thomas White. Three months' treasury bills, discounted at 5 1/2 per cent, were issued on July 24. There was discounted on August 1, \$2,000,000 and on Sept. 1, \$5,940,000. Three months' treasury bills, discounted at 5 1/2 per cent, were issued on Dec. 23. There was discounted on Jan. 2, \$25,275,000, and on Jan. 15, \$13,000,000. A one-year treasury bill at 5 1/2 per cent, was issued on Jan. 15, the proceeds being for the Imperial munitions board, the same there was discounted \$19,000,000.

National Service Directors To Meet February Seventh. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the directors of national service has been called for February 7 at Ottawa. It is expected that by that time all the national service cards will have been classified and that the directors will be in a position to take definite action.

Special Grants by Federal Government Half Million Has Been Spent in Purchase of Seed Grain. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Government General's directors issued a statement of parliament, as stated by the minister of finance today, were as follows: \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers by forest fires in Northern Ontario, and \$1,200,000 for the purchase of seed grain for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, of which half a million has been expended. It was also announced that the government had advanced \$2,833,000 for the relief of sufferers by forest fires in Northern Ontario, and \$1,200,000 for the purchase of seed grain for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, of which half a million has been expended.

Unclaimed Bank Balances Are Nearing Million Mark. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25.—Unclaimed bank balances at the end of the year 1916 total no less a sum than \$1,655,555. Unpaid dividends amounted to \$1,434, and unpaid certified cheques \$11,244. The following are the principal unpaid balances: Bank of Montreal, \$1,179,700; The Bank of America, \$73,977; Toronto, \$4,672; Banque Nationale, \$19,275; Merchants, \$37,262; Union, \$39,200; Commerce, \$48,746; Royal, \$106,822; Expedition, \$56,548; Hamilton, \$58,898; Ottawa, \$24,299; Imperial, \$30,925.

Delay in Conference Upsets Ottawa's Plans. Fear Felt That Session May Be Prolonged Into Summer. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The government is still without any information as to the date of the Imperial war conference. The government has been making its plans in the understanding that the conference be called the end of February. If it is not summoned until the middle of March, as is intimated in a cable today from London, it will upset all plans for adjournment. The opposition agreed to an adjournment in the present war, but on the understanding that there would be nothing contentious in the meantime. If the house did not adjourn until the middle of March, the session of the month, it would throw the session into summer. An attempt might now be made to finish everything before adjournment.

Derivation Asks for Completion of Canal. Peterboro Interests Want Immediate Water Connection With Great Lakes. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Urging that the contract for the last section of the Trent Valley Canal, between Lake Couchiching and the Georgian Bay, be placed, in order to give canal navigation to Peterboro and the Great Lakes, a deputation of 40 prominent citizens of Peterboro and the adjoining country met Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railroads and canals, today. It was specially urged that the minister make a pronouncement at Peterboro that the canal would be constructed if the canal was completed thru to the Georgian Bay within the next few years. The figure on shipping grain from the west by barge

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The greatest disorder among the audience was during Mr. Cannon's arraignment of the Hon. Mr. Sevigny, when partisans of both candidates engaged in dispute and completely drowned the voice of the speakers. For a while it looked as if there would be serious trouble, and at least one man was struck on the head. Mr. Cannon turned to Mr. Sevigny and accused him of having engaged rowdies to prevent him from speaking. His charge was ignored by Mr. Sevigny.

Wilson Rebuked by Senator Pope. Resolution Introduced is Aimed at President of United States. MUST NOT INTERFERE. "Peace Without Victory" is Absurd Phrase, Says Senator Pope.

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SUMMONS COUNCIL FOR BIGGER EFFORTS. (Continued From Page One)

many questions of equal moment. All the different problems connected with making peace, as was stated in the government's invitation, will be threshed out; the war policy of the empire will be clearly defined, and of great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace. That will involve not only demobilization but such after-the-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the empire, the settlement of soldiers on the land, commerce and industry.

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent," answered the premier, "but in these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war and we would be falling in our duties if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders get together from time to time. You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of the best manhood and not want to have a say, and which they are to be put, that seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition. That is one of the first acts of the new government was to ask the overseas powers to come over, not to a formal imperial conference, but to sit in executive cabinet of the empire. That is why we have arranged for a representative of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, to be present also."

"This implicitly," suggested the correspondent, "that the conference should meet as soon as possible?" "To Exert Maximum Strength." "Certainly," replied Mr. Lloyd George. "The war is not won yet and we want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at the critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that during the last and most trying phase of the war the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. To the present the British Government has shouldered responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that its allies, those for prosecuting the war to a finish, and in its negotiations for peace, it will be carrying out a policy agreed upon by representatives of the whole empire sitting in plenary council together."

"What about after the war?" "Not Same After War." "If you mean by that constitutional reconstruction," replied Mr. Lloyd George, "I can only say it is too soon to talk about after the war, but I can say this: Things can never be the same after the war as before it. Five democracies, all parts of one empire, cannot shed the blood and treasure with a holiness and disregard of cost which has been beyond all praise, without leaving memories of comradeship and great accomplishment which will never die. Of this I am certain. The peoples of the empire will have found a unity which has never existed before—a unity not only in history but for purpose. What practical change in imperial organization that will mean I do not venture to predict. That it will involve some change is certain. I believe that all the statesmen of the old country and the dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming war council, however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems, but it may afford some insight into the form they may take."

"Then you are sanguine about the future of the empire?" "If we see the war thru I certainly am," the premier answered. "You do not suppose that the great combination of peoples who make up the empire can have stood steadily together with their allies in order to discredit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties that the world has ever seen, and now have discovered a new ground of friendship. On Verge of Liberation." "We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation that the world has seen since the French revolution. Do you tell me that peoples who have stood together and attacked literally everything in order to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on an equal basis? There will be much for them to do. Peace terms will be only a beginning. After they are sufficiently arranged we will have to set to work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress, and which militates against that militarism which has borne the heaviest burden of the day in overthrowing the old order of things. We shall have to do together in that future will be this war council of the British peoples."

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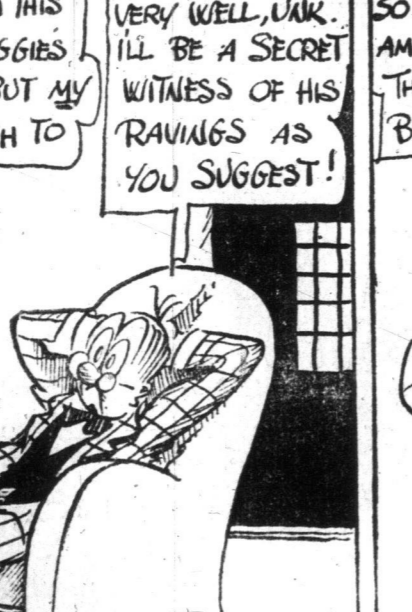


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Cartoon panel 3: A character talking.



Cartoon panel 4: A character talking.



Cartoon panel 5: A character talking.



Cartoon panel 6: A character talking.



Cartoon panel 7: A character talking.

