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OPPOSITION SAT SILENT AS SHEEP

Frank Oliver Alone Had Nerve to Answer Back

LIBERALS FLAYED BY HON. W. T. WHITE

Cement Duty Discussed in House, Yesterday, with Brief References to Reciprocity Corpse.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Hon. W. T. White's speech was the feature of today's debate on the address. When it was finished the onus was on the Liberals, and it rests with them to explain why they are fighting the remission of duty on cement, and, further, to explain why they showed such painful lack of unity on reciprocity.

Mr. White proved that the Liberal attitude on the reduction of the cement duties is hopeless. They cried to high Heaven that they were the champions of the consumers of the west—until a very big stroke was struck at those consumers—then they assailed it. Their lip loyalty was to the consumers, their real loyalty was to the Liberal millionaires who head the cement merger.

About reciprocity Mr. White asked where the Liberal party stood on it. The American offer still stands upon the statute book. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier wins the next election, will he introduce the reciprocity bill? Here is what happened. Mr. White ran down the list of Liberal members and challenged man after man to avow his attitude on the question. The proceedings were substantially as follows:

Liberals Sit in Silence.

"Would Sir Wilfrid Laurier say that if returned to power he would introduce a reciprocity measure?" Sir Wilfrid sat silent.

What was Mr. Graham's attitude? Not a word from Mr. Graham.

Did Mr. Oliver, like other Liberals, repudiate reciprocity? "I do not repudiate it," said Mr. Oliver, rising.

Would any one of the Ontario Liberal members avow their belief in reciprocity? Not a Liberal from Ontario followed Mr. Oliver's example.

Would the Quebec Liberals stand by reciprocity? Some of the French Liberals called out that they did.

It is not precisely a happy family that the ex-premier has on his hands.

Hon. W. T. White replied with vigor to the complaint of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the duties upon the importation of cement had been reduced in June last, when he rose to continue the debate on the address.

He expressed his surprise that the leader of the opposition should have attacked the government for the action taken during the cement famine in western Canada, in view of the action of the late administration in dealing with the importation of coal. In fact, Mr. White voiced the suspicion that Sir Wilfrid was largely concerned on behalf of a friend at the head of the cement merger in the Dominion.

Last session, he said, the present government had been assailed as allies of the trusts, now it was attacked because it was quick to notify the cement merger to be ready to provide for its market. Mr. White repudiated the charge that he had been actuated by political motives when he favored the reduction of the duty on cement, and declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was censurable because he had based his case on an anonymous article or letter in a magazine without inquiry at the department of finance, as to the truth of the charges.

"The member for Edmonton," continued the minister of finance, "wanted a reduction in the duties on cement. But he agreed with his leader. When did he do otherwise? Was that lip loyalty to the west crying out for cement, or was it loyalty to the cement merger?

Oliver's Foolish Reply.

Hon. Frank Oliver caused a laugh by explaining that objection had been made to the action of the government, because it was taken for the purpose of influencing an election in Saskatchewan, and not for the benefit of the people. When asked whether he agreed that the government had done well in cutting the duty in half, the ex-minister of the interior again elicited a chorus of shouts of "Oh" and laughter by announcing that he objected to the restoration of the old duty on cement in October last.

The minister of finance pointed out that the administration in passing the order in council respecting the cement duties, had acted under a statute for which the Liberal government had been responsible.

In January James Pearson had asked that the provisions of the dumping clause be enforced against American manufacturers of cement. In May there was no intention to reduce the cement duties, but on May 31st, the government had received information that there was danger of a cement famine. Prices of Canadian cement were 15 to 20 cents below American prices at the time, but contractors for Canadian cement could not obtain deliveries. The minister then read telegrams and letters from the Saskatchewan Builders' Exchange, the Saskatchewan Board of Trade, the Calgary Board of Trade, all asking for a reduction of duties in view of the scarcity of cement. To the discomfiture of Mr. Oliver he produced a similar communication from the Board of Trade of Edmonton.

"Does the member from Edmonton," he asked, "think that all the bodies were conspiring to influence the election in Saskatchewan?" (Applause and laughter). I ask if there was any other course for us. If we had not done as we did, how the welkin would have rung. How the member for Edmonton would have charged us with being the representatives of the trust mergers and combines." (Laughter).

Mr. White went on to say that because of the unprecedented amount of business government works at Halifax had been held up for want of cement. "If my honorable friend from Halifax knew that he might—" he commenced.

"You have not heard me yet," interrupted A. K. McLean amid laughter.

Mr. White went on to say that from the east he had received letters complaining of the shortage of cement, and to ask whether the business men of the eastern provinces were suspected of any attempt to influence a Saskatchewan election. One of the greatest boons in store for the west, he concluded, was the establishment of industries there, among them a cement industry.

Reciprocity Again.

Referring to the MacDonald bye-election, he expressed his belief that it was drawn into the discussion in order to mask the defeat of the Liberal party there. The Liberal leaders had gone into the constituency under the banner of reciprocity, and the electors had proclaimed that they were done with reciprocity. Now Mr. Oliver and his friends wished to have a parliamentary investigation based upon an ex parte statement. The minister of finance pointed out the wide divergence of views on the subject of reciprocity with the United States, among the members of the opposition, and to the appointment of Sir George Ross, a strong Imperialist, and opponent of reciprocity, as Liberal leader of the Senate.

After Mr. White finished, three French Liberals, Messrs. Gauthier, Turgeon and Boyer and Mr. Burnham, of Peterboro, spoke.

Mr. Barnard moved the adjournment of the debate, the House adjourning at 9.45 p. m.

OPPOSITION WILL TRY TO AVOID VOTE

Laurier Said to be Determined to Stand Off Vote on Navy Bill Until After Christmas.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The first Liberal caucus tomorrow promises to be a very anxious gathering. The opposition attitude in regard to the proposed naval aid will be under consideration, and there is rich promise of a marked disagreement among the members as to what course should be pursued. The conduct of the opposition in the House yesterday and today is explained in the alleged determination of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to stave off a vote on the navy bill until after the Christmas recess.

With this end in view the disposition is to first lengthen the debate on the address, thus postponing the naval announcement, then string out the discussion on the bill itself until the Christmas holidays. This will enable the members to get back to their constituencies with definite information as to the government's intention and receive their orders.

SCHOONER BESSIE G. PROBABLY TOTAL LOSS

Special to The Standard.

Parrsboro, Nov. 26.—A survey was held this morning on the schooner Bessie G., which was damaged here on Sunday, and the cargo was ordered to be discharged so that further examination might be made.

The Bessie G. is owned by Perry Winters, of Parrsboro, and was bound from Windsor to Boston with a cargo of hemlock lumber when she put in here and was crushed by another schooner so that she filled. It is probable that she will be condemned. She is quite old.

There is no insurance on the vessel, but the cargo and freight are insured.

NON-UNIONIST REFUSALS MET BY DYNAMITE

Contractors on Stand Tell of Iron Workers Threats of Disaster.

UNIONIZE THE JOB OR BE DESTROYED.

Explosions Follow Refusals to Comply with Demands of Union Agents.

Indianapolis, Nov. 26.—As tending to show the implication of labor officials in plots, the government introduced at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today testimony that explosions on non-union iron works followed the refusal of contractors to unionize their jobs after personal visits by some of the defendants. Before two charges of dynamite exploded on a bridge in St. Louis on August 9, 1908, John T. Garrett, president of a construction firm, testified he was visited by John H. Barry, of the local iron workers' union. "Barry wanted me to unionize the job," said Garrett. "He said, 'You will find it a great deal cheaper, for you know what will happen.' "I told him I suspected he was going to dynamite the job and he had better be careful. It was blown up later." Questioned by Chester Krum, counsel for Barry, Garrett said the union official, referring to dynamiting, declared "he didn't do that kind of business."

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS BASIS IN PURCHASING GOODS

Government Will Adopt Plan Which Liberals of 1908 Rendered Inefficient in Interests of Party Friends.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The question of establishing a central purchasing board, will, it is understood, come before the government for consideration as soon as the present legislative programme is disposed of.

The proposition is not a new one. It was brought before parliament as far back at 1908 by Hon. George E. Foster who moved a resolution declaring that all the supplies purchased for the use of the various departments of the government should be procured on the basis of public tender and contract, and under the direction of a competent purchasing commission, the buying to be done with regard primarily to quality and price.

The resolution was debated at some length, the then government taking objection only on the score of ministerial responsibility. It ended in the adoption of an amendment moved by Hon. W. S. Fielding containing the proviso: "So far as practicable" and the addition "under the authority and direction of ministers responsible to parliament."

The necessity for such a commission as Mr. Foster proposed is still evident and will likely be met when a general scheme for the improvement of the civil service is decided upon.

VAST SUMS SAVED BY DEPORTATION OF FOREIGN INSANE

$3,500,000 Saved by New York State by Removal of Aliens is Estimate of Hospital Commission.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Millions of dollars have been saved New York state during the past year by the deportation of aliens and the removal of the non-resident insane, according to a report today by the bureau of deportation of the state hospital commission.

These insane aliens and non-residents removed from the state hospitals to other countries or states responsible for their care, totalled 1,753. The number of removals increased 55.7 over 1911 and has resulted in reducing the increase in the hospital population from 2298 to 573. The average annual per capita cost of caring for the insane in the state institutions approximates $200 and the hospital life of each patient averages ten years. The deportation and removals this year represents a minimum saving to the state of $350,000 per year, which, based upon the average hospital residence the commission says, would amount to $3,500,000.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN CONFLICT?

British Public Uneasy Because of What May Come

Russia and Austria Mobilizing in Preparation for — Possibilities of Next Few Weeks.

London, Nov. 26.—The possibility and danger of a greater war than that between the Balkan States and Turkey absorbs public interest far more than the first thought of diplomacy between the belligerents outside of Constantinople.

The steps towards mobilization which Austria and Russia are taking although but preliminary precautions, have made possible a vision of the vast consequences, which, as far as Great Britain is concerned are considered nothing less than appalling.

The British public apparently has no desire to sacrifice lives and money, paralyze commerce and risk the navy over the settlement of the status of the Balkan Peninsula.

Yet it is uneasy, because ignorant of how far Great Britain's diplomatic engagements with France and Russia extend in the direction of an alliance and of how much likelihood there is that the government will be drawn into a conflict in which one or both of its partners in the entente may be engaged.

The Liberal press is unanimous in urging Great Britain to preserve neutrality. The majority of the Conservatives demand the same policy, the Times declaring that none of the European peoples want war.

The Pall Mall Gazette almost alone speaks in a warlike voice. It declares:

"England ought to act firmly with France and Russia in refusing simply to be swept aside. If the conference desired by the British government is refused, we ought to face the alternative and stand by our friends."

The mobilization of the Austrian and Russian armies requires weeks, for what Germany and France can accomplish in days. In Russia's case this is on account of the great distances the troops must travel; in Austria's because the units of the army are on a peace footing, which is only one-third of their war strength. Therefore considerations of safety compel them to begin when the danger signals are remote.

Advices from St. Petersburg say the pro-Balkan feeling is developing and societies to carry on the campaign are being formed in St. Petersburg and the provinces. A street collection at Moscow yesterday for the war reached $100,000.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE WILL STAY TO ADJUST THE CANAL QUESTION

British Government Will Protest Panama Canal Tolls When President-elect Wilson Takes Office.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—A special to the Montreal Star from Washington says:

Panama Canal controversy with Great Britain will be a legacy to the Wilson administration is the expectation in political circles. This was learned definitely today.

The British Embassy, it is understood, shares this view, and Ambassador Bryce has made up his mind that he will have to remain at his post until late in the spring of 1913.

Although the Ambassador is anxious to get back to England, he has placed himself at the disposal of his government. The British foreign office has asked Mr. Bryce to remain until the Panama Canal matter is adjusted, and consequently he has settled down to a stay of six months more in Washington. It is now believed the British government has decided to let the affair drift along until the Taft administration is no more, and then to push the protest vigorously when President-elect Wilson takes office.

POLICE IDENTIFY JOSEPH VOGEL AS PROMINENT BROKER

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—That Joseph Vogel, who was shot to death in a hotel in the Bronx, New York, several days ago, and Sam V. Davidor former clubman, of Milwaukee, stock and mining promoter and man about town, were one, is the opinion of Milwaukee police officials. The police today received a communication, accompanied by a photograph which declared that Davidor had gone to New York from here to engage in the broker business on a scale similar to his methods of operation in Milwaukee.

ANGRY SEAS CHEATED BY LIFE SAVERS

Steamer Ruth Shore Founders in Terrible Gale on Lake Superior.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT GIVEN BY FIREMAN.

Passengers and Crew Saved Through Heroic Action of Life Savers.

Sault Ste Marie, Nov. 26.—Survivors who reached here today told thrilling stories of their last moments on the steamer Ruth Shore, and of their rescue by life savers just before the boat plunged to the bottom of Lake Superior near Grand Marais on Sunday last.

"I have sailed the lakes for years and never before encountered such an experience as this last one," said Arthur King, fireman on the steamer, today. "It was not long after the boat struck the heavy seas, that her seams opened and the water poured through them just like it goes over a water fall. There were two men and their wives aboard as passengers. The women were remarkably cool, but they didn't know the real danger. We, down below, knew we were right in the graveyard of the lakes. The windows were soon smashed and the stern torn away. As the boat began to fill the fires got low. I was standing in water up to my waist and deck hands passed coal as fast as they could scrape it together. As soon as they would get a pile of it together water from the seams would wash it away and finally we threw a number of bags of hard coal we were carrying as freight, into the fireboxes.

All night long we tossed around the lake in that condition. Just before noon Sunday, the life savers on shore six miles distant saw our white flag and came to the rescue. We all jumped into the life savers' boat and made for shore. When we gave up the ship the wheelsman lashed her wheel and headed her straight for shore. She started in as prettily as anything you ever saw and then suddenly dropped out of sight."

Wallace Marshall testified in putting up a job at French Lick, Ind. He had been visited by Fred Sherman, union business agent. Sherman told me I had better unionize the job, said Marshall. "But I lost my temper and told him I would have nothing to do with the murderous, dynamiting iron workers. An explosion occurred in March, 1911."

F. J. McCain said his firm suffered three explosions on jobs at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1909 and one in Erie, Pa., in 1911, after he had been visited by John T. Butler, vice president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. "Butler told us we would be sorry when we refused to deal with the union," said McCain.

MR. LAVERGNE IS INVITED TO SUE BY MR. SEVIGNY

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Armand Lavergne's differences of opinion with Albert Sevigny, M.P., have been advanced a step further. Mr. Sevigny asserted recently that Mr. Lavergne had gone to Ottawa in October, 1911, to solicit a cabinet position, that he had asked for the post of legal advisor to the Quebec Harbor Commission, and that he had asked certain ministers for large contracts. Mr. Lavergne denying these statements, Mr. Sevigny tonight made public the following letter which he is addressing to his antagonist:

"Dear Sir—I received your letter on my arrival in Ottawa this morning. I ought to remark to you that I took part in the Hochelaga election because you provoked me to it in making public in your own way a private conversation and in using against me insults worthy more of a "blabber" than of an orator like you.

"You wish to protect your honor, which is your only capital," as you have written me. Do you know of any other capital for me than my honor. Why have you tried without reason to take it away from me. In spite of your ability, you must not imagine that you have rights which other citizens of the country have not.

"As to your proposal of submitting what I have said to a tribunal of honor I ought to tell you that it seems 'bluff' when, where and how shall one proceed before your tribunal?. At the Greek kolends, in my opinion.

"I prefer the tribunals, which everybody uses and although your friends and mine say that we are wrong in offering ourselves as such a spectacle I will go with you before the courts if you call me to them.

"Faithfully yours,

"ALBERT SEVIGNY."

SENATOR DANIFL MOVED ADDRESS

Debate in Senate Opened with Three Strong Speeches

SIR GEORGE ROSS SPOKE HIS MIND

New Liberal Leader in Senate Delivers Eloquent Address of Stirring Imperialistic Tone.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The debate on the address was commenced in the Senate today, and three strong speeches were made. The first, by Senator Daniel, of St. John, who moved the address; the second by Senator Rufus Pope, of Compton, Quebec, who seconded it, and the third by Sir George Ross, the new leader of the opposition in the upper chamber, who eloquently foreshadowed the line he would take when the naval proposals of the government came before the Senate.

In the morning the address by Senator Daniel, of St. John, was put forth in the following form: The speech was important, he said, as it anticipated important legislation which was of interest to the whole of Canada, and some of it was being watched with interest throughout the civilized world.

The Naval Policy

The naval policy could be best discussed after a naval bill had been brought down, he said. For some years there had been a growing feeling in Canada that the Dominion should share in maintaining the force which afforded her protection. Small countries today existed on sufferance. Canada belonged to the British Empire, the parts of which were connected by ocean highways, which for safety's sake had to be made absolutely secure. Until war was banished safety could be secured only by force. The maintenance of a sufficiently strong navy would prevent wars and for this reason, expenditure on naval aid was a good investment for commerce and peace.

Today Germany and other nations were arming as never before. Britain and her colonies owned over 46 per cent. of the commercial tonnage of the world, which was an evidence of the interest Britain had in continuing security afloat. Canada has an interest in promoting this security as last year of Canada's commerce over four hundred million dollars worth was water borne. It was evident therefore that Canada would do well to take a share in that defence.

Senator Pope Seconds.

Senator Pope in seconding the address, said that when nations were arming and competing in the race for power, when the Dominion was about to share in the defence of the British Empire, it was gratifying to know that we had the means which would enable us honorably to do our duty.

Sir George Ross in opening referred to his selection as leader of the opposition, thanking his associates for the honor and expressed the hope that he would be able to discharge the duties in a manner which would facilitate the business of the country, which came before the Senate. With regard to the naval policy that members of parliament had looked forward to it with great interest, often being called to conference by His Royal Highness the Governor General. The measure was promised and would soon be brought down. Before the proposed measure is passed the basis on which the aid is given should be fully disclosed to the members of parliament and the Senate.

England Not On Her Knees.

"A minister said during the summer that England was on her knees," said Sir George. "If she is, let us help her at once, and if it takes a few millions to get her on her feet, let us place her there by all means. If she is on her knees, it is the first time in the history of Great Britain that she ever was. At one time there was a combined hostility on the part of every European power, from Blenheim down to Waterloo, and she never went on her knees to anybody, but planted her flag wherever the sun shone, on every parallel of latitude; exacted tribute from every nation of the globe, sailed the seven seas, and never bowed her head in submission to any kingdom, principality or power. And she is not going to do it now."

A naval policy on the basis of a contribution, was no policy at all, he said. It was like throwing a penny in a beggar's cap. There was a naval policy on the statute book now. It had been put there by the late government. It provided for the construction of a Canadian navy which would have been built in Canada and which would have enabled Canada to send ships to the aid of the British cause in the Mediterranean, in Australia or anywhere in the world where aid was needed.

CANADA GAVE $90,000 AWAY

Of this $10,000 Went to Titanic Relief Fund and $30,000 to Regina Cyclone Relief Fund

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Governor General's warrants amounting to $70,000 were issued last year according to a statutory form tabled today. Of this amount $10,000 went to the Chicoutimi fire sufferers; $30,000 for the relief fund of the Regina cyclone, while $30,000 was appropriated to compensate for removal of residence at Frank, Alberta, owing to the threatened danger of another landslide from Turtle Mountain. The last mentioned amount has not yet been expended.

Under the head of unforeseen expenses occur the following payments: To the Titanic Relief Fund, $10,000; entertainment of British manufacturers, $627; garden party for American Library Association, $1,078, and towards entertaining the Canadian Electrical Association, $250. Another statutory return gives the number of superannuations from the government service on account of age or ill health. They numbered 72, and the payments were $55,485.

IMITATION LIQUOR REPLACES WHISKEY IN MIDDLE WEST

Ontario License Department Cannot Stop Sale of Essences Used in Mixtures—Will Watch Buyers.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The provincial license department have concluded that they have no power to stop the sale of essences advertised by some United States manufacturers for use in making imitation whiskey, gin, brandy and other alcholic liquors. The Dominion analyst reports several dozen bottles of essences consigned to a citizen of Durham, a local option town, did not contain an illegal percentage of alcohol.

The receipt for making the imitation liquors calls for the addition of alcohol or high wines, and so long as excise revenue or duty has been paid on these ingredients and the produce is not offered for sale, any individual is free, under the law to use the essences The department, will, however, keep a close watch on consignees of the essences to see that the law is not evaded, either by private distillation of alcohol or by sale of the compounded liquors.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RECEIVES BLOW IN ENGLISH ELECTION

Fair Politicians Supply Motor Cars for Use of Candidates But Without Avail — Unionist Victory.

London, Nov. 26.—Woman suffrage received a set back and the Unionists gained a seat in the by-election held today in the Bow and Bromley division of Tower Hamlet. The Unionist candidate, Reginald Blair defeated Clansbury, laborite, 4,042 to 3,291.

Mr. Lansbury resigned his seat in the House of Commons in order to test the feeling of his constituency on woman suffrage, of which he is one of the warmest champions. He was enthusiastically supported by the suffragettes, who provided him with an abundance of motor cars to convey the voters to the polls. Mr. Blair is an anti-woman suffragist.

TORONTO POLICE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Commencing on January first, several changes are promised in the Toronto police department. Chief of these is the retirement of Chief Inspector Archibald, who, it is said, will be given six months' leave, pending his resignation. Inspector Archibald has been on the force for nearly half a century.

HOSPITAL NEARLY COMPLETED.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The General Hospital on College street, which will cost $2,500,000 is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for the opening early in April.