DEBATE EXPOSES THE WEAKNESS OF CABINET

The Borden Cabinet is Riddled by Opposition Speakers—W. T. White Elected by the Interests—This is Assertion of Anti - Reciprocity Liberal Wm. German.

Ottawa, Nov. 27—The effect of today's debate is to further expose the weakness of the Government. None of its members spoke today. German, a Liberal bolter of last session, who was re-elected by acclamation, made a strong attack on the Minister of Finance as the appointee of the Toronto financial interests.

He characterized the Nationalist campaign against the navy as disloyal and read the resolution of March, 1909, which Borden and Foster insisted in drafting which the House supported unanimously and which specifically declared against a direct contribution to the Imperial navy and for the establishment of a distinctly Canadian navy.

W. A. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, representing the Medicine Hat constituency, also spoke and made an excellent impression. He declared the loyalty of the west to the ideal of an United Canada and an united empire.

Ottawa, Nov. 27—The debate on the address which will be concluded on Tuesday or at the latest on Wednesday, pursued a rather uneventful course in the Commons today. It was expected that the speakers would include Hon. W. T. White, Hon. N. P. Pelletier, and Hon. Frank Oliver, but the big fellows held back and the speaking was done mostly by the middle back benchers and the new members, including Wm. Weichel, of Berlin, who defeated Hon. MacKenzie King; John Webster of Brockville, who vanquished Geo. P. Graham, and W. A. Buchanan, the Liberal member for Medicine Hat, who got a majority over C. A. Magrath.

Some interest attached to the speech of Wm. German of Welland, the Liberal who was selected by acclamation because of his opposition to reciprocity. He declared that he was still a Liberal. He charged that Hon. W. T. White had been made minister of finance by a Toronto financial group, who had put up reciprocity campaign funds on the understanding that they would chose the minister of finance as they did not want Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

A. E. Fripp of Ottawa, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Debate on Address Resumed.

The debate on the address was resumed by Mr. Rainville (Chambly and Vercheres) who gave his warm approval to the legislation outlined in the speech from the throne. He said that the reciprocity proposals of the late government were contrary to the interests of the farming class, while the naval plan of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was against the best interests of the Dominion as a whole. Mr. Rainville was quite frank in his declaration that he did not approve of the expenditure of money on a navy.

"Our only possible enemy," he remarked, "is the United States. If we must [illegible] should [illegible] eight on the militia and land force."

E. B. Devlin, Liberal member for Wright, who followed first devoted his attention to the Minister of Public Works. He regarded Mr. Monk as a conclusive proof of the theory of evolution because he had in a short time evolved from an ardent Nationalist to an extreme Imperialist. He proposed to deal gently with the Minister of Public Works, because in the position which he occupied, he will have a hard enough row to hoe.

W. B. Northrup, East Hastings, accused the House of wasting time. "Not one single solitary cent's worth of good has been done," said he. He charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with having quoted only part of the navy resolution of 1909 in his amendment to the address.

German Still Liberal.

W. M. German, of Welland followed Mr. Northrup, first of all thanking the Conservatives for not opposing him in Welland. At the same time, he wanted it understood that he was still and always would be a Liberal. "I have enough bad habits without becoming a Conservative." Mr. German quoted Pierre Blondin of Champlain as having said that in 1837 it was necessary to bore holes in the British flag in order to breathe the air of liberty. Mr. Blondin rose to explain that he had already denied the authenticity of the quotation. Mr. German: "Yes, some of them." Mr. German invited Mr. Blondin to deny having made the speech referred to. He denounced Nationalism as unnationalism and warned Premier Borden that Ontario, which had put him in power would not stand for the Nationalists. Mr. German declared as his belief that the trust magnates of Toronto had provided the funds for the anti-reciprocity campaign and had taken the right to select the minister of finance because they would not have Mr. Foster appointed.

John Webster, of Brockville, who defeated the ex-minister of railways made his maiden speech. "This is my first attempt," said he "to address an audience of public men and I have never met so little wisdom as has been displayed on the floor of this House."

Speaker Reprimands.

Speaker Sproule advised the Brockville member that this remark was not in good parliamentary taste. Mr. Webster withdrew it, explaining that it was only his opinion. The member for Brockville in criticizing the former minister of railways and canals said that Mr. Graham knew as much about building a railroad when he said the G.T.P. would only cost thirteen millions as he (Mr. Webster) knew about building a railroad to heaven.

"During the election we heard a lot about white plumes and the sporting invitation to follow the old cock. If they are such dead game sports they should prove themselves good losers," said Mr. Webster.

A. Turgeon, of Gloucester, N.B., addressed his remarks more particularly to Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. They dealt with the conditions in New Brunswick and their relation to the defeat of reciprocity. He said to the fishermen of Gloucester that the market of the United States had been in the past and would be in the future practically their only market. Owing to the defeat of reciprocity they would have to go on paying American duties on fish. Mr. Turgeon said it was ridiculous to talk of the home market for Canadian fish. To attempt to depend on it would be nothing short of suicide for industry. Had reciprocity carried he predicted that within a few years the production of fish in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would have doubled. The American market was almost of as great a necessity to the lumbering industry of New Brunswick as it was bound to became to the agricultural interests of Western Canada.

Wm. G. Weichel, who defeated MacKenzie-King in North Waterloo, gave the House a brief speech in which he re-echoed the sentiments of W. B. Northrup John Webster and others. The conduct of the House he said was amusing to a newcomer. Mr. Weichel quoted statistics from the township of Wolseley to show that reciprocity had not prospered the rural districts "We in Waterloo," said he, "believe in the National Policy which the Liberals had the good sense to keep when they came into power."

W. A. Buchanan Speaks.

The last speech of the day was made by W. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge. It was his maiden effort, Mr. Buchanan took exception to the remarks made by the various members as to the possibility of a cleavage between the east and the west. He said there was no ground for such remarks as the west is as anxious for its own development and the consolidation of the Dominion as is the east. In referring to the remarks made as to the lack of British news in western papers he said the papers relied almost wholly on the east for their despatches, but through a reduction of telegraph tolls recently made, more Canadian and British news was being furnished the papers in the West than before. Mr. Buchanan said the people of Western Canada were as anxious to get news of Canada and the empire as the people in the east.

Dealing with the tariff question, Mr. Buchanan said the people of the west favored reciprocity because they believed it was in the interests of both east and west. The west was anxious for access, not only to the market of the United States, but to other markets. "We want to sell all we can to Great Britain and to Canada, but we must have other markets, as well," he said.

Considered On Its Merits.

Mr. Buchanan expressed the view that it was in the West only that reciprocity had been considered on its merits. Had it not become mixed up with racial and religious questions in the other provinces, the people would now be enjoying the benefits of pact.

NO BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES AS YET

Report Circulated to Arouse Susceptibilities of Russia—That Nation Would Suffer Greatest—Italy Now Loath That Such Action is Being Contemplated.

Rome, Nov. 27—The reported blocking of the passage of the Dardanelles by an Italian squadron is officially excluded from the realm of probability at least for the moment.

The report, it is believed here, was circulated from Constantinople and purposely emphasized by Turkey in order to arouse the susceptibilities of Russia which will sustain the heaviest losses if her commerce owing to the war is deprived of the right of passage through the Dardanelles.

It is officially stated that Italy does not contemplate any such action now but nothing prevents her from adopting such a measure in the future if she deems it necessary.

POSSIBLE REMEDY FOR CAR SHORTAGE TROUBLE

Railway Commission Will Consider Advisability on a Number of New Rules Tending to Relieve Troubles That Have Arisen.

Ottawa, Nov. 27—The railway commission on Tuesday, December 5, will consider the matter of requiring all railway companies under jurisdiction of the board to provide at all stations a car order book, in which a record must be kept showing particulars of the cars required to the agent in charge of the station from which shipment is made.

This is the outcome of the many complaints made recently to the commission by shippers about the shortage of cars. A decision may be given which will remedy the matter.

New Cardinals Name Kept Secret.

Rome, Nov. 27—Besides the new cardinals who received the red hat today, the pope created another, whom he reserved "in pastore," and whose name will be published in a later consistory when the pope wishes that to be done. In some cases the name of the prelate thus chosen only becomes known after the death of the pope.

$200,000 Fire in Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 25.—Fire, which started at midnight in the Roberts & Son printing plant spread to other buildings and wrought damages to the extent of $200,000. At one o'clock the fire was not under control. The Majestic Theatre was burning fiercely.

HON. MR. WHITE SPEAKS HON. MR. OLIVER REPLIES

Ex-Minister of Interior Shows Vigor of Free Lance Days—A Cabinet of Millionaires—This is Way That Hon. H. R. Emmerson Describes Borden Government.

Ottawa, Nov. 28—The debate on the address was not brought to a close tonight, but it was announced that an arrangement had been reached that the division on the Laurier amendment will be taken before the six o'clock adjournment on Wednesday.

The feature of the debate was the maiden speech of Hon. W. T. White, the new Minister of Finance and the reply thereto of Hon. Frank Oliver, the ex-minister of the Interior. Mr. White is not an orator of the Fielding type, but he made a plain businesslike speech which was generally praised.

Mr. Oliver in reply spoke with a vigor reminiscent of his old free lance days in the House.

Mr. White expressed the belief that reciprocity was dead and buried. Mr. Oliver agreed with reference to the particular pact which was the bone of contention in the last election, but asserted that the fight for lower tariffs and wider markets had only commenced.

Mr. White gave an absolute and unequivocal denial to the statement that he was put into the cabinet by the trusts. He was not in any way connected with them.

Mr. Oliver maintained that he represented the mergers and monopolies at least indirectly.

The other speakers were Messrs. Fripp; Emmerson, Martin (Regina), Gauthier, Hughes (Prince Edward Island and Loggie.

On the eve of the adjournment, Mr. Pugsley inquired as to the statement by Premier Roblin of Manitoba that the Manitoba boundary question had been settled. He said it was not in accordance with parliamentary practice that a settlement should be announced by one party to an agreement before the House had been informed.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, who was leading, said that Mr. Pugsley was out of order. He should give two days' notice of the question. He was sustained in his contention by the speaker.

Hard To Get Legislation.

When the House opened the speaker ruled that the bill which J. Demers wishes to introduce to amend the bank act and which has been before several previous parliaments, must be introduced by resolution. The bill would call for inspection of banks. The speaker's decision means apparently that he proposes to put a strict interpretation on the rules affecting the introduction of private bills, which will make it more difficult in the future for private members to make headway with private legislation affecting trade and commerce, as they will first have to secure the approval of the majority of the members of the House by way of resolution.

A. K. McLean (Halifax) inquired as to the truth of the despatch from London, to the effect that the crew of the cruiser Aboukir is being paid off by the admiralty and that the vessel will be transferred to Canada in the spring. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said that it was the first he had heard about the matter. Mr. McLean then inquired as to the accuracy of an item in the Ottawa Evening Journal to the effect that the Minister of Marine was considering the advisability of withdrawing the fisheries treaty made with the United States some years ago. He asked if the report was true, and if so, what treaty was referred to. The minister said that it was the first time the item had been drawn to his attention. He would look into the matter and make a statement later.

Debate on Address Resumed.

A. E. Fripp, Ottawa, in resuming the debate on the address, accused the opposition of trying to stir up race and religious strife and of being guilty of looking at all public questions from a narrow and provincial standpoint. He said that it did not matter a bit to him that the minister of public works was a Nationalist. Why should we bother, he said, about what had happened before the elections. The people of Canada were only concerned that the members of the Government should work harmoniously together to build up the country and knit the East and West together. Mr. Fripp, who was a former member of the Ontario Legislature, thought the Government would do well to copy the businesslike methods of Sir James Whitney and his government. He maintained that more good legislation had been adopted by the Ontario house in the past four or five years than in the Dominion house in fifteen years. This, he thought, was largely due to the fact that there was no Hansard report of the proceedings of the Ontario house. He favored the abolition of Hansard as the best way of facilitating the business of the house and shortening the sessions.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who followed, thought that Mr. Fripp's lecture to the older members of the house would have been more appropriate had it been delivered last session. The former minister of railway dealt at length with the cabinet which he described as an "hodge-podge combination."

He was glad that the Premier had succeeded in getting together an aggregation of millionaires, the like of which was never seen before. This was but right. The last election was a fight between the masses and the classes. The classes won and it was only natural that they should have the places in the cabinet.

Hon. W. T. White Speaks.

Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, who started speaking at the beginning of the evening session, congratulated the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne on the ability which they had brought to their task. He also was of the opinion that the debate had been carried on at a high level and one creditable to Canada. Before entering upon his argument, Mr. White said he would advert to a couple of personal references made by Mr. Guthrie and Mr. German in their speeches to himself. "I do not desire to take up the time of the House with matters of this kind, but I feel in simple justice to myself that I must deal with these matters. The member for South Welington (Mr. Guthrie) said that I was the representative in the cabinet of the trusts, mergers, and corporations. The member for Welland (Mr. German) said that the finance minister was forced into the ministry without his knowledge, because it was known that he would obey the suggestion of the owners of the trusts. Now, Mr. Speaker, I deny these assertions unequivocally. I say that no more unfair, unjust, and in my opinion, ungenerous assertions ever found their way across the floor of this House. In the first place, Mr. Borden is not the man to submit to political duress, and in the second place, I am not the man to accept the position under the conditions alleged. The people of Canada are well aware of the circumstances under which I entered the Conservative party and the Government of Canada, and in their hands I shall leave the matter. (Cheers). In regard to the mergers and to the trusts, let me say that I have not had any interest directly or indirectly in any merger or trust and that today I am free and unfettered for the duties of the office to which I have been appointed.

Discussing Reciprocity.

Discussing reciprocity Mr. White said in part: "On the night of last election day there was not, I believe, a business man in Canada who did not feel a sense of relief at the verdict Canada had given in this matter. Is it not a fact that Canada breathed easier since? (Cries of "yes" and "no.") Is it not a fact that there has been a noticeable improvement in Canadian trade conditions since the rejection of this pact? What about opinion of the London financiers? Why taking it all in all the rejection of reciprocity is the best advertisement that Canada has ever received in Great Britain. The work of Sept. 21st last was the best day's work for Canada since confederation."

Speaking of the naval question Mr. White said it was a compliment to the present government to think that in the course of a very few weeks during which they have been in power, they would have been able to have matured a naval policy and had it ready to present to the House. "Let me say, that the late government deserved credit for what it did. But I say that their naval policy was not only not satisfactory to the people of Quebec, but it failed also to satisfy the people of Ontario. The general opinion as to the navy proposed by the late government was that it was expensive to the people and useless in war. The prime minister proposes to consult the British admiralty in the matter. What better course could possibly be taken on this question than this one. After a consultation with the admiralty, the prime minister will be in a position to deal with this question."

Hon. Mr. Oliver Replies.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who replied, after complimenting the minister on the form and material in his speech, proceeded at once to deal with the finance minister's references to reciprocity. He assumed that when Mr. White had spoken, the best that could be said as to the economic aspect of the question by those who opposed reciprocity had been said.

"If I were to make a criticism," said the former Minister of the Interior, "I would say that he has mistaken the voice of Ontario for the voice of the Dominion." Mr. Oliver was glad to hear the Minister of Finance disclaim that he had any interest in trusts or mergers, but he felt it was right to assume that if he was not in them they were at least behind him. While inclined to agree that reciprocity in the form of an agreement such as proposed would not likely be approved he declared that insofar as the proposals called for a reduction of the tariff and larger markets, reciprocity was never more alive than it is at the present time.

The friends of the trusts and the monopolies fought a good fight in their own interests and they did not fight single-handed. For instance, it could be shown by the records that W. K. George and Mr. McNaught, two of the Toronto patriots who had come out against reciprocity were at the time the hirelings of the American interests. Yet these men fought in the name of Canadian patriotism.

A Gigantic Combine.

Mr. Oliver vehemently declared that the defeat or reciprocity was brought about by the most gigantic aggregation of capitalistic influence the world ever saw and that result was accomplished, not in the interest of the Dominion, but in the interests of trusts, mergers and combines.

Dealing more particularly with the Western situation as he regards it, Mr. Oliver said that the farmers of the prairie provinces are just as anxious to sell their products in the best markets as are the bank and trust managers of Eastern Canada. The Minister of Finance had practically declared that the Western farmers was not only unreasonable, but that he was not gifted with reasoning powers. In dealing with the prices which prevail in the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets, Mr. White had objected to Canadian wheat being sold in Minneapolis because it would deprive the Canadian railways of the privilege of carrying the grain to other Canadian and American ports.

Mr. White rose to correct Mr. Oliver. He said his arguments was that if the tariff wall came down, the price of wheat would sink to an export basis.

Only Part of Argument.

Mr. Oliver retorted that this was only a part of the minister's argument. He had used the railway argument and quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to show that the Grand Trunk Pacific was built to carry wheat eastward. Mr. Oliver said that if the minister was right in his contentions, then he had nothing to fear on behalf of the railway companies, or his trusts, mergers and combinations.

Mr. Oliver said that he would have no fault to find had reciprocity been defeated on true national grounds, but such was not the case. The Conservative press and Conservative speakers from Mr. Borden down had appealed to passion and to prejudice. Proceeding, Mr. Oliver said that monopolists who had appealed to passion and prejudice and who denied that the Western farmers should be allowed a wider market, should at least pay higher prices. It was indisputable that the trusts of the United States pay better prices and charge less than do the trusts of Canada. Reciprocity was beaten by a combination of combinations such as has not yet fastened itself upon any country, and the leader of the Government was responsible for it.

Mr. Borden: "How long has this prevailed?"

Mr. Oliver: "It is a growing condition and the reciprocity agreement was one step to shake the people free."

Battle Will Continue.

He added that many people seemed to think that the idea of reciprocity was dead, but he would warn those opposite that the battle for wider markets and a lower tariff had only begun. One regrettable feature of the argument of the Conservatives against reciprocity was that it placed all but 43,000 of he Canadian voters under the implication of being disloyal. This was a serious matter for which they were responsible.

In conclusion Mr. Oliver gave his support to the Laurier amendment. The Conservatives had made a fuss about the German crisis of two years ago. The German crisis was worse today and they were not prepared even to state a naval policy. The Laurier policy of a cruiser fleet to protect the commerce of the Empire was a right policy. A Dreadnought in the Baltic would not ensure the delivery of food to the multitudes of England who in time of war must have food or perish.

Friends Gave Skin for Grafting.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 26—Thirty-seven friends of George Turrill, of Aylmer offered to contribute skin for a skin-grafting operation after he had been terribly scaled in the Aylmer Canning factory. It took Dr. Johnson, of Vienna almost an entire day to do the grafting.

EIGHTEEN NEW CARDINALS ARE NAMED AT CONSISTORY

SECRET SESSION HELD FOR CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATION OF NEW CARDINALS—SCENE A REPLICA OF PROCEDURE AND FORM OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY—HIS HOLINESS EVIDENCES SIGNS OF HIS RECENT ILLNESS.

Rome, Nov. 27—Obedient to a summons from Pope Pius X., the cardinals in Rome assembled in secret consistory today and confirmed the nomination of 18 members of the cardinals' supreme governing body of the Roman Catholic church.

As he entered the hall of the consistory where today's ceremony took place the pope's step was less sure and the careworn face of his holiness bore signs of his recent illness. Nevertheless, he withstood the fatigue of the long and trying ordeal bravely with a smile for each and a word for several in the long procession that passed before the papal throne.

In accordance with ecclesiastical law a public consistory must be held three days after the private gathering when the new cardinals, with the exception of those from Spain and Austria, will receive their red hats. The Spanish and Austrian prelates, as is provided in concordance with those countries, must receive their biretta first from the hands of their sovereign.

The public consistory will be held in the Hall of Deification instead of in the Ala Regia as at first planned. The former hall is much larger and was decided upon this morning because of the great number of applications for admittance.

Today's ceremony, though comparatively simple, was carried out with stately dignity and form that has characterized the instituting from the earliest days. Save for those participating, it might have been a scene of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. In older times the Sacred college met in secret and discussed and finally decided upon the pope's nominations. Frequently objections were raised to candidates and their names were never proclaimed.

Pius X. broke the silence that followed the voicing of a simple prayer and then, still sitting, delivered a brief allocurion.

The evils of modernism and naturalism were counterbalanced, the pope said, everywhere by the love of the Holy Eucharist, as was proved by congresses held in Cologne, London, Montreal and Madrid. Spain, especially had, he said, demonstrated her true religious sentiment. He ended with the hope that God would preserve her from evil threatening her peace and happiness.

The creation of the cardinals and confirmation by his holiness of the archbishops and bishops already appointed by brief followed. In all instances the procedure was the same. The name of each chosen for honor was read, the pope inquiring of the cardinals in turn whether they approved the nomination. Assent was given by raising their red skull cap.

NEW PARLIAMENT IS OF HIGH STANDARD

Many Speakers of More Than Ordinary Ability Both on the Government and Opposition Benches—Debate on Address Will Be Continued Today.

Ottawa, Nov. 26—The debate on the address in the House on the speech from the throne it is expected will be brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening, when a division will be reached on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendments. There are still a considerable number of speaker's who desire to be heard, but it is believed that they will all be able to have their turn between three o'clock on Monday afternoon and midnight Tuesday. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier is keeping his own counsel as to what he proposes to do next in the way of bringing up matter for discussion it is not expected that there will be any more amendments to the address.

The debate of last week has made it absolutely clear that the present House of Commons is strong in speakers of more than ordinary ability. The large number of new Conservatives includes many who can think clearly on their feet in speaking and hold the attention of even the old parliamentary war horses. While the Liberals have lost some of their finest talent as a result of the voting on September 21st, many of their best parliamentarians still remain and the new members include a few who promise to make their mark in the House.

That the new parliament is above the average in the calibre of its membership seems to be the general verdict as the result of the first week of the session.

IRISH NATIONALISTS PLAY WAITING GAME

This Usually Turbulent Band Is Keeping Itself Well In Hand—Are Waiting For What They Call "Ireland's Year."

London, Nov. 27—The Irish-Nationalists are playing a waiting game in the autumn session of parliament. The usually turbulent little band, which sits below the gangway in the House of Commons has kept itself in hand so far although they are deeply interested in the insurance bill which is occupying all the time of the House. Even the alleged atrocities of the Italian troops in Tripoli, a subject which generally fills Wm. Redmond with a desire to find out what the foreign secretary knows about it and what the government intends to do, has not aroused the occupants of the Nationalist benches.

They are quietly waiting for 1912, "Ireland's year" as they call it. While the rankers of the party are doing missionary work in the lobby, the leader, John Redmond, is busy explaining Home Rule to the people of England. The Nationalists say that when the English really know what Ireland demands, the opposition to Home Rule will fade away. The Unionists say that Mr. Redmond's friendly reception is accounted for by the fact that he preaches a very different story in England from that which he and his followers urge in America and Ireland. In England, they say the Nationalist policy is painted as a simple self-government with no idea of separation from England, while in America and Ireland it is Home Rule with absolute independence.

McGILL TO CONFER DEGREES.

To Give Honorary Title of LL.D., to Duke and Duchess of Connaught On Coming Visit.

Montreal, Nov. 26—R. B. Angus chairman of the organization which raised a million and a half for McGill last week has received a telegram of congratulations from the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness will be in Montreal, Dec. 12 to 16. Both the Duke and the Duchess will visit McGill and receive the honorary degree of LL.D. The Duchess will be the second woman to receive the honor, the only other honorary graduate being the present Queen whom it was conferred upon when she visited Montreal as the Duchess of York.

New Ottawa Water Service.

Ottawa, Nov. 26—The source of supply for Ottawa's proposed new water serive will be from the Ottawa river and the plan includes provision for a modern sterilization plant to cost from one and a half to two million dollars This is stated to be the decision of the members of the Ottawa water commission after going most thoroughly into the question for months.

Passed as a Physician.

Winnipeg Nov. 26—The police of Winnipeg have arrested a man passing himself off as a physician, the charge being the theft of surgical instruments and apparatus from the offices of practising physicians. He says his name is Brehaune and has kept a laboratory on Balmoral street. Some of the stolen goods were found in his office.

Many Off for Christmas Holidays.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26—The east-bound train of the C.P.R. tonight went in two sections, the first bearing about 300 passengers second class, and about 200 first-class, all bound for Europe for the Christmas holidays. The greater number will go to their homes in Germany, Austria and Russia.

Stole Surgical Instruments.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27—Louis Brehaume, arrested on the charge of stealing surgical instruments from doctors' offices and the general hospital was today remanded for sentence without bail, though he pleaded guilty and asked for bail on the ground that he was newly married.

ENGLAND HAS HAD A WEEK OF UNREST

Many Events, Foreign and Domestic, Tend to Unsettle—German Trouble Overshadows All — Sir Edward Grey's Speech Today Eagerly Looked Forward To.

London, Nov. 26—(By T. P. O'Connor). The last was another feverish week, full of significant events and throbbing with many alarms. The Tories are cheered by their big victory over the Liberals in Somerset and their increased majority in Hartford and Somerset. The defeat was the first real check the ministry has had for years and was largely due to the folly of putting forward a working man as the candidate in a rural constituency. The increased majority in Hartford was natural, when a Cecil was a candidate in the county with which the family has been associated for centuries.

But these incidents, coupled with a change in the leadership and an escape from the nebulous position maintained for years by A. J. Balfour has plucked up largely the courage of the Tories and they are fuller of fight than at any time for years.

The labor unrest still hangs as a threatening pall over the business world, but rather relieved by the debate in the House of Commons and the unanimous appeal of all parties in the House of Commons to the railway directors to meet their employees in a friendly conference.

Suffragette Riot.

The suffragette riot is generally regarded as a possible prelude to worse things to come and the present insane excitement may burst into some serious event. This attitude is more incomprehensible, as present events point to the probable acceptance of the womens claim next year when Premier Asquith will propose the new suffragette bill. This is especially true, as Chancellor Lloyd George offers to lead the agitation in the woman's favor and his personality is now the most powerful in England.

These events, however momentous, shrink into insignificance when compared with the situation between England and Germany over the Moroccan negotiations. Everybody was startled with the revelation of the hitherto hidden fact that countries were on the verge of war a few months ago. Nobody likes to pronounce an opinion against Sir Edward Grey until he states his case next Monday, but undoubtedly there is a general feeling among the Radicals of alarm and distrust of his policy as unnecessarily provocative. It is suspected that the cabinet was not unanimous on the terms of Lloyd George's bellicose speech last July. These things account for the crop of rumors of ministerial divisions and the probable resignation of Grey.

These rumors are still strong [illegible] but Sir Edward's speech next Monday is looked forward to with feverish eagerness all through Europe, especially to the relations between England and Germany. The speech may assuage, but it may also further dangerously exasperate the bitterness of feeling. Sir Edward is a powerful personality, with a persuasive speech, and he may unite all other parties in the Commons, but he may also widen the growing breach between him and the Radicals.

Irish Are Anti-Jingo.

The Irish members of the Commons are strongly anti-jingo, but they will not embarrass the Government at a moment when it is working visibly, swiftly, and resolutely toward the settlement of Home Rule questions.

The latest campaign against Lloyd George's insurance bill is on the insurance of servant maids, and the Daily Mail is leading a tremendous but shallow attack on it based largely on the frightful grievance of women of high degree having to lick the insurance stamps with their delicate lips.

The Home Rule campaign is going on with the same steadiness and the same enthusiasm. All over the country the meetings, packed and enthusiastic, continue to greet all of the Irish speakers. The Eighty Club, a formidable organization of the younger race of Liberals, now is organizing a separate campaign.

Laborites May Support Socialist.

Galt, Ont., Nov. 26—Although the Liberal party has failed to put a candidate in the field for the provincial elections, it is possible that there will yet be a contest in South Waterloo. The Socialists have tendered the nomination to James Maguire, of Cobalt, but a reply has not been received up to the present. The labor party have organized and may support the Socialist candidate.

LIT A CIGARETTE WITH A $1,000 BILL.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Siguard Hartig, a real estate dealer, formerly of Cincinnati, accidentally lit a cigarette with a $1,000 bill here yesterday. He intended to burn only the end of a bill of yellow paper protruding from the edge of the bill for the edification of his friends. Samuel Haller, another friend, joined the group just as Hartig lit the cigarette.

"Give me a light Sig," said Haller, seizing the bill. Before Hartig could recover the bill it was in flames. The two men quarrelled and were separated by a city detective, who reported the incident to the police.

A small corner of the bill and a few ashes were recovered and will be sent to the treasury department at Washington by Hartig in an attempt to have the loss made good.