

The McNamaras Plead Guilty To Crime of Dynamiting

Accused Brothers Change Their Pleas of "Not Guilty" to "Guilty" With Pale But Calm Faces as Auditors Listen in Amazement to Their Confession.

DRAMATIC END TO FAMOUS CASE; TO RECEIVE SENTENCE TUESDAY NEXT

Clarence Darrow Leading Counsel for the Brothers Says the Confession Was the Only Possible Way Out—Life Term Likely for James B. McNamara.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1.—James B. McNamara this afternoon pleaded guilty to the murder of Charles Haggerty by dynamiting.

John J. McNamara entered a plea of guilty to the charge of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works.

Both men withdrew previous pleas of not guilty. Judge Bordwell came into court at 2:17 o'clock this afternoon with a rush. He advanced to the bench, slammed down a book and his notes and sat down with a frown on his face. As is his custom, he announced the case "The People of the State of California vs. J. B. McNamara, charged with murder, defendant of the court. Are you ready to proceed, gentlemen?"

Just previous to his entrance to the court-room, Judge Bordwell had called the district attorney into conference with him. Evidently the district attorney had told him what the developments were.

ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY.

Lecompte Davis, counsel for the defence, arose from his chair as the judge finished his statement. He said: "After long consideration of this case, if it pleases you honor, and after consulting with counsel in this case, we have come to the conclusion that we shall enter a plea of guilty."

There was a stir in the court-room as Mr. Davis finished his brief statement. Then the district attorney went to his seat, stepped over near the judge's bench, and asked the court for the indictment in the case.

"You have heretofore pleaded not guilty to this indictment, have you not, Mr. J. B. McNamara?" he asked.

"I have," was the brief reply.

"How do you now wish to plead to this charge?" said the district attorney.

James B. McNamara's face paled as never before under the stress of the situation. "Guilty," he replied.

Directing his attention once more to the court, the district attorney asked if he wished at this time to set a date for the sentence.

Judge Bordwell looked at the district attorney, glanced at his calendar and then to McNamara. "I fix the date for pronouncing judgment at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 5."

GUILTY, AS WAS HIS BROTHER.

J. J. McNamara then was summoned before the bench. District Attorney Fredericks read from indictment No. 6,955. He said: "John J. McNamara, you are charged with the crime of exploding, or attempting to explode, dynamite in, or near, the Llewellyn Iron works, etc. Do you wish to withdraw your plea of not guilty?"

McNamara, who stood with bowed head, responded in little more than a whisper, "I do."

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty to this indictment?" asked the district attorney.

"Guilty," was the low response from the prisoner.

Judge Bordwell then set the date of sentence at 10 o'clock Tuesday, when J. B. McNamara also will be sentenced.

When the McNamara brothers come before the court next Tuesday to learn of their punishment, the Times dynamite case will have come to an end so far as they are concerned.

All other indictments against them will be dismissed, according to an agreement between the district attorney's office and the attorneys for the defence. District Attorney Fredericks and Attorney Davis are authority for this.

It developed today that the district attorney took the initiative in the arrangement by which the McNamara brothers were ready to plead guilty to one indictment each, and thereby escape prosecution on the other charges.

Save a Human Life. John J. McNamara did not actually place dynamite under the Llewellyn Iron Works, but is charged as an accessory.

Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defence, said: "I have saved a human life out of the wreckage. I don't like to ask him to do so now. The county had a dead open and shut case against us. I am very tired and worn, and cannot talk at this time, as I have been under a terrible strain for the past few weeks. In fact, I will never be able to describe the ordeal through which I have passed. It was a terrible ordeal."

The Penalty.

"Jim is going to tell the press all of the facts at a later time, although I don't like to ask him to do so now. The county had a dead open and shut case against us. I am very tired and worn, and cannot talk at this time, as I have been under a terrible strain for the past few weeks. In fact, I will never be able to describe the ordeal through which I have passed. It was a terrible ordeal."

GOMPERS IS ASTOUNDED

New York Dec. 1.—"I am astounded, I am astounded; my credulity has been imposed upon. It is a bolt out of a clear sky."

The exclamations were those of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, when advised tonight of the pleas of guilty in the McNamara cases.

The veteran labor leader was visibly affected as he read of the tense scenes in the court-room at Los Angeles, where the men in whose defence he had spoken and worked so untiringly had admitted their guilt.

Asked if he would have anything to say about the prisoners personally, the labor leader replied: "No; I shan't add to their misery by condemnation of them."

"What effect do you imagine this will have on the labor unions?" he was asked.

To this Mr. Gompers snapped his fingers and ejaculated, "None." When the fund which had been raised by the American Federation of Labor for the defence of the men charged with the Los Angeles crime was mentioned, Mr. Gompers said that to date the fund amounted to about \$190,000, which had been turned over to the chief attorney for the defence.

dropped now, as irrelevant to the main issue.

History of the Case.

New York Dec. 1.—The crime for which James B. McNamara and his brother, John J., who was secretary and treasurer of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association, were arrested and placed on trial in Los Angeles was the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times newspaper and printing plant. At a few minutes after 1 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1, 1910, while the Times staff were getting out the paper, the building at Broadway and First street was wrecked by an explosion. Time clock bombs had been used and were found later.

The effect of the explosion was frightful. The building collapsed and crashed to the cellar. Flames arose from the lower part and spread swiftly. The firemen and the police took 21 bodies out of the wreckage. Some had been killed instantly by the explosion. Others caught by the sweep of flame were burned to death. A number of the dead were union men. Many of them were married and had children.

The First Bomb.

Later in the morning a bomb was found in the home of General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor and editor of the Times, and an uncompromising opponent of the closed shop. This bomb let go in the street just after detectives who had been examining it were frightened away by the rattle of its mechanism. Other bombs were found, cunningly contrived mechanisms, in which an alarm clock, a fulminating cap and other devices were the chief components. The tragedy of the early morning, together with the discovery of the bomb in General Otis' home and another bomb near the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, thoroughly alarmed the city.

The Los Angeles Times appropriated \$25,000 for the purposes of tracing the dynamiters and murderers, and offered a reward of \$2,500 for the capture of anyone responsible. The California Legislature added \$10,000, and the State Building Trades voted \$7,000 to the fund. The Times' detective, George Alexander, knew of a detective who had made a first-class record in the San Francisco graft cases. William J. Burns was hired to look around Los Angeles and disappeared after examining the bomb picked up at the home of F. J. Zeschelander, the Merchants' Association secretary. It

LEADER ROWELL AT CLASSIC CITY

Great Liberal Rally at Stratford Hears Many Strong Addresses.

HOW WHITNEY EVADES

Progressive and Reform Policies of Liberal Party Dealt With in Clear-Cut Manner.

[By Our Own Man.] Stratford, Dec. 1.—Rousing cheers and stirring rounds of applause greeted the Liberal leader, Mr. N. W. Rowell, who spoke here tonight to an audience of some 800 people. The city hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. J. R. McDonald, of Stratford, vice-president of the North Middlesex Liberal Association, presided, and expressed confidence that the outcome of the present campaign would favor Mr. Rowell's leadership, result favorably to the Liberal party of Ontario. The people could not fail to rally to the support of the progressive policy adopted by the Liberals, he declared, and he fully expected their policy would prove a winner.

Strong Addresses. Mayor John Browne, the local Liberal candidate, and Mr. Duncan Ferguson also delivered strong, although brief, addresses.

Mayor Browne, who was the first speaker, expressed pleasure at being privileged to occupy the position of honor at the Liberal party meeting. He referred to the policy of the Liberal party in connection with the Government's housing of railway corporations. Instead of granting immense land areas to the railways it would be wiser to provide for the housing of the people in the city.

Touching on the educational policy of the Whitney Government, he admitted that Stratford had derived some advantage from having the Stratford Normal School located in this city, but he pointed out that the abolishing of model schools had resulted in such a scarcity of teachers that many of their pupils, whose education was thus being entirely neglected. General dissatisfaction, he declared, existed throughout the

was a long time before Burns was heard of. When he reappeared he had his men and the evidence.

As a matter of fact Burns had been busy on dynamiting cases before the Los Angeles Times building was destroyed. In September, 1910, a foundry in Pacific street, which was the open shop principle, had been blown up, and Burns was put on the job to catch the criminal. The investigation of this crime led by a curious and interesting series of steps to the arrest of the McNamara for the Los Angeles Times outrage. All of the clues there were to the Peoria explosion was a clock-work bomb that had not gone off, a machine containing a ten-pound can of nitro-glycerin. There were few marks of any sort on the can, nothing to produce a clear identification of its maker. But a description of the can went through the newspapers and fell under the eye of an agent for an explosives company. He guessed it might have been one of his cans. When he saw it he was sure. Burns began to get under rapid headway. He discovered that a man calling himself "W. J. Burns" had been chased the nitro-glycerin in Portland, Ind., saying he wanted to use it in a stone quarry near Indianapolis.

Burns traced McGraw to Muncie, Ind., and then to Indianapolis. He learned that McGraw had been seen talking with John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association, a union that was fighting hard for a closed shop. Burns heard that John J. McNamara had been active in warning employers not to use non-union men. With these shreds of a case in his fingers, the detective returned to Los Angeles. Night and day the iron workers' official was watched. He never got out of sight of a detective. At this very time the Los Angeles Times explosion occurred. Mayor Alexander, in hiring Burns, had no idea of how much progress the detective had made. The Los Angeles Times explosion was an extremely powerful explosion—50 per cent gelatin. Burns traced the dynamite to a company in Los Angeles that had been obtaining it from a man named J. B. Bryce had bought it for the purpose of blowing up the Los Angeles Times. A man named Leonard, got 1,000 pounds of the same kind of stuff and received it at the company's works at Glant, California. The two men, named Morris, carried the explosive away in a power boat. Burns traced the boat and turned up part of the explosive in San Francisco.

country on account of the abolition of the model schools. The Liberal party has an opportunity to support in the Legislature the progressive policies of the Liberal party and lead.

Mr. Duncan Ferguson was also very hopeful as to the outcome of the election. Sir James Whitney, by springing the election on the people at an inopportune time had shown that he himself did not regard the position of himself and his party as satisfactory. Sir James had doubled "he expediency of the province without corresponding popularity in the practice of the province or the business of the country. The Conservative administration had not obtained results which would warrant the great increases in Provincial expenditure."

Leader Rowell. Mr. Rowell, in beginning his address referred to the question of the closed shop during the Federal election campaign. He had not dreamed of returning so soon again or in his presence. He was glad to see the Liberal party in the leadership of the Liberal party. He was an entire surprise to him, and he personally would have much preferred to continue quietly in the practice of his profession. He expressed pleasure at speaking again in the city of Stratford, and he paid a glowing tribute to the Liberal nominees for North Perth, Mayor Browne, whom he described as "the friend of all and the enemy of none."

He was also glad to see so large a number of ladies present, because the matters with which the Legislature had to deal closely touched the home and affected the interests of the wives and mothers and sisters quite as much as the interests of the men. The Liberal party in coming before the people at this election were not coming merely to criticize the policy of the Conservative Government, but to lay before the people a liberal and progressive platform.

Ontario. One of the pressing needs of the present, he declared, was to be a deeper realization of the great possibilities of the province. He pointed to the great land to the north. Hence the first plank in the Liberal platform dealt with the development of the resources of the province. In supporting public ownership and conservation the Liberal party definitely joined issue.

Hydro-electric development had been conceived and promoted by the municipalities. The Whitney administration had shown that the clause is not necessary to secure the permanency of local option bylaws once carried, and hence it should not be retained as a handicap to temperance reform. The will of the majority should prevail. Again, as long as the license system is retained, its administration should be freed from political influence. The

should be conserved for the people under business management and control. The hydro power scheme had not cost the province one farthing. It was for the municipality to lose or gain. The Government did not risk a single dollar. For this reason the municipalities were entitled to demand of the Government the most efficient and economical management of the hydro-electric system.

Interests of Farmers.

Of paramount importance were the agricultural interests of the province. Hence the Liberal party stood for greater assistance to the farmers of the province. The Liberal party also had taken their stand for tax reform, temperance reform, educational reform, compensation to working-men in case of injury or disability, and the war against tuberculosis.

The Government ownership of trunk telephone lines is a public utility which should be under public control. There was a time when Ontario led the way in progressive legislation and reform and the other provinces followed suit. Now Ontario has fallen behind, and the other provinces have assumed the leadership.

The Liberal party also was opposed to combinations and mergers, which were detrimental to the public interests, and which tended to increase the cost of living. Corporations should not be allowed to make contributions to political parties. It would greatly tend to purify politics if all contributions to political parties were public service reform. The Provincial Government should adopt a real measure of civil service reform as the Federal Government had done.

It would also be well to follow the good British precedent of having a public prosecutor to investigate the actions of the Government. Sir James Whitney himself could not conceive a progressive policy, he thought it inconceivable, and had said as much in regard to the progressive policy of the Liberal party. Ostensibly, Sir James Whitney and his Government were hiding their heads in the sand while a progressive policy was being made progress and reform.

Ostensibly Whitney. "Do you want an ostrich for Premier?" asked Mr. Rowell. It was declared, amid applause and cheers. Touching on tax reform, he said every municipality should have the option of taxing improvements at a lower rate than land. Land speculators contributed nothing to municipal or general improvement. They merely amassed wealth at the expense of the people. The old antiquated system of taxation should give way to a more progressive system. Ontario was again at the rear in this. New Zealand and Australia had enjoyed a progressive system for a long time. Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have tried out the new system and their people would not think of returning to the old. In Ontario 270 municipalities had in vain petitioned the Whitney administration for a bill to provide what the Liberal party now proposed to offer these municipalities.

Land Taxation.

Taxation of land values would encourage building, and increase the employment for workmen. It would encourage the workingman to build a home rather than pay rent. It would encourage thrift and discourage idleness and speculation. One of the reasons why the western provinces are moving ahead so rapidly is the encouragement they offer to building by the progressive system of taxation.

Sir James had referred the question of compensation for workmen to Chief Justice Meredith. When the chief justice decided on the question Sir James would know what to do. Meanwhile he was doing nothing. The toiler and workman, declared Mr. Rowell, are indispensable to the industrial system. Now, in order for the workman to secure compensation for injuries received while at work, he must prove negligence on the part of the company employing him. In England it is not necessary to prove negligence. The time has come to change the law in the interest of the toiler, and bring it into line with the humanitarian and Christian trend of the times. Every workman injured in his work should be compensated, or in case of loss of life his heirs should receive compensation. The Liberal party stood solidly for this, and, if elected, would see that it was carried out. The only question would be to ascertain the amount of compensation due, and the Government would enforce its payment.

Temperance Question.

Mr. Rowell then passed on to the temperance question. The Liberal party had always opposed the three-fifths amendment introduced by Sir James Whitney's Government. Experience has shown that the clause is not necessary to secure the permanency of local option bylaws once carried, and hence it should not be retained as a handicap to temperance reform. The will of the majority should prevail.

Again, as long as the license system is retained, its administration should be freed from political influence. The

apollis system in liquor administration impairs the independence of the hotel-keeper himself. So long as the hotel-keeper is permitted to sell liquor, he should be free to vote as he likes, without fear of losing his license. In solving the whole problem of the liquor traffic and the admittedly great evils which flow from it, to reduce it to a minimum or remove it entirely, it is essential that legislation proposed should be passed and supported by a strong public sentiment.

With reference to further legislation on the temperance question, the Liberal party would at the first opportunity take counsel together, and, if elected, would submit a bill to the people, not as a referendum, but would, as a party, go to the country with that policy, and stand or fall with it. For the present they had done what they conceived best for the whole people of the Province.

Turning to the question of education, Mr. Rowell placed it as a question of the first importance. On education in the home, church and school, depended the citizenship of the Province. Fine school buildings were of no value if they were without competent teachers. Under the old system of training, any workman could prepare his son or daughter for a third-class certificate, and that son or daughter could then earn money to pay for further training.

Educational Reform. Universal dissatisfaction existed throughout the province with the present educational situation. Sir James Whitney had suggested that in order to keep the teachers in Ontario who were leaving for the West, their certificates might be withheld until they had taught one year in Ontario. This said Mr. Rowell, savored of Mediaevalism and the autocracy of 300 years ago. It was out of harmony with the progressive spirit of today. Ontario's teacher problem could never be solved by methods of conscription. Restore the county model schools, said Mr. Rowell, increase the grant to county boards, and if this would not yet suffice, it was the bounden duty of the Government to devise some solution of the problem, and give the teachers of Ontario a square deal. Many educators asked for a change in the assessment act, but no heed was given to the demand. Sir James Whitney and his Government were trying to make the educators their servants instead of the Government being the servants of the people. His criticism of the agriculture department, and taxed it with not keeping pace with the times, as over 50,000 people since the last census had left the farms of Ontario.

Bilingualism. Referring to bilingual schools, he said, the divided attitude of the Whitney Government on this question was one of the most remarkable spectacles ever witnessed in a British country under constitutional government.

Whether was Mr. Fox's speech in French? What is the policy of the Government on this crucial issue? Was Sir James satisfied with conditions as they now exist? Did he know whether these conditions did exist? And if they existed and he was unsatisfied what did he propose to do to remedy them?

Sir James would have to make either a confession of ignorance or incompetence. The actual conditions formed the question of importance. The trouble lies not in the law, but in the administration of the law. The bilingual school agitation has been evoked because the Government has miserably failed in its administration of the law. The child who goes out of the Ontario public school without a good working knowledge of the English language is handicapped for life.

Sir James is trying to cater to two extremes, one of which says that French is just as essential a language as English, and is deficient in French high language in handwriting, and to teach it English. The Liberal party does not embrace either extreme. English is essential, but after English is provided for, the French child has also a right to learn his mother tongue. The Conservative party dare not make a clear-cut statement. The Liberal party on this issue is broad, clear-cut and tolerant.

In conclusion Mr. Rowell made a stirring appeal for the voters of North Perth to support Mayor Browne, to stand true to the Empire, and to cheer and hold dear the flag that all loved.

Besides the speakers, there were on the platform Dr. J. H. Dunn, Dr. Quinlan, Dr. Forster, Messrs. John White, William Buckingham, W. G. Robertson, W. H. Gregory, W. S. Owens, and other Liberals of Stratford and North Perth.

MITCHELL GATHERING.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Mitchell, Dec. 1.—Miss Olive Davis was very pleasantly surprised yesterday when she was called to be the guest of honor at a kitchen shower held for her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coppin. More than 30 young women were present, and every enjoyable time was spent during which Miss Davis was presented with every utensil necessary for a kitchen.

Best Ladies' Skate

It is well known to all who know that the best skate in the world for ladies is the famous

"Ladies' Starr Beaver"

The best of rink skates, being durable, easy and comfortable, highly polished and skilful. The curvature of the blades makes it specially suitable for working and figure skating. They are strong and light, and while unequalled for ladies, they are reasonable in price. You can be proud of your "Beaver" skates today. For Lady Hockeyists the incomparable "REX" is the best. Makers of the celebrated "Micro-Mac" and "Rex" Hockey Sticks.



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ENGINEER'S BODY WAS WASHED ASHORE

Three Were Drowned in the Wreck of the Steamer Raleigh.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Port Colborne, Dec. 1.—The shipwrecked crew of the steamer Raleigh, which went ashore last night, arrived here today.

"Big" the minister Pritchard, of Cleveland, engineer, was washed ashore a short distance from where the steamer was wrecked. The names of the other survivors were: William Pritchard, engineer; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wase, all of Cleveland. The boat is a complete wreck. The pulleywood which she was loaded with is all coming ashore. The owners are trying to save it if possible.

CLINTON LIBERALS HELD BIG MEETING

Very Fine Addresses By Hon. MacKenzie King and Mr. Proudfoot.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Clinton, Dec. 1.—One of the finest Liberal meetings ever held in Ontario was held in the town hall last night, and the building was filled to the doors.

Mr. W. Proudfoot, the Liberal candidate, made a strong speech dealing with the bill which he brought in at three sessions, asking that the three-fifths clause be abolished. He also spoke on the school question, the workmen's compensation act, and the act for spraying fruit on a square deal. Many educators asked for a change in the assessment act, but no heed was given to the demand. Sir James Whitney and his Government were trying to make the educators their servants instead of the Government being the servants of the people. His criticism of the agriculture department, and taxed it with not keeping pace with the times, as over 50,000 people since the last census had left the farms of Ontario.

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ACCEPTS CALL

Rev. S. Howarth Will Be Pastor of Listowel Baptist Church.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Listowel, Dec. 1.—The Baptist Church here and at Atwood will be in charge of Rev. S. Howarth shortly. Mr. Howarth recently came out from England, and has accepted a call to the churches.

Why Should I Use Cuticura Soap?

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair free and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 7M, Boston, U.S.A., for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

TALK DISMISSED IN THE

The Government Explain What Guiding

HOUSE RISES

The Tariff, Freight Rates of Corporations Were Discussed

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The adjournment of the House of Commons took place at 11 o'clock today. The date of the adjournment of the House of Commons was announced by the speaker, Mr. Foster, who said that the House would adjourn on Monday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock.

The fact that the House has adjourned on Monday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, was announced by the speaker, Mr. Foster, who said that the House would adjourn on Monday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock.

A question by Mr. Maclean, concerning the House of Commons, was asked. The speaker, Mr. Foster, replied that the House would adjourn on Monday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock.

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