

Dominion Parliament

Parliamentary Programme—Premier Laurier Outlines the Order of Business.

Effort by Mr. Molines to Have the B. N. A. Amended Falls Through.

Ottawa, May 2.—At the opening of the House yesterday, the Premier made an announcement as to the Government business of the session. The budget speech would be delivered at 10 o'clock to-day's sitting. After the debate thereon had been exhausted the Government would proceed with the two resolutions on the order paper, concerning the Pacific cable, the purchase of the Drummond County Railway. The measures still remaining to be introduced are, first of all, the Senate resolution, of which the House has already had notice, after that the redistribution bill and also certain resolutions in aid of railways and supplemental estimates. In addition to these there might be one or more but still of some moment which might be introduced. All the measures which had been announced, and over those he had not announced, would be introduced before the business would be before the House has been completed.

Private Bills.

Two bills respecting the Cobourg, Northern-Berard Pacific Railway Company (Mr. Guillet) and to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Benefit Advertising Company (Mr. McAllister) were introduced and given their pro-forma first reading. A bill to confirm an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hull Electric Railway Company was passed through committee and given its third reading.

Bills to incorporate the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, respecting the Great Northern Central Railway Company, were given their second reading.

The Intercolonial.

Mr. McLellan was informed by the Minister of Railways that the average length of sections of the Intercolonial Railway is six miles. The average number of men employed on each section was, he said, three, \$1.50 a day is paid to foremen and \$1.15 to trackmen. No employees are kept on half time through the winter.

Montreal Lotteries.

Mr. Monk drew the attention of the Government to Montreal lotteries. A number of lotteries which carry on their business under the guise and pretense of associations, or societies for the promotion of art. He also pointed out a section of the Criminal Code, No. 205, under which the sale of tickets is prohibited. The Premier replied that the Minister of Justice is engaged in the preparation of certain amendments to the code. Probably this matter will be included.

Military Affairs.

The Minister of Militia stated that Col. Lake, during the time when he temporarily filled the office of general officer commanding had recommended the reinstatement of J. A. L. Strathy to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the reserve list.

Replying to a question by Mr. John Ross Robertson (East Toronto) the Minister of Militia stated that officers appointed to the permanent force in 1908 after the regulations as to qualifications had been suspended, had to qualify like all others.

Crow's Nest Pass Tolls.

Replying to a question by Mr. McInnes the Minister of Railways stated that the C. P. R. had not submitted to the Governor-in-Council for approval and revision its rates and tolls on Crow's Nest Pass Railway and on its lines connecting with the said branch.

Shoals in Lake St. Louis.

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) asked whether the Government had received any representations from the shipping interests of Montreal as to the necessity of removing the shoal on the south side of the new channel in Lake St. Louis. Mr. Blair replied in the affirmative to this question, but added that as the channel is already three hundred feet wide the Government did not consider it necessary to undertake at present the removal of the shoal.

The Lobster Commission.

Mr. McInerney (Kent, N. B.) enquired whether the Government proposed putting in force the recommendations of the lobster commission. Sir Louis Davies intimated that the report had only come into his possession and he had not yet had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues on the subject.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) was informed that Mr. W. A. P. Clement, legal adviser to the Yukon Council, was not permitted to practice before the gold commissioner or to engage in any cases involving mining titles. The Government was aware that Mr. Clement engaged in private practice, but had no knowledge as to whether he or his professional partners accepted retainers from clients who had business which would come before the Council.

Ogilvie's Investigation.

Sir Hilbert Tupper enquired that a protest had been received by the Government on April 27 on behalf of the miners' committee in Dawson alleging inadequacy in Mr. Ogilvie's commission of enquiry.

West Indian Sugar.

The Minister of Customs gave to Mr. Foster a return which showed the imports of British West India sugar into Canada as follows: Six months ending December 31, 1918, 9,049,020 pounds, valued at \$161,041; for the six months ending December 31, 1917, 6,245,024 pounds, valued at \$124,834.

Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria) moved for a return comprising copies of all orders-in-council respecting Stanley Park and Deadman's Island at Vancouver, and all correspondence between the different depart-

ments of the Canadian government and the Imperial military and naval authorities, and all other papers in connection with the property and its lease to Mr. Ludgate. The motion was concurred in.

A Canadian Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Hughes presented a resolution, "that in the opinion of this House, having in view the growth and development of Canada, and the assistance to perfect the union of Great Britain and her colonies and the maintaining the commerce, prestige and integrity of the British empire, Great Britain should be given authority to enroll a brigade of Canadian officers and men for the Imperial service abroad, and that Canadian sermons should be afforded opportunity of serving in the British army." The whole object of the plan which he proposed was the formation of a Canadian brigade enlisted for seven years. It would cost nothing to either Canada or Britain, as British troops in the meantime would be furnished time-expired men with a free farm and outfit, and the same should likewise be done for such British soldiers as could be induced to go home here.

Referring to the movement to repatriate the 100th regiment, Colonel Hughes declared that this could never be a Canadian regiment, since our people would not join a corps which they would not be under their own officers.

Dr. Spronle (East Grey) criticized the government's policy of assisting immigrants, and considered that the money could be spent to better advantage. He was not inclined to look upon time-expired soldiers as having proved such splendid successes as settlers as to warrant the favor toward them which Colonel Hughes had advocated.

Mr. J. V. Ellis (St. John) was not aware that under conditions as they now exist there was anything to keep Canadians from joining either the army or the navy. How was this arrangement to give Great Britain permission to this effect?

The Minister of Militia.

Dr. Borden quite agreed that Mr. Ellis's objection were well taken. It was not to his mind desirable to give undue prominence to the military spirit in Canada, and he did not desire to see undue trouble or expense in equipping or building up a spirit of militarism. The whole object of the militia system was self-defence and the aid of the civil power. Great progress had been made in the improvement of our system and in the course of time Major Hughes's desire might be accomplished and assistance given the mother country from a perfectly organized militia force ready for service at a moment's notice.

A Good Suggestion.

Lieut.-Colonel Hughes then moved "that in the opinion of this House, the best interests of the active militia would be advanced were the government annually to grant transport to, and entrance fees for, the matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to two or more, not previously prize winners in the said matches, from each battalion or similar unit of other arms of the active militia of Canada."

Colonel Hughes had learned from the report of the general officer commanding that the proposal was actually under consideration. If it was put into force it would be a great stimulus to the militia, encourage better shooting in the militia, and try out the best marksmen. He would carry out the large share of the prizes, by training up two enthusiastic new shots from each battalion each year.

The Census.

Mr. McInnes (Vancouver Island) moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he may be pleased to request that Her Majesty's Imperial Government amend the British North American Act, 1867, so as to empower the parliament of Canada to increase the representation of the Province of British Columbia in the said parliament in accordance with the claims of the said province, as may be justified by any census of the population of the said province officially taken by the said province.

In addressing himself to the discussion of the census, Mr. McInnes pointed out what an advantage it would be to have the census taken in 1900, the beginning of a new century, than in the year following. Incidentally it would be of value to Canada to have our resources and our standing properly set forth before the world on the occasion of the Paris exposition, and besides, it would come opportunely as a means of affording the government a chance of balancing up the inequalities of representation in parliament.

The Premier acknowledged that there would be a certain convenience in having the census taken in 1900. True, too, would be more truly set forth before the world at the Paris world's fair, and it would come in as an advantage in providing an early basis for redistribution, and yet to him there was one unanswerable objection to the proposal in that Canada will do well to refrain from lightly amending the provisions of the British North American Act, except in what he termed an overwhelming case. In his mind it would be indeed preferable rather to put up even with inconveniences than to tamper with the national constitution, which it should be the duty of Canadians to retain in its absolute integrity.

Sir Hilbert Tupper echoed the sentiment of the Premier as to the desirability of the census being taken in 1900, as it would be a landmark in the history of the Dominion. Mr. McInnes's resolution was not pressed.

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Japan May Retaliate.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, Her Ambassador to Great Britain Plainly Says So.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is now on his way back to his native land, was interviewed by a representative of the Toronto Globe at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

B. C. Laws Are Resented and a Protest Has Been Laid Before Imperial Government.

The Japanese Minister freely and frankly expressed his views upon a number of questions that were brought to his notice by the Globe's representative. The most important subject, as affecting directly the interests of Canada, to which the Minister's attention was drawn, was that of the British Columbia law in relation to Japanese immigrants.

Possible Retaliation. The reporter had heard from a supposedly authentic source that the Japanese government contemplated making the recent legislation of the Pacific coast Province by severe retaliatory measures, and so informed the Ambassador in London. The Japanese government has determined to sever all diplomatic and trade relations with Canada and prevent Canadian vessels from entering Japanese ports.

North Sydney, C. B., May 6.—Two young men, Bertie Bennett and Stanley Robinson, went out fishing on the lake yesterday. To-day their canoe was found bottom up and it is feared they have been drowned.

Drummondville, Que., May 6.—The Drummond Lumber Company's office at Forestside was entered by burglars who blew open the safe and stole \$325. At Madawaska Falls they stole \$125 from the store of Davy's.

Montreal, May 6.—The moulders of Montreal struck work this morning. They demand that piece work be abolished.

Regina, May 6.—Colin Campbell, a member of the N. W. M. P., to-day pleaded guilty to embezzling campaign funds. He made restitution of \$300 and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Dresden, Ont., May 6.—The safe of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here was this morning blown open and about \$6,000 in notes taken.

BRITISH SHIPS DENOUNCED.

London, May 6.—Rev. Mr. Mawle, addressing a meeting of the Preventive and Reformatory societies in London, said that the British government was trying to induce the Ottawa government to look at it in the same light. The British government received the Japanese representation in a friendly and sympathetic manner, and he hoped that a determined crusade would be carried on against it.

A MINISTER'S UNDERTAKING.

Paris, May 7.—M. Krantz, who succeeds M. de Freycenet as minister of war, has realized the difficulty surrounding the office to which he has been appointed, but he declared that he had a perfectly open mind with regard to the reforms which he had never seen connected. It is understood that M. Krantz will cleanse his department of everyone who was mixed in any way with Dreyfus.

It is stated that 90 per cent. of the common contagious diseases are carried from house to house by the domestic pets of the world.

Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy child. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It imparts health, strength, vigor, and elasticity to the delicate system of the young woman, and is the best of all medicines for the young woman who is the mother of a healthy child. It prepares a woman for the time of trial, and danger. It strengthens and builds up the system. It makes sure an ample supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. It is a perfect health-giver, and it does away with the weakness, sickly, and nervous condition.

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Sir Hilbert Tupper echoed the sentiment of the Premier as to the desirability of the census being taken in 1900, as it would be a landmark in the history of the Dominion. Mr. McInnes's resolution was not pressed.

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Will Stand No Nonsense

Chamberlain Sharply Calls On Paul of the Transvaal to Time.

London, May 5.—The Outlook, in its Cape Town correspondent in which it is stated that the British secretary of state, Mr. Chamberlain, has designated a firmly worded demand upon the Transvaal Republic that it must observe its obligations to the Queen as its paramount power by acceding to the order within the republic.

This demand, the despatch says, supplementary to the demand for the cancellation of the dynamite concessions, and is taken to mean that the British government deems that the time has come to invite President Kruger to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the London convention, which is the basis of the Republic's independence.

It is not stated how far the demand takes the form of an ultimatum, or a period is to be fixed within which the redress of the grievances of the British Republic shall be made.

The reply of President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, to the demand of the secretary of state for the cancellation of the dynamite concessions, is bona fide and constitutes a breach of the London convention. The Transvaal, President Kruger, insists, is entitled to an opinion on what is the best interests of the Republic. The amendment of the concession as asked by the British government, the President adds, would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, May 6.—A parliamentary paper has been issued containing the official notes exchanged between Great Britain and Russia relative to the proposed Anglo-Russian agreement. The agreement, which is a general one, is intended to secure the interests of the two nations in the Far East, and to serve the interests of the Chinese Republic.

Clause 1—Great Britain engages not to seek either for herself nor in behalf of others, railway concessions north of the great wall and will not obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region.

Clause 2—Russia makes similar agreement towards Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yangtze. Clause 3 says the contracting parties, having no intention to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China or to interfere with the government of that country, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese government the nature of any arrangement, which, by averting any cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace and friendship between the two nations.

A second note forming an addendum to the first records an agreement regarding the Shanghai, Kuan and Newchwang railway, protecting the rights acquired under the loan contract, and providing that the railway must remain a Chinese line subject to the Central government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

FILIPINOS AGAIN ROUTED.

Manila, May 6, 4:15 p.m.—Major-General Lawton's northward march continues and natives make but little opposition. Manila, May 6, 4:15 p.m.—Major-General Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Baling to-day. Before making the forward movement General Lawton sent back to Manila two wounded men of the Michigan regiment, and one of the Oregonians, but yesterday, besides twenty soldiers. They were sent by way of Malolos.

General Lawton's advance met but slight opposition. Outside Malolos two thousand rebels, who occupied an entrenched position, were routed in short order. Many corpses of rebels were discovered in the river at San Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms were covered from the river, into which they were thrown by the retreating rebels. Major-General McArthur's division is resting at San Fernando, making in the meantime extensive reconnaissances.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Toronto, May 5.—The following is the special cable to the Evening Telegram: London, May 5.—The recent suggestion from the United States government at Washington in regard to the dispute over the Alaska boundary were referred to by the home office to the government at Ottawa. On Canada agreeing to Great Britain's suggestions and endorsing the reply, the whole note was forwarded to Washington at the end of April. The government does not anticipate any difficulty in settling the point with the United States. Both governments a year ago practically arranged for the provisional boundary in the locality of the Dalton Trail, on the Chilkoot Pass from Fyrmald Harbor.

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