selection from a speech by Right Hon. R. L. Borden when, Sir Wilfrid claimed, he had approved of the Australian policy of ships co-operating with the British navy. Hon. Mr. Foster had also used forcible language against money contribution.

Sir Wilfrid also referred to the premier's speech, made four years ago in which Mr. Borden spoke of preparing the soil in Canada for a Canadian navy. Why did not the premier go on with this policy, instead of one which there would be no preparation of the soil or beginning or growth of the project of defence? The reason was that the subject of imperial defence had been made one of contentious politics. It was the result of the unholy alliance which had been formed by the opposition.

A Jingo Policy.

"What was the contribution. It was one big in money but was it big otherwise?" "Oh, you Tory jingoes," said the speaker, "Is that the amount of the sacrifice you are prepared to make? You are ready to furnish admirals, rear admirals, commodores, captains, officers of all grades, plumes, feathers and gold lace, but you leave it to England to supply the bones and sinew on board these ships."

The names of the ships would be the only thing Canadian about them and the policy practically meant that Canada was ready to do everything except the fighting. It was a hybrid policy, a cross between Jingoism and Nationalism, and Sir Wilfrid believed the Canadian people would not be satisfied with it but would insist that their contribution should be one of money and of men as well.

Sir Wilfrid said that England did not desire Canadian money and deprecated the statement that such a contribution would produce a strong impression in European affairs. If instead of the money contribution the nations of Europe were to see the young daughters of the Empire building fleets of their own, would it not create a greater impression? It would result, also in the re-establishment of the full quota of British ships in distant seas.

It might be said this was not the policy recommended to Canada by the admiralty but this Sir Wilfrid denied. It was evident that the premier had not gone to England to consult the admiralty about a policy, but had already abandoned the policy of a Canadian navy. He had gone to ask what they would accept as immediate aid, to ask what England would accept in the case of an emergency though there was no emergency. Australia had tried contributions but found they did not work and had now come to the conclusion those now sitting on the government benches had also come to, but had abandoned on account of their alliance with the Nationalists party of Quebec.

The Laurier government had asked for tenders, with the intention of having ultimately a double unit, one on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic, for four cruisers and six destroyers which would cost $11,290,000. It had not awarded the contracts in view of the impending change in government. (Loud laughter from the government benches.)

Another reason why the Liberal party would stick to a Canadian navy policy, was the manner in which the government was trying to trifle with the question of Canadian ship construction.

"Let us have a Canadian navy and as soon as practicable, and then we will have all ships built in Canada."

Sir Wilfrid understood the minister of marine had actually an offer from one of the great British shipbuilding firms to build the largest possible ships in Montreal.

England's Wars Are Canada's.

The leader of the opposition then went on to disclaim, what had been alleged, that the Laurier navy was to be a separate one and liable to be neutral in time of war. Any thought of separation would be a folly and a crime.

"When England is at war we are at war. But it does not actually follow that because we are at war we are actually in the conflict."

Sir Wilfrid gave the list of British wars in which Canada had engaged.

"I would like to discuss another aspect of this question. Some objections have been made to our naval act because it was said that the British admiralty could not count at all times upon the support of the Canadian navy. I simply say this, that the admiralty can count at all times upon the Canadian navy because we made an agreement last year with the admiralty whereby a naval station was created for the Canadian navy. The Canadian naval station on the Atlantic being north of 30 north latitude, and west of the meridian of 40 west longitude. The Canadian naval station on the Pacific includes waters north of 30 north latitude, and east of the meridian of 180 west longitude.

"So the British admiralty knew that at all times in those areas of waters there were Canadian ships on guard, and the moment an enemy of England appeared in these waters, it was the duty of our navy to pounce upon them, grapple with them and sink them, in the same manner as if the enemy's ship had been in the harbor of Halifax.

"That is the interpretation I place upon it. My honorable friends opposite, however, today have the administration of the act. They can interpret it themselves, but surely they will not interpret it, in the way it is said they could. If they are sincere, as I hope they are, they cannot put any other construction than the construction I put on this act. I see, however, that we will have the same misinterpretation on this point as we have had before.

"I have now to urge upon my right honorable friend that the present policy which he proposes settles nothing. The problem that you have to deal with must be a permanent one for today, tomorrow and every day, so long as armaments grow in Europe, and the duty you owe to yourselves, to Canada and the empire, in the enactment of a permanent policy.

No End to Contributions.

"As regards the creation of a Canadian navy, you have apparently decided against that. In respect to contribution, did anyone imagine that you will have only one contribution? They must recur and again recur, and in the words of my friend from North Toronto (Mr. Foster), they leave no trace behind them.

"I do not believe that the empire is in danger. I do not believe that it can be cemented by means suggested by my right honorable friend. I believe the relations of the different parts of the empire to the mother land are not perfect, but that essentially they are perfectable. You can discuss problems of improvement, there is no occasion to discuss problems of existence.

"It is with these views that we approach this subject, and I repeat now, in conclusion, what I said in the beginning, that I have endeavored to approach this subject on the same plane as my right honorable friend. I do not question his motives when he states he has in mind the grandeur of our common empire. I hope he will not discuss my motives when I say I approach the question in the same spirit. If we differ from him it is because we believe that under existing circumstances our policy is more conducive to what he has in mind than the policy which he has announced. Therefore I beg to move the following as an amendment to the resolution."

(See amendment, Page 1.)

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LII. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1912 NO 23

ANTHRACITE COAL COMBINE "BROKEN"

Violates Trust Law, Says Court

Railroads and Mining Companies Must Separate

United States Tribunal Finds That Monopoly Exists, But Decides That Government Has Not Proven All of Its Contentions.

Canadian Press

Washington, Dec. 16—The supreme court of the United States today cancelled as a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law the contracts by which railroad-owned coal companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields had purchased the output for all time of "independent" mines.

Attorney General Wickersham in a statement tonight expressed the belief that the decision "will so completely destroy the combination which now controls the price of anthracite that it must result in a distinct measure of relief to the public."

The court also ordered the dissolution of railroads' control of the Temple Iron Company by which the principal railroads and their coal companies were found to have strangled a project to build a competing road into the anthracite fields in 1898 and by which monopolizing schemes could be put into execution handily in the future.

The government failed, the court said, to show the general combination to apportion the amount of coal to be put upon the market annually by the various roads. The government's other charges as to a general combination were characterized as "indefinite."

The railroads concerned in the case were the Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh Valley and Delawar, Lackawanna & Western, the Central of New Jersey, the Erie, and the Susquehanna & Western.

At the outset of his opinion, Justice Lurton dwelt upon the great factor of the six railroads and their coal companies in anthracite mining. Over ninety per cent. of the entire unmined area of anthracite were owned by them, he declared, and over seventy-five per cent. of the annual supply put upon the market was theirs. He said the tremendous influence of these companies in this business was due to the liberal policy of the State of Pennsylvania to encourage coal development by authorizing an alliance between the coal-producing and the coal-transporting companies.

As to the transportation of the coal to tidewater, the great distributing centre, Justice Lurton said that, independent of any agreement or combination, the six railroads were in undisputed control. "The situation is one which invited concerted action," continued the justice, "and makes exceedingly easy the accomplishment of any purpose to dominate the supply and control the prices at the seaboard. The one-fourth supply which comes from independent operators has been sold in competition with the large supply of the defendants. If by concert of action that source of competition be removed, the monopoly which the defendants, acting together, may exert over production and sale, will be complete."

SUFFRAGETTE ARMY FALTERS IN ITS MARCH TO ALBANY

Only a Dozen Left of 34 That Started from New York to Capital to Demand Votes for Women.

Irvington, N. Y., Dec. 16—Depleted in numbers but courageous in spirit, the suffragette "army" finished here today the first lap of its 140 mile journey to Albany to carry to Governor Sulzer a message on woman suffrage.

Thirty-four members were in the ranks when the expedition started from the outskirts of New York shortly before 10 o'clock but one by one they dropped out on the way until less than a dozen trudged into this village shortly after 6 o'clock tonight.

"We are going to Albany to get votes for women," said one of the marchers, "as a matter of abstract justice and we will get them. We are asking only for a human right—the right of individuals in the community is to have a voice in the government of the community."

A Fatal Collision.

Chickasha, Okla., Dec. 16—Two persons were killed and fifteen injured when Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger trains Nos. 23 and 24 collided head on at Ninnekah seven miles south of Chickasha late today.

AFTER JAMES FRIEL'S HEAD

Attorney General Grimmer at Dorchester to Investigate Charges

PROOF LACKING

First Hearing Not Satisfactory as Witnesses Failed to Substantiate Partizanship Allegations—Another Effort to "Convict" Today.

Special to The Telegraph.

Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 16—Attorney-general Grimmer is here as a royal commissioner with Mr. Ketchum, stenographer, to go on with the investigation of charges of partisanship in the election of March 3, 1908 made against James Friel, clerk of the peace and registrar of probates, by Allan W. Chapman, Walter P. Crossman, John S. Dickie, Anthony D. LeBlanc and William Alexander.

Chapman is the prime mover and it is understood that he has been recommended to the government for the offices by the five local members. He has shown extraordinary zeal in drawing affidavits for himself and others but the trouble with them so far has been that they will not hold water.

The commission sat September 17, Chapman and Dickie, it is said, both admitted that the serious charges in their solemn declarations were not true. Dickie is almost blind and the affidavit was read to him that he signed. Dickie explained that some parts were not read to him, other parts he asked to leave out, as they were not true, and anyhow that he did not know that he was making a solemn declaration. The other complainants did not appear. Three other witnesses was examined on the 17th without results, except that two of them appeared as disgruntled Grits who had left the party because Friel and others here would not put out Tories and give them the jobs after 1896.

Chapman asked for adjournment for witnesses and the hearing tomorrow is on the adjournment.

GENERAL STRIKE IN FRANCE A FIZZLE

Riots at Two Places Which Troops Dispersed After Making Some Arrests.

Paris, Dec. 16—Conditions in Paris and reports received from the provinces tonight show that the fourth attempt of the general federation of labor to bring about a general strike for the purpose of demonstrating their power to paralyze the resources of the government has been as ineffective as on previous occasions.

The day passed off quietly except at one or two places. At Lyons there was considerable rioting tonight but troops dispersed the mobs and arrested fifty of the rioters. At Levallois Perret, a suburb of Paris, the strikers tried to overturn a street car. A policeman was badly hurt and ten arrests were made.

Late this afternoon the police raided one of the strike centres in Paris and seized 1,000 cards. On one side they were inscribed: "To the order to mobolize, the workers answer by a revolutionary general strike. Rather insurrection than war." On the other side was printed: "Two plagues to fight—drink and patriotism."

NEW YORK BANKER DEFIES "MONEY TRUST" PROBING COMMITTEE

Refuses to Answer Questions About Profits in a Deal and He Faces Jail for Contempt.

Washington, Dec. 16—The refusal today of Frederick Lewisohn, of the banking firm of Lewisohn Bros., New York, to make a statement as to the profits made by a syndicate formed to float the stock of the California Petroleum Company, forced an adjournment of the house money trust committee. The committee adjourned until tomorrow to allow Mr. Lewisohn to confer with his counsel, Martin Vogel, as to answering the question.

If Mr. Lewisohn declines to answer the question when the committee meets tomorrow the committee has the power to take the case to the speaker of the house, who may certify the record to the district-attorney for the District of Columbia. It would be his duty to take the matter before the grand jury and ask for an indictment for contempt of the house, which is punishable by imprisonment.

BORDEN MAY CHANGE NAVAL POLICY AGAIN

Laurier Plan Grows in Favor

Many Conservatives Advocate Sir Wilfrid's Scheme of Empire Defence, and Cabinet is Said to Be Considering the Idea of Stealing the Liberals' Clothes.

Special to The Telegraph

Ottawa, Dec. 16—The cheering ministerialists who greeted with wild enthusiasm Premier Borden's announcement of his naval policy a few days ago are now mute. There has been during the past few days a steady anti-climax and today it is not going to far to say that there is a veritable panic in a considerable section of the government ranks at the prospect of being forced to the country on the issue created by Sir Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment.

The succeeding debate, with the admitted failure of the government speakers, so far put up, to meet the arguments adduced by Sir Wilfrid and Hon. George P. Graham on Thursday last and today by Hon. Dr. Clark, have impressed upon the most astute members of the government side that the party by practically negativing the principle of a Canadian naval service, and relying solely on the policy of a contribution has committed itself to an untenable position and that a prompt retreat or flank movement is imperative.

Strong representations have been made to the government by the divergent elements of its support from Nationalists, from British Columbia, and even from Tory Toronto—that with the "emergency" plea unsvailable in the face of the admiralty memorandum, there is practically no logical defence, either for the present emergency proposals or for further postponing a declaration of a permanent policy.

Some of the ministers, including, it is understood, Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. W. T. White, agree with this view of the situation. And they believe that if the Liberals insist on an election, either by obstruction or by refusal of the senate to pass the contribution, the government will not be sustained by the electors.

To Steal Liberals' Policy.

Consequently a way out of the difficulty is being anxiously canvassed. The government and its supporters do not want an election but if one must come the wiser heads are now suggesting that the party would be well advised to jump at once onto safe ground and adopt the main features of the Laurier policy. Thus the government could in a measure forestall the Liberals, steal their thunder and go apparently voluntarily to the country for endorsement.

The proposal is to make the "emergency contribution" more or less an "adjunct" of a permanent policy of a Canadian navy. The three super-dreadnoughts to be built for the $35,000,000 would be the starting point of the Canadian fleet units and the other ships would follow as rapidly as the Canadian naval service could be organized.

This it is believed would make a far stronger appeal to the electors than the present makeshift policy. The feeling in favor of such a right about face is steadily growing. The question is being anxiously considered by the cabinet. Meanwhile the ministerial speakers have been warned not to repeat the initial mistake made by Premier Borden of arguing against a Canadian navy at all.

Mr. Aikens, it may be noted, took pains to point out today that "If in the future the Canadian people decide to have a Canadian navy we will have in these three dreadnoughts the beginning of such a navy as the Liberal leader would have."

From many Conservative members there is heard considerable criticism of the paragraph in Premier Borden's speech in which he deprecates altogether the building up of a Canadian naval service when Canada could so much more easily and cheaply make direct money contributions to the Imperial navy. That part of the speech they say was an unnecessary burning of the of the bridges, now needed for the retreat.

The suggestion is being made in some ministerial quarters that past pledges as to an appeal to the people on a permanent policy need not be regarded too seriously. A permanent policy along the Laurier line plus the proposed emergency contribution with the attached string, they say should be adopted, and to get around an election they propose a plebiscite on the combined policy.

The whole situation is being now discussed with much anxiety in the government camp. It is probable that no definite decision will be reached until the members return from their constituencies after the Christmas adjournment and report the general feeling throughout the country. Meanwhile the orders to government speakers in the house are to "mark time."

TAFT WILL NOT FILL THE VACANT AMBASSADORSHIP

Washington, Dec. 16—President Taft today announced through Secretary Hilles that the post of ambassador to Great Britain made vacant by the death of Whitelaw Reid, will not be filled by him. This announcement followed an early morning conference between the president and Secretary of State Knox.

WANT REFORMS IN ST. LAWRENCE PILOTAGE

Shipping Federation Petitions Government to Investigate Conditions—Allege the Numerous Wrecks Are Due to Faulty Work of the Pilots—Ask for Change in System of Appointments.

Canadian Press

Montreal, Dec. 16—There is a demand in shipping circles that the present co-operative system of pilots which has charge of the pilotage below the city of Quebec shall be superseded by a more workable and more efficient service.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, representing over a half million tons of ocean and coastwise shipping trade on the St. Lawrence is asking the dominion government for a royal commission to look into the question in view of the many accidents that have taken place below Quebec during the past ten years, winding up the list by the grounding of the steamship Royal George within a few miles of her dock.

The government wreck commissioner's finding shows that in most cases these accidents have been due to faulty pilotage, yet no fault is found with the pilots in charge of the river between Quebec and Montreal.

Under the present system no man can become a pilot who does not speak the French language, and consequently a great number of very efficient seamen are debarred from entering the service. The Shipping Federation is of the opinion that any one who is able to pass the necessary examination should be admitted to practice as a pilot, the examination to be held before competent nautical examiners and after the applicant is admitted as a pilot the least possible number of restrictions should be placed upon him in the exercise of his calling.

The present law makes it impossible for a man to perform more than one piloting trip per week. The Shipping Federation says of this rule:

"That to limit the number of pilots and the amount of work they should do is not conductive to efficient pilotage; that the great incentive to a man in the efficient performance of his duty is the knowledges that there are others eradv and able to fulfill it in his stead; that it is not in the best interests of any one that the pilots should find themselves in a position which practically makes them master of the situation and secure them from all risk of competition."

VICE-REGAL EVICTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Riot Follows Ousting of Governor-General from Official Residence in Sydney—Many People Trampled On When Premier McGowan Attempted to Speak.

Canadian Press

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 16—A riot in which several persons were trampled, followed an attempt by the premier, Hon. Mr. McGowan, to make a speech today at the ceremony of handing over the mansion, formerly occupied by the Governor General of Australia, Lord Denman, to the people.

Lord Denman was notified some time ago to move from his residence, which was owned by the state, and which it was declared was now needed to add to the Sydney botanical gardens. Premier McGowan announced yesterday his intention of handing the property over the people despite the protests of the citizens' committee who objected to the eviction of the governor general. The premier cut down his speech to a few words.

NAVAL BATTLE WITHOUT RESULT

Greek and Turkish Fleets Shoot at Each Other for an Hour and a Half, and Both Claim a Bloodless Victory.

London, Dec. 16—A naval engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleets occurred today between the Dardanelles and Imbros Island. It lasted for one hour and a half and the damage done is problematical.

The official reports from the Turkish and Greek commanders show that the Turkish warships left the Dardanelles at 8.20 o'clock in the morning. The fight began at 9.25. What ships were engaged is not known.

After a heavy cannonading the Turks, who throughout had remained under protection of the forts, retired within the Dardanelles.

The Turks claim to have silenced the guns of the armored cruiser Georgio Averof, but the Greek account states that only five men were wounded. The whole Greek fleet cruised in the vicinity until late in the afternoon when Turkish destroyers appeared again but quickly retired, pursued by the Greek destroyers. The Turkish commander makes no mention of casualties but says that his ships sustained no damage.

VESSELS THOUGHT LOST WITH ALL HANDS ARE SAFE

New York, Dec. 16—The steamship Impoco, and the barge Hainaut, of the Standard Oil fleet, thought to have been lost in the Gulf of Mexico with thirty-six souls on board has arrived safe at Galveston (Tex.), according to a message received by the Standard Oil Company here today. It had been feared that the boats were swamped in a storm which wrecked Standard Oil barge No. 87 in the gulf last Thursday drowning her captain and crew of nine.

MONCTON PAINTER DIED AT HIS WORK

Eugene C. Bliss Found Lifeless in House He Was Painting at Humphreys—Death from Natural Causes Decides Coroner.

Moncton, Dec. 16—(Special)—Eugene C. Bliss, who resided at Humphrey's Mills, was found dead shortly after 5 o'clock this evening in a new house owned by Seymour Seamans at Humphreys.

Bliss was a painter by trade and was engaged at his work alone when he passed away. He left his home at noon to return to his work on Seamans' house and as he did not come home as usual at 5 o'clock to his tea Mrs. Bliss became uneasy and telephoned to Seamans, owner of the house. Seamans went to the building and on entering the door found Bliss lying face downwards apparently dead. He notified Dr. Purdy, who upon arrival at the scene found the body lifeless. After taking a statement of the facts, Coroner Purdy decided an inquest unnecessary. Bliss was forty-six years old and removed here from Boston last May. He was subject to fainting spells and heart failure is supposed to be the cause of death. The unfortunate man had removed his overalls and had apparently quit work. His body was found near the door with a bruise on the head caused evidently from a fall.

DIFFERENCES IN MARITIME HOCKEY LEAGUE SETTLED

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 16—(Special)—The M. P. P. A. will not break up. Halifax will be in the fight with two strong teams. The differences have been smoothed over the Halifax Arena Company today decided to meet the demands of Sydney, Moncton and New Glasgow, but instead of the visiting team taking percentages of the gross receipts, the two latter mentioned clubs will be allowed a certain stipulated amount each for their games in this city. Under this arrangement Sydney, self-sustaining as its club is, and in that regard on a level with Halifax will be content with its own gate and to make whatever arrangements with New Glasgow and Moncton it sees fit. That, in a nutshell is the way the matter now stands.

STRONG APPEAL FOR A CANADIAN NAVY

PEACE MEETING OPENS IN LONDON

Sir Edward Grey Welcomes Delegates and Hopes for Satisfactory Result

PARTIES FAR APART

Turkey Not Willing to Surrender Any of the Besieged Towns or Saloniki, Nor Pay Indemnity—Allies Confident That Most of Their Demands Will Be Granted.

Canadian Press

London, Dec. 16—The plenipotentiaries who have under consideration the arrangement of peace between Turkey and the Balkan States met today in St. James' Palace. They adjourned early in the afternoon, without having entered into the discussion of the question of peace.

The feature of the day was the address of welcome by Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of foreign affairs, who was elected honorary president of the conference. The response of the heads of the various delegations indicated a desire to accomplish the purpose for which the conference is being held.

All the delegates applauded Sir Edward Grey's speech which evidently, like his statement in the house of commons Wednesday, aimed at impartiality. But the Balkan delegates seemingly are more satisfied with its substance than the Turks. In the passage: "In this way you will lay foundations on which I trust will be built by true wisdom and statemanship the prosperity, moral, economic and national, of your respective countries," they see a plain allusion to their states, as they are fighting for the principle of nationality, and they are trying to uphold the moral and economic prosperity of their countries; while for Turkey it is a question of general demolition. Thus they think that the British foreign secretary, notwithstanding his efforts at impartiality, could not help—perhaps, unconsciously—but give a hint on which side his sympathies are.

In his reply, Dr. Daneff of the Bulgarian delegation emphasized Sir Edward's utterance, when he said that the conference would work "to insure to the Balkan States, so troubled in the past, an era of tranquility and progress," which is considered as meaning without Turkey.

Speaking of the first meeting of the conference Count Devoinovich, a Montenegrin delegate, said: "Today we simply looked into each other's eyes."

Turkey's Terms.

The terms formulated by Turkey have been kept secret, but it may be asserted on good authority that they include the renunciation by both sides of any money transaction under the form of indemnity or otherwise, except the taking over by the Balkan States of a portion of the Ottoman public debt proportionately to the new territories they acquire.

They provide also that the Sultan shall have a representative in the territories passing to the allies where Ottoman courts shall be instituted for Mussulman subjects. Adrianople, the first Turkish capital in Europe, and surrounding territory west of Martiz as far as the Struma river, goes to Bulgaria, which thus would have the port of Kavala, to which she has long aspired.

Furthermore, Turkey will demand that Saloniki, over the possession of which it is pointed out serious Graeci-Bulgarian antagonism has arisen, shall remain to Turkey, and, together with Monastir and Scutari and their respective districts shall form Ottoman territory surrounding Albania.

Servia is to have Uskup, Pristine, Mitrovitza and part of the Sanjak of Novipazar, the remaining part going to Montenegro.

To Bulgaria is conceded the Island of Thasis, but Turkey claims possession of the other islands in the Aegean, including Samathrace, Imbros, Lemnos and Mitylene, together with those now occupied by Italy, because the latter belong to Asiatic Turkey. But the administration at Constantinople pledges itself to obtain from England, Russia, France and Italy, the four protective powers in Crete, their consent that this island shall be annexed to Greece.

These terms would give the allies four-fifths of the territory, which a few weeks ago was European Turkey, but, notwithstanding what seems to be a great concession, a comparison of the terms of the allies with those of Turkey is sufficient to show the immense gulf separating them.

Even admitting that many concessions are made on both sides, an ultimate understanding appears extremely difficult. Because of this the idea of mediation has been put forward. All the delegates, however, declare emphatically that they know nothing about mediation, and that it is extraneous to their mission here, which is limited to the negotiation of peace, without even the power of concluding it. For the conclusion of peace either they or others must receive the authorization of their respective governments.

Austrian Consul Not Ill-treated.

Vienna, Dec. 16—The official report of Special Delegate Edl, who investigated the charges that the Servians mistreated Austrian Consul Prochaska at Prisend, declares the charges are trivial and that they should cause no friction between Servia and Austria. This practically ends a serious cause for tension between the two countries.

Borden's Policy is Un-British

Dr. Clark of Red Deer Wants Dominion to Start Right

Declares There is No Emergency and Canada Should Shoulder Her Responsibility in a Manly Way and Not Hire Her Defence, as the Tories Propose.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Dec. 16—An unanswerable, complete, and finely balanced argument endorsing the Liberals' proposal for a Canadian naval service for the defence of our own coasts and the relieving of Great Britain of that burden, and exposing the fundamental weaknesses of the Borden plan of money contribution, was given to the commons tonight by Dr. Michael Clark, the British-born member for Red Deer.

It was a speech which for clear and convincing logic, epigramatic statement, caustic ridicule and debating power, ranked with those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Geo. P. Graham. It kept the Liberal side of the house constantly applauding, and it won a close and appreciative hearing ever "from the ranks of Tuscany."

It was a welcome relief to a house jaded and disappointed with the rhetoric and sophistry that have marked the admittedly weak attempts of the contributors on the government side of the house to the debate, since Premier Borden put forward the only serious attempt to justify his policy.

Dr. Clark touched the vital aspects of the whole question, national and imperial. He urged that the policy of contribution could not be supported by anything in the admiralty memorandum, that it was at direct variance with the policy enunciated last April by the first lord of the admiralty, Hon. Winston Churchill; that it was Uncanadian and Unbritish; that it was subversive of the principle of responsible government, and was both undignified and unnecessary.

A Ringing Appeal.

He followed up this criticism of the government's position with an unusually brilliant vindication of the Laurier policy as the only possible one consonant with strong nationhood and permanent imperial unity, equal to all the needs of the situation and consistent with parliament's first sane and united stand on the general question of naval defence.

He concluded with a ringing declaration of a staunch Canadianism and a true imperialism. "If we can only have a canoe to start with," he said, "let it be a Canadian canoe. We on this side of the house stand united, we stand where you stood three years ago, and where you should still stand. We stand for a common flag, a nation within the empire, with a nation's rights, a nation's aspirations, a nation's responsibilities, aye and a nation's courage and spirit to discharge these responsibilities. (Cheers.)

"We stand on that policy, and we are confident we have the majority of the people of Canada with us, for this is the only policy that makes for the dignity of our nation, for the harmony and progress of the empire, and for the peace of the civilized world."

Longer Christmas Recess.

At the opening of the house E. M. MacDonald (Pictou), called the premier's attention to the fact that the proposed Christmas adjournment on Thursday next until January 8 meant that the maritime members and the western members would only have about a week at home to attend to their arrears of business. He suggested that the house should adjourn on Wednesday next and reassemble on January 13. Premier Borden promptly acquiesced in the Wednesday adjournment and promised to consider the later date for reassembling.

Mr. Aikens, who resumed the debate, spoke for over two hours and a half. Stripped of metaphor and other flowers of speech, to say nothing of extracts of patriotic poetry, the argument might have been boiled down to about five minutes. He created much amusement among the members by coming down to the front row and straying out on the floor of the chamber and up in front of the ministerial desks as he proceeded. In his loftiest flights, it is sad to relate he evoked more laughter than applause.

Aikens' Bad Break.

Mr. Aikens represented Britain as the patient in a sick room. It was the height of absurdity, he declared, for those who had the interest of the patient at heart to refuse to administer any remedy until it was proved that an emergency existed. "We have preventive remedies, as well as corrective remedies," he declared. "The Borden policy is not a policy of permanency, but a policy of present expediency," a statement which evoked a vigorous Liberal endorsation.

Continuing, Mr. Aikens said he believed that the tendency of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals was towards the separation of Canada from the empire.

"Brain storm," commented Hon. Mr. Lemieux, amid Liberal protests.

"I believe Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be a true Britisher," retorted Mr. Aikens, "and I believe him to be a great Canadian. I

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)