CANADA WILL PROVIDE THREE SHIPS FOR EMPIRE DEFENCE

Continued from page 1.

the Liberal leader thought the body of it was delivered in a laudatory tone inconsistent with truth of the government's record. For instance, an explanation was necessary of the tardiness in summoning parliament together. It was part of the unwritten law that the house should meet not later than November, the financial year having been changed on this account some years ago. What reason could there be for this delay unless it were the reason of the insolvent debtor with small assets and large liabilities, anxious to put off the day when he would be called upon to give account of his stewardship. He referred to the appointment of Hon. Arthur Meighen, member for Portage La Prairie to the position of Solicitor General and also to the absence of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, his duties had drawn him to England as a delegate to the Dominion Trade Commission.

Sir Wilfrid took exception to the paragraph in the speech from the throne stating that rapid progress had been made on the N. T. R. He claimed the section from Cochrane to Quebec would have been open for traffic today if terminals had been provided for it and criticized the action of the minister of railways in not arranging for a station in the City of Quebec. The opposition leader asked if the G. T. P. was interested in the project for a union station in Quebec as the changes in the arrangements had, he thought, been made without the consent of that railway although the railway would be bound by them. He defended the action of the senate in killing the highways bill and passing on to the consideration of the naval aid bill said the fact that no reference to naval aid legislation was made in the speech from the throne showed that the government party was not even united upon it. He declared that there was no emergency but that the government's bill of last session had been one of expediency.

Sir Wilfrid drew a gloomy picture of conditions in Canada and claimed that Hon. Mr. White's optimistic expressions were not justified as businesses were closing down and reducing their staffs. One hundred thousand men were out of work in the chief cities of Canada. At the same time prices had been advanced. On the subject of the cost of living he said that Hon. Mr. Crothers had said that high prices proved the country to be prosperous. Hon. Mr. Foster had objected to appointing a commission and had recommended economy and the paying of greater attention to agriculture. Within a week of Mr. Foster's statement, the government had appointed a commission. While admitting that Messrs. McDougal, D. Coates and James, were men of unexceptionable ability and standing, Sir Wilfrid contended that the work should not have been committeed to the civil service, for the high cost of living was partly due to political causes on which they could not pronounce. The ministers of customs, trade and commerce and labor should have gone about the country investigating.

The leader of the opposition in conclusion moved the following amendment:

"We regret to have to represent to Your Royal Highness that in the gracious speech with which you have met parliament, whilst it admitted that the business of the country is in a depressed condition, yet there is no indication of any intention on the part of your advisers to take any steps toward relieving such a situation.

Premier Borden

After expressing himself in complimentary terms upon the speeches of mover, and seconder of the address, Right Hon. Mr. Borden made a graceful and felicitous reference to their Royal Highnesses, making especial mention of the unfortunate illness of the Duchess of Connaught. Coming to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech, the Premier dealt with his complaint that there had been delay in the opening of parliament. The leader of the opposition, he said, if he desired to know why parliament had not opened in November should look around and see members behind him. They all welcomed the change. The opening in November, followed by the long Christmas vacation had proved unjust to those who came from a distance and the change in reality would expedite business. Replying to the reference to Mr. Meighen, Mr. Borden said that it was perfectly true that there were many men on the Conservative side who were competent to fill the post, whereas Sir Wilfrid Laurier for five of his ministers had had to go outside parliament.

Referring to the attack on Mr. Foster for his absence, Mr. Borden said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at all events, should be well content to have the minister of trade and commerce away. However, he would observe that Mr. Foster was on the ocean and should be in his seat about Monday next.

Mr. Borden dealt with the question of the highways bill. That bill which the senate had twice killed, had been a perfectly fair measure. It had conserved the interests of every province in Canada. The majority of the provinces could have been perfectly willing to accept it in the form in which the government had presented it. He himself had given his pledge that in the distribution the allocation of money to the provinces should be in accordance with their population, and the estimates had borne this out. When the measure was first introduced the Liberals had given it a half-hearted and luke-warm support, but they had ended by voting squarely against it. The senate then, on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's responsibility, had inserted amendments which it knew the government could not accept. He intended to fix the responsibility for killing that bill upon the Liberals.

'Until a majority of the senate in the course of events comes in accord with the wishes of the majority of this house it is useless for us to reintroduce this bill,' said Mr. Borden amid government applause. He noted that the senate had now thrown out four motions passed by the commons, namely, the highways bill, the tariff commission bill, the Intercolonial branch lines bill, and the naval aid bill. Canada has less control over the senate when it set itself up in opposition to the commons than any other country in the world had over its upper chamber.

Government Will Accept Issue

If the senate was disposed to force upon the government the question of amending the constitution of the upper chamber and the manner of appointment thereto, then the government was ready to accept that issue. (Loud Conseravtive applause).

In the case of the I. C. R. branch lines bill, Mr. Borden said that while it was true the original bill had been perhaps too wide in its terms, it had been redrafted and submitted to several of the leading members of the opposition to whom it was acceptable in its amended form. Hon. Mr. Emmerson had objected to one detail of the amended draft but Mr. MacKenzie, another member of the opposition, had not agreed with Mr. Emmerson.

The bill passed through the commons without one dissenting voice, even the leader of the opposition voting for it. But the Liberal majority of the senate saw fit to amend the bill so as to make useless for the purpose for which it was intended and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had then backed up the senate.

In regard to the naval aid bill Mr. Borden said that the government believing that immediate and effective aid was necessary had introduced the bill last session in accordance with the mandate given by the people at the general election. The measure had been debated at great length, it had been persistently and defiantly obstructed until the rules of the house had been amended, then the senate had refused to pass it. There was little doubt that if the measure had passed it would have had an immense influence in bringing about a cessation of the race of rival naval armaments.

The reasons for the defeat of the bill were not clearly understood in other countries, and the mischievious and disloyal act of the senate, was taken abroad to be a clear intimation to the world that Great Britain must stand alone in the matter of providing for her own defense. The premier quoted from German papers declarations to the effect that the throwing out of the bill meant a heavy and material loss to Great Britain. By the rivals and enemies of Great Britain, the action of the senate had been welcomed, by the friends of Great Britain, it had been deplored. It had been publicly avowed in the Liberal press and by Liberal leaders that if the bill was again introduced it would be again thrown out. Under these circumstances the government did not propose to again give the senate another opportunity to so advertise Canada to the world.

Canada's Gift, Three Ships.

The Premier declared, amid loud Conservative cheers, that the government was firm in its determination to provide the three battleships to strengthen the British fleet as soon as it was in a position to do so. He repeated his declaration at the close of last session to the effect that as soon as possible a vote would be put through parliament providing for the payment for the cost of the vessels, which Britain was now undertaking to construct.

Continuing Mr. Borden dwelt at some length upon the declarations of the First Lord of Admiralty, Mr. Churchill, made during the past summer, appealing to Germany and to the other nations of the world for a year's naval holiday. He quoted also a resolution passed by the United States Congress on December 8 last, approving of the suggestion made by Mr. Churchill. He deplored the immense waste of money in armaments despite the progres and development of modern civilization. He trusted that the day was near when all international disputes would be settled by arbitration. But until that day dawned war must be the last court of appeal, and Canada must do its part toward making secure the heritage of the British Empire. At the same time, the government did not want to do anything that would retard the beginning of an international naval holiday.

When the time came that the government was in a position to pass the vote for the three battleships it would confer first with Great Britain. If then a general cessation in building was contemplated such action as the situation demanded would be taken. If the race of naval armament was still on then, the government would secure as speedily as possible the construction of the necessary additional battleships to strengthen the Imperial fleet. The opposition said Mr. Borden maintained that Canada should not go ahead with the construction of these ships until the people had been consulted, but at the same time they were prepared to adopt a permanent policy without consulting the people. 'I pledged my word to the people that there would be no permanent policy without first appealing to them. That pledge still holds good and faith will be kept with the people,' declared Mr. Borden.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had deplored the entry of the armament trust in Canada. But was it not Sir Wilfrid who had himself, last year, advocated the establishment of an armament trust in Canada? He had urged the adoption of a permanent naval policy which in the course of the next ten years would cost the country $150,000,000 and this, without submitting the matter to the people for decision.

It was true, however, that in the Chateauguay election he had not put that part of his policy in the foreground.

The Hard Times Plaint

The leader of the opposition has called to his aid the cry of hard times, said Premier Borden, and declares the speech from the throne was insufficient as it provides no remedy. He had forgotten the speech form the throne in 1908, which referred to the existence of an unfortunate financial stringency without providing a remedy. Premier Borden said the government did not take a gloomy view of the business situation in Canada and believed that the check, if any, would not be of long duration. The government had selected three civil servants as a commission to make enquiries into the high cost of living. Selection had been made with regard only to their ability and the belief that they would make a satisfactory investigation and report their conclusions to the best of their ability.

The Prime Minister stated that he thought the amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid was curious, in view of the speeches made in Ontario and Quebec. On Nov. 26 last, he had advocated a policy of free food and later on, at Montreal, had been in favor of a perambulating tariff commission of ministers. 'Apparently,' stated the premier, 'some of the friends of the leaders of the opposition had expressed the opinion that he had been too hasty in his Hamilton speech. The amendment now proposed represents a considerable falling away from both the Hamilton and Montreal proposals. It is so framed as to permit the opposition leader to retire within the lines Torres Vedras whenever he chooses to do so.'

High Cost of Living.

Premier Borden quoted from a work by Prof. Skelton to prove that from 1896 there had been a gradual increase in the cost of living in all countries, and that opinions differed as to the cause. In many quarters it is attributed to waste, such as that incurred by fire loss and extravagance. He would remind the leader of the opposition, that while the cost of living had decreased between 1890 and 1896, it had increased every year since but 1907.

Mr. Borden stated that one of the causes of the increased cost of living at the present time is the free entry into the United States of certain products, and he failed to see how this could be remedied by throwing down all the tariff bars. While the trusts and combines had been mentioned as a contributing cause, it was to be remembered that they were more powerful in the United States than in Canada, and if granted access to Canada would just be as detrimental to the people.

Premier Borden declared that it was wrong to presume that the government was not considering any remedy for existing conditions; what he would propose would be to make every possible effort to keep the people upon the land. He would give the farmers good roads. Other means would be along the line of technical education, co-operation between the producers and the consumers, and he would find wider markets for the products of the country.

With regard to the policy of the opposition leader not giving protection to the farmers and continuing to protect their industries the Premier said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would find this policy would be no more popular with the urban than with the rural population. The protection of one industry involved also the protection of others, if there was to be any consistency, and the farmers as well as the manufacturers should have the benefit of a protective tariff.

Mr. Borden noted the various fiscal policies of Sir Wilfrid from the time of his free trade propaganda of 1914 He challenged Sir Wilfrid's statement that there were at the present time 100,000 people out of employment, to which Sir Wilfrid replied: "I think I am quite within the mark."

In the United States, said Mr. Borden, as well as in Great Britain, there were large numbers of men out of employment. He quoted The Daily Iron Age as stating that 100,000 men were out of employment alone in the United States.

In conclusion the Prime Minister said: "The government has in mind, and will continue to have in mind, existing conditions and we shall continue to do our duty by the people of Canada. We are firmly convinced that any little check in business activity is but temporary and that the people have a right to be optimistic and to believe that the progress in the years to come will be even greater than it has been in the past." (Cheers.)

The Premier concluded by calling upon his supporters to vote down the amendment.

Lots of Excitement

Many a man's failure in this world may be attributed to the fact that he used blank cartridges when firing at the target of success.

N. Y. Herald.

PLEASE OBSERVE, DEAR UNCLE SAM, THAT WE HAVE GROWN UP.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR PUNISHING BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS

Mr. McLean, of Halifax, Gives Notice of Motion — Commission to Enquire Into Election Act.

Ottawa, January 9.—Mr. MacLean, Halifax, has given notice of the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable to enact more effective provision to punish bribery and fraud in elections; to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes, and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations and promoters, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal of compromise thereof; to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and if necessary, to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure therefore and to enforce the laws so amended."

And he also moves that a select committee of nine be appointed to enquire into the acts relating to the elections to this House, and the prevention of corrupt practices thereat, and the procedure and practice upon petitions relating to such elections, and to report to the House if any changes are desirable therein.

CARDINAL FARLEY BANS THE NEW DANCES AS IMMODEST

CARDINAL FARLEY

Cardinal Farley and various bishops throughout the United States have declared their disapproval of any entertainment given by Catholics in which the tango, the one-step glide or the maxixe are indulged in.

SIR JAMES REPORTED COMFORTABLE AFTER TRIP FROM NEW YORK

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Sir James Whitney is back again among his own people. The journey from New York last night was accomplished without apparent shock to the distinguished patient, and shortly after his admission to the General Hospital at eleven o'clock this morning he fell into a restful sleep.

Lady Whitney left the train immediately on its arrival and was taken at once to her home.

MR. A'S PROFITLESS JOB.

(The Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.)

Two patrons of a noted Ontario creamery, both members of a cow testing association, a the end of last year had these records to study. Mr. A. milking eight cows sent a total of only 1,360 pounds of fat, Mr. B. with only five cows sent 1,77 pounds.

Dairymen in other sections are invited to consider what this means. A had thre cowe more than B. to milk and feed all year, but received a smaller income than B. by quite ninety dollars. Nor is that all, for the three extra cows consumed feed worth at least ninety dollars more, making another ninety dollars that he was "out."

But one step further: A. worked hard milking those three extra cows, spending probably 200 hours more than B. on a thankless and profitless job. The cows were worth something as an investment, but it is doubful if they returned and interest on it; some allowance should be made for depreciation even of this wonderfully inefficient cow "plant"; then stable accommodation had to be provided for them; and the general care of the herd called for some expenditure of thought and skill on the part of A. as general manager of his establishment.

The deductions are plain; however comforting a "guesse" may be as to whether a cow or a herd, "pays," there is nothing to take the place of actual dairy records. Further, whatever the production of a herd may be, comparisons with other annual records should be made in order to see if improvement is possible.

C. F. W.

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa.

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An Elegant Dressing
Makes Hair Grow
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DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR
J. C. Ayer Co., Montreal, Canada.

CARPENTIER KNOCKS OUT O'KEEFE AT NICE

Nice, Jan. 19—Georges Carpentier, the French heavy weight, knocked out Pat O'Keefe, of Ireland tonight in the second round. O'Keefe was put to the floor with a right hook to the jaw and stayed there. In the first round O'Keefe was also floored, and seemed to have little chance at any time against the Frenchman.

After the fight Carpentier was challenged by Kid McCoy, the former American heavy weight, and by George Gunther of Australia. He said he would take on McCoy.

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CECELIA LOFTUS
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Sir John Oxon .... Hal. Clarendon
Sister Anne ... Geraldine O'Brien
Earl of Dunstanwolde, Roy Pilser
Earl Eldershawe, ... Dave Wall
Lord Twemlow, Alexander Gaden
Peasant Girl, Henrietta Goodman
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TASTEFULLY SET IN BEST MUSIC.
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WILKIE COLLINS' WIERD DRAMA
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ALL-STAR Tanhouser Cast
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2 Parts, 40 Scenes--Best This Year
SECOND ADVENTURE OF "2 MEN AND A MULE" THIS TIME THEY TRY MOVING PIANOS
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ALL THIS WEEK---A MODERN COMEDY TREAT
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Produced by Wm. A. Brady. Starred in by Grace George.
Grace George played St. John at $2 prices.
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