CANADA HAS A STATE PRISONER NOW

Witness in Contempt Sent to Tower

Miller Now Living on the Fat of the Land at People's Expense

Arraigned Before Bar of the House, Montreal Man Refuses to Answer Questions of Committee and is Promptly Ordered Under Arrest--Confinement Somewhat of a Joke.

Ottawa, Feb. 18—For the first time in thirty years, Canada is entertaining a state prisoner. By the order of Mr. Speaker, following the motion of Mr. Middleboro, chairman of the public accounts committee, and with the concurrence of the government and a majority of the house, R. C. Miller, of Montreal, former president of the Diamond Lighting & Heating Company, was committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. The mandate followed his definite refusal to answer questions put to him by the speaker.

When the house met this afternoon Mr. Miller was summoned to the bar of the house. Mr. Middleboro, who for the time being was seated next to Premier Borden, reported the refusal of the witness to state to whom he had paid the sum of $41,020 for the purpose of securing government contracts for his firm from 1907 to 1911. The witness had contented himself with the declaration that the money was not paid to any minister, member or government official, and would go no further.

On his appearance at the bar, Mr. Miller requested representation by counsel, which the house granted. He was then joined at the bar by George Kidd in his counsel robes, and the Speaker submitted the question.

"Mr. Speaker and members of the house of commons," replied Mr. Kidd, speaking in slow, distinct tones, "under the advice of his counsel, my client refuses to answer the questions on the ground that such action might tend to incriminate him, and because they constitute an unwarranted interference with private business."

There was an awkward pause, and the government benches began to realize that they had a white elephant on their hands. Many of the members laughed.

Mr. Middleboro maintained that no defence had been offered, as any statement made would be privileged and could not be used against the witness in any other legal proceeding. He moved that the recalcitrant witness be taken in charge by the sergeant-at-arms, and that the speaker issue a warrant to that effect. "I'm not making this motion in the exact terms," he explained, amid renewed laughter, "for I was not prepared for this."

"Russia," exclaimed Mr. Gouvreau, amid more laughter and a chorus of "Oh" from the left of the house. Mr. Speaker declared the motion carried on division. Whereupon the sergeant-at-arms led Mr. Miller away. He was housed temporarily in the rooms of the sergeant-at-arms, with a dominion policeman standing guard at the door.

May Be an Expensive Guest.

Under a traditional power derived from mediaeval British custom, the witness can be sent to the tower and there confined in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms until such time as he chooses to obey the order, or until the end of the parliamentary session. This is the extreme penalty. However it has never been resorted to in the history of Canada's parliament.

The tower room, designated primarily as an official dungeon, has, through long disuse in that capacity, been converted into a committee room where the agricultural committee meets twice a week. It is a square room immediately under the tower with eight windows. There are no bars to the windows for the simple reason that they are not needed. Should a prisoner undertake to escape through them he would have a straight drop of forty feet to the flags of the pavement below. As a state prisoner, also, he becomes entitled to such privileges and comforts, that he would have no inclination to leave before he had to.

A state prisoner confined to the tower is accorded the special privilege of inviting a dozen guests to dinner every day and choosing his own menu at the crown's expense. It is recorded that, some thirty years ago, Eugene Rouillard, in the public service at Quebec, was confined to the tower of the legislature for a similar offence. After two weeks, during which time he took full advantage of the privileges granted, he was released after the sum of $1,700 had been expended by the government in his entertainment.

A somewhat similar case was recently before the British house, in which an order was asked to have J. P. Masse, editor of the National Review, confined to the tower until he should divulge certain information in connection with the Marconi investigation. Premier Asquith refused to have this done on the general principle that such a course was obsolete and would make the house ridiculous.

Miller Enjoying Himself.

Mr. Miller will sleep in the parliament buildings tonight. He dined at the parliamentary restaurant and spent some little time strolling around with his counsel, A. E. Harvey, K. C., of Montreal, and smoking the best imported cigars.

Capt. Bowie, the acting sergeant-at-arms, has the custody of the recalcitrant witness and in accordance with tradition has met all his requests concerning accommodation, menu and privileges.

For some time this evening Mr. Miller and Mr. Harvey, who came down from Montreal to follow the case for his client, sat in the official gallery and listened to the debate in progress on the floor of the house. When interviewed, both gentlemen laughed and declined to discuss the case. "It is the government's next move and big bodies move slowly," commented the counsel with a smile.

Both Miller and his counsel appear to be enjoying the whole situation, and considerable speculation is going on as to how parliament can and will now do. A writ of habeas corpus has no force under existing circumstances, and it would appear that the government must incur a pretty bill at expense, or decide to relinquish its position.

"As I said nothing to parliament I hardly can be expected to talk to the press," was Mr. Miller's smiling comment tonight. He is apparently quite determined that the house will make the next move.

CANADA WILL AID IN SCOTT FUND

Glowing Tributes to Antarctic Heroes in Parliament Tuesday

LEMIEUX STARTS IT

Asks Premier, in Eloquent Words, if He Proposes to Join in Empire-Wide Testimonial--Premier Borden Cheerfully Acquiesces and Sir Wilfrid Delivers a Stirring Eulogy.

Ottawa, Feb. 18—Canada's parliament today paid appropriate tribute to the heroism and worth of brave Captain Scott and his comrades, who lost their lives in scientific endeavor and research in the Antarctic regions, and signified its intention of participating in the empire-wide response to the lamented officer's last message.

It was Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the eloquent French-Canadian, who initiated the movement, and he was followed in brief and earnest speeches by Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was an impressive scene and when the old chieftain eloquently paid his glowing tribute to the brave dead and touched with an intense gentleness the thought that British glory finds its most potent refulgence in British sacrifice, every desk in the chamber echoed its sympathetic applause.

"So we are proud, we British subjects," added Sir Wilfrid, "that in this day England is still the England of the past."

Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux moved the adjournment of the house, under rule 39, which provides that this action may be taken for some matter of urgency.

"The world has been moved to its very depths," said he, "by the sad news which reached civilization a few days ago that Capt. Robert Scott and his brave companions had died in the unexplored solitudes of the south. The dauntless explorers are no more, but the world honors the brave men and brave Britishers who found a glorious death in these unknown regions. The event has filled the hearts of everyone with grief and pride, with grief because of the sacrifice of worthy lives; with pride because the dearly-bought conquest bears tribute to the indomitable characteristics of the British race, to the intrepidity, the resolution and the capacity for endurance of the British people at large.

"The expedition of Capt. Scott, as the expedition of Franklin, was intended to be of service to humanity and I have no doubt that the records found, which served Scott as a pillow, will be hereafter of scientific interest to the world.

"We in Canada," continued Mr. Lemieux, "belong to the British Empire, and there is, I need not say, a feeling of solidarity and of fraternity between the component parts of the empire. We feel that these heroes are ours. (Applause). As a French-Canadian I cannot forget that the British Empire participated in the tercentenary of another hero and explorer, Samuel De Champlain."

Mr. Lemieux then read the house Scott's last appeal, and in a further eulogy referred to him as a worthy successor of Franklin. He went on to point out that the British parliament through its prime minister had declared that that appeal would not fall upon deaf ears, and that subscriptions were already flowing in throughout the United Kingdom to help the bereaved families. He noticed by this morning's cables that another appeal had been sent out by the lord mayor and he wished to suggest to the premier that Canada, rich and prosperous and oldest among the British overseas dominions, could well afford in the supplementary estimates to place a sum of money which would be a tribute of Canadian admiration of the heroes and Canadian sympathy with the bereaved.

Premier Borden.

Premier Borden endorsed the sentiments so eloquently and fitly expressed by Mr. Lemieux. Everyone in Canada, he said, was profoundly moved by the tidings which came from the other side of the world telling a story of courage, endurance and heroism, perhaps never exceeded in the history of civilization.

"Speaking for myself," he proceeded, "I was particularly stirred by the story of that man who, feeling his presence with his companions might render it impossible for them to obtain safety which he knew he could not share, went out alone into the darkness of an Antarctic winter to meet death by himself in order that his friends might be saved. A story such as this appeals especially to men in this house and country who have brought down to them from their ancestors, in the first place those of French descent who came to this country, and afterwards those from the British Isles who came next, whose trials and endurance in these days, two or three centuries ago, have left their impress upon the character and ideals of the Canadian people."

Premier Borden concluded by saying that the deep sympathy of all would go out to the widows and families left behind. "I am sure," said he, in response to Mr. Lemieux's request, "that the ears of the people of Canada will be found as sensitive to an appeal of this kind as those of our kinsmen beyond the seas." (Applause).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier felt that Mr. Lexieux had touched a chord which would be responsive in every Canadian heart. Next to the sense of horror naturally felt at the fate which had overtaken the Scott party, the one feeling uppermost in the minds and hearts of all was that the bosom of the old Mother Country was not barren and that today and now she still produced men equal to the long line of heroes who had made the British navy famous all over the world.

He recalled the jibes which had been hurled at the British soldiers at the time of the beginning of the Boer war. "There may have been those who doubted if the British soldier of today would prove equal to the emergency which then confronted him," observed Sir Wilfrid, "but we are all glad and proud to remember that on this occasion the British soldier came up to the mark and proved himself equal to the high standard set by his forebears; and then ,when peace came, when the statesmen had come in to bind the wounds, to efface the effects of that war, British statesmanship was found equal to the occasion and the problem which faced British statesmanship was solved in a manner which has struck the world with wonder by its magnanimity. So we are proud, we British subjects, to remember that, in this day, England is still the England of the past. (Prolonged applause).

"But," continued Sir Wilfrid, "we cannot forget the young wife, now no longer a wife, who is ploughing the ocean to meet her husband and who will know all too soon that she is now a widow. Nothing that we can do or say here can assuage the grief which must be here for the rest of her life. But it behooves us to see that whatever consolation there may be in the consciousness that the heroism of her husband is duly appreciated and honored by all people in all parts of the world, who are proud to name him as a fellow subject, and the further consciousness that the request which he made for the benefit of his wife and of those whom he loved and his dependents shall be honored in every nation of the British Empire." (Renewed applause).

SECOND REVOLT PUT QUIETUS ON MADERO

Mexican President Arrested

Trusted General Seized Chief nnd Cadinet and Placed Them Under Guard—Plotted With Rebel Leader and Coup Was Carried Out—New Man in the Saddle and Fighting Has Ceased.

Mexico City, Feb. 18—Francisco I. Madero has been forced out of the presidency. He was arrested at the National Palace shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon by General Blanquet. General Victoriano Huerta, commander of the federal troops, was proclaimed provisional president.

About the time Madero was seized by Blanquet, his brother, Gustavo Madero, the former minister of finance, was arrested by General Huerta, who was dining with him in a public restaurant.

All the members of the cabinet were promptly placed under arrest with the exception of Ernest Madero, the uncle of the president, who held the portfolio of finance. He was apprised of the intentions against the government and managed to make his escape.

Notwithstanding the fact that some definite action was expected today, the coup d'etat at the palace created a sensation and the exact status of affairs could not be ascertained for several hours.

Blanquet Plotted Against Madero.

The direct movement against Madero was the result of a plot which had been brewing since yesterday and which possibly existed with Blanquet for a much greater length of time.

From the first it had been known that General Blanquet was unwilling to fight. His men were of the same mind. He held complete command over them and it was not doubted that they would follow him in any adventure, which they did at the National Palace this afternoon. The forces numbering 1,000 men, which arrived late yesterday, were sent immediately to the palace ostensibly to relieve the reserves there. The reserves were sent into the field.

An agreement between Generals Blanquet and Huerta was reached last night, but the first intimation that Blanquet's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanquet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech. "This inhuman battle must end," he said. "The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son, and brother is killing or fighting against brother, when non-combatants are sharing the fate of war, and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Blanquet then issued orders for the arrest of the president and assigned a detachment to that duty. Madero was soon a prisoner in his own rooms.

Joy Over Madero's Arrest.

One reason given for the attitude of General Blanquet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of Diaz. When the arrest of the president and his ministers became known, crowds gathered in the streets, through which they paraded, shouting "vivas" for Huerta and Diaz. A conference was held between the representatives of these two generals and an agreement was reached whereby the appointment of General Huerta to the provisional presidency was proclaimed.

Prior to this, however, Huerta's attempt to communicate with Diaz precipitated one of the sharpest engagements of the day. The fire from the rebel rifles and machine guns was long sustained. It was by no means certain at that time that the coup which had been carried out meant the end of hostilities. At 3.30 in the afternoon the cannonading was on still heavier than before and the rattle of machine guns was heard in various quarters. At that time San Francisco street was being cleared by Huerta as it he were executing an attack. A half hour later the order to cease firing was sounded and the battle was over.

Madero Overpowered.

A few loyal members of Madero's staff rushed into the room when Madero was struggling with the soldiers and went to his rescue but ineffectually. Captain Garmendi, who had just been appointed chief of police, advanced upon Colonel Riverol, shooting and wounding him seriously. Immediately there was an exchange of shots and three or four members of the president's staff are said to have been wounded.

Just to make the records clear, Madero has been given a reasonable time in which to write his resignation. Failure to do this, it was said, will result in his being sent with his family to Vera Cruz, where they will be given the choice of outgoing vessels.

General Delgado, who acted as the emissary of Madero in the negotiations for an armistice Sunday, has been arrested. Huerta and his supporters did not trust Delgado to come into their plan. Twenty men of the Twenty-ninth Infantry of Blanquet's forces were entrusted with the duty of guarding the private rooms of the president at the beginning of the revolt at the palace. The arrest of Madero took place in the hall of the ambassadors. When the president entered the room he found all the entrances guarded. One soldier, overexcited by the words of Blanquet, pointed his gun at the breast of Madero, who leaped upon him. In the struggle the gun was discharged without injuring anyone. The soldier was disarmed and placed under arrest by order of Huerta on the charge of firing without orders.

Americans Will Not Change Plans.

Washington, Feb. 18—It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its battleships and cruisers from Mexican waters. The problems of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require some little time to inaugurate and the presence of United States warships will serve as a reminder to all elements that American life and property must be protected. The 2,000 marines under orders tonight to sail for Guantanamo, Cuba, probably will proceed to their camp there. In the event that their services are not needed in Mexico they can participate to advantage in the manoeuvres of the Atlantic fleet now within a few hours' run from the Gulf of Mexico.

General Huerta is described by attaches of the Mexican embassy here as a stern soldier of the type of former President Diaz, a man of great personal bravery, and a friend of the elder Diaz. On account of his long service and bravery it was said he was popular with the army and well known throughout the republic.

Felix Diaz, leader of the revolution, and General Huerta also had been good friends before the Madero conflict arrayed them in opposing camps.

A SAD CASE

Mrs. Magee, a P. E. Island woman, who was convicted of murdering her seven children by poisoning them with the brimstone of matches, and was sent to the maritime penitentiary in Dorchester, is declared a raving maniac. Since her incarceration in the Dorchester prison she has been giving trouble in consequence of her ravings, and it was finally decided by the justice department to remove her to an asylum. Instructions were given to the P. E. Island authorities to remove her. This week Sheriff Curran and deputy Alexander came over from the Island and took the woman in charge. The matron of the penitentiary, Miss McMahon, accompanied the unfortunate woman.

Protestant Ascendancy

(London Chronicle).

The enormous disproportionate representation of Protestants on the Commission of the Peace in Ireland is shown by a parliamentary white paper issued recently.

This shows that out of 6,074 justices of the peace, 2,236 are Catholics and 3,565 are Protestants, including 2,817 Episcopalians, 638 Presbyterians and 130 Methodists. There are eight Jews, and in ten cases the religious belief is unknown.

The religious census of Ireland gives the following figures:

Catholics	3,242,670
Episcopalians	576,611
Presbyterians	440,525
Methodists	62,382
All others	68,031
Total non-Catholic	1,147,549

This means that while Roman Catholics represent nearly seventy-four per cent. of the population, Protestants hold slightly over sixty per cent. of the magistracy.

People living in the country should save carncobs to burn in the fireplace.

A BRITISH MENACE

—The Sun, New York.

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.

ALLEGED HEIR TO EVANS' MILLIONS DROPS DEAD

Highly Respected Business Man and Postmaster at Lorneville Passes Away Without Moment's Warning.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Robert Evans, postmaster at Lorneville, alleged to have been one of the direct heirs to the immense fortune left by Robert D. Evans, a rubber merchant, who died in Massachusetts some time ago, dropped dead about noon yesterday while he was talking to two friends. Mr. Evans was in the 61st year of his age, and was widely known throughout the lower provinces. For years he taught school in Lorneville and was known in the district as the "master." He had been in perfect health, it is said, up to yesterday, and he was considered a strong man. He is survived by his wife, four daughters and five sons.

Mr. Evans formerly belonged to Black River, but when he was a young man he settled in Lorneville. After giving up school teaching he opened a grocery store, and later he was appointed postmaster. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and his sudden death came as a great shock.

Mr. Evans had worked as usual yesterday morning. Towards noon hour he walked up the road from his store in company with Samuel Gibson and Samuel Costin. The three were just about to enter a barn to get out a sleigh, when Mr. Evans, without the least warning, dropped to the ground, dead. Dr. John McCarthy was summoned from Fairville.

Among those who survive are his wife, Elizabeth, four sons—Theodore, of Vancouver; Stanley, of Seattle; Alfred, Sidney and Wesley, living at Lorneville; and four daughters—Mrs. James Reid, of Lorneville; Mrs. Cunningham, of Vancouver, and Frances and Margaret at home. He also leaves one brother, Walter, who resides at Lorneville.

It was said that, according to the will of the late Robert D. Evans, the rubber magnate, who died about a year ago in Massachusetts leaving a fortune of several millions of dollars, the relatives of the deceased were to receive one-half of the fortune, upon the death of his wife. The other half was to go to his wife's relatives. The affair created a great deal of interest at the time in St. John, as many of Mr. Evans' relatives were supposed to be here. Many claims were made. Some time ago H. H. Pickett took evidence in Boston for the purpose of finding out who were really entitled to a share in the millions.

The Heroes of the South Pole

Stephen Phillips commemorates the Scott Antarctic tragedy in the following lines:

By glistening bergs and frozen main
And swirling snowdrift lie the slain
Who there indomitably died
And long the glacial rage defied.

Oh, splendid in your lonely doom!
Magnificence of martyrdom,
With ice that wrapped you worse than fire,
The Southern pole no less your pyre.
Lured by the trackless and the far,
As in the spirit by the star,
Forget at last that sombre sky
Roofed in with immortality.

And though all record us doth fail,
Only dead bodies tell the tale,
One holy charge didst thou consign,
Yet more than any charge Divine—
A lonely hope for those bereft,
A testament to England left.

Yet, ah! a thought with deeper fang
Than darting ice; ah! extreme pang!
Colder than all they wrapping snows—
She in mid-ocean nothing knows.

SECOND READING OF NAVAL BILL UP

ST. JOHN BILLS IN LOCAL HOUSE

Among Them is One to Obtain Appointment of Police Chief

STAR CHAMBER WORK

It is Reported That the Government Will Do Most of Its Discussion of Measures in Caucus—Hamar Greenwood to Be Made New Brunswick Barrister by Special Act.

Fredericton, Feb. 18—The house sat less than two hours this afternoon and adjourned till tomorrow. A number of bills were introduced and then the house went into committee on the rates and taxes measure, which is simply a consolidation of a lot of amendments with the act. It is a voluminous document and as the sections passed rapidly under the eye of the chairman there was an opportunity for new members to give an opinion or make a suggestion now and then. There were but few minor changes made in the bill.

Hamar Greenwood, M. P., of England, is to be honored by the New Brunswick legislature passing a special act creating him a barrister of the supreme court of this province.

The attorney-general, when introducing the bill, said some pleasant things about Mr. Greenwood, his ability, his Canadian birth and the promise that had been made by Hon. Mr. Hazen, when premier of New Brunswick, to specially honor him by creating him a barrister of the supreme court. Mr. Greenwood, he said, was an eminent British lawyer who had represented Canada at The Hague and it was very fitting to do him this special honor.

The city of St. John is promptly on hand with its bill to vest the appointment of the chief of police in the hands of the city council of St. John. Mr. Tilley introduced the petition of the bill this afternoon, and if the standing rules come into force it by the bill itself will come to the house tomorrow. There was a sort of understanding last year with the old legislature when the supporters of the new commission charter rather insisted upon the appointment of its chief of police and recorder that if they dropped the chief of police section and found after a trial that they wished the appointment they could bring in a bill for that purpose.

Legislation by Caucus.

The great majority of the members of the house, some forty-six out of forty-eight, have spent far more time in private consultations than in the legislative hall since the house opened. It would almost seem as if the real deliberations of the government members are to be in private. One member expressed it quite tersely this morning when he said: "It is better to thrash out many things in caucus than in the assembly chambers. To have them crystalized, as it were. This is done largely in Maine and is a good thing."

It may be so, but the people generally do not take kindly to the notion that matters of public interest should be cut and dried by the majority in private. They like to hear or read an expression of opinion. The star chamber business never will be popular.

So far the reports of the public works department and the crown lands have been laid upon the table, together with reports of the provincial hospital and university. The important report of public accounts has not yet made its appearance. It is too early perhaps to expect the statement of expenditures from the close of the fiscal year to the day the session opened, but this will no doubt be laid before the members by the provincial secretary in the near future. Last year the house did not meet until March 7, a little over four months after the close of the fiscal year. This year the legislature opened Feb. 13, or nearly a month earlier, and the total of the expenditures is said not to be so great. But rightly or wrongly, there is an impression that more bills than ever are held back until after the close of the fiscal year. The work is often done upon this understanding with a member "that it must not show in this year's accounts."

But just as soon as the first day of the new financial year arrives the bills find their way to Fredericton.

The steamship subsidies for the year are not included in that year's account. They are all earned by November 1. This government would refer any critic to the custom before 1908 but they forget that they funded all these "leftovers" that spring, that there were no legacies of back bills, that they started with a clean sheet and have no excuse except extravagance and mismanagement.

Bills and Petition.

Fredericton, Feb. 18—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy presented the report of standing rules committee.

Mr. Woods presented the report of the contingencies committee.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented a statement of the assessed value of real estate in Albert county.

Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced a bill to authorize the city of Fredericton to issue debentures for certain purposes.

Mr. Stewart (Restigouche) introduced a bill to confirm in Elizabeth Connacher title to certain real estate in the town of Campbellton.

Mr. Munro introduced a bill relating to the estate of Lewis P. Fisher, late of the town of Woodstock.

Mr. Tilley presented the city's petition in favor of a bill to amend the St. John city assessment act.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the annual meetings of St. Andrew's church, Chatham.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition in favor of a bill to amend the Lancaster sewerage act 1903.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer presented a petition in favor of a bill to amend an act to authorize the town of Milltown to fix a valuation on the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., for assessment purposes.

Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced bills to authorize the city of Fredericton to aid

(Continued on page 4, sixth column.)

Government Plans to Rush It

Report That Gag Rule Will Be Applied to Jam it Through

Borden, in Moving His Emergency Measure Tuesday, Cut His Remarks Short and Hint Was Taken by His Followers—One Intimates That Cost of Upkeep and Manning of Dreadnoughts May Be Undertaken by Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 18—A nod from Premier Borden was all he contributed to the debate, when moving the second reading of the naval bill in the commons this afternoon. It emphasized the policy of silence as far as possible which the government is relying upon, failing argument, to help it through the further stages of the measure.

The Liberal reply came promptly through Mr. Turriff, who in the course of an effective speech dealing with the general situation now confronting the house, moved an amendment demanding the immediate passing of a redistribution bill and an appeal to the country to settle the argument.

He was followed by Mr. German along the same line, both members pointing out the injustice of forcing a measure of vital importance to the country through a parliament which did not properly represent the people.

Some of the figures presented by Mr. Turriff were particularly significant. He declared that when the vote was taken on the premier's resolution last Thursday the men voting against it represented practically the same number of electors as those who supported it. Furthermore, the unit of representation in the four western provinces was now 49,739, whereas for the five eastern provinces the unit was 29,376. Thus each of the members from the west represent some 20,000 more people than does each eastern member on the average.

Mr. Northrup and Mr. Weichel were the two government speakers to break the long silence from the Conservative benches. Mr. Nortrup, probably at the suggestion of his leader, put forward the compromise proposal that if the Liberals would agree to the contribution of the three Dreadnoughts the government might pay Great Britain for their upkeep and manning.

May Apply the Gag.

There will be a few other contributions from the government side during the next two or three days. But the number will be limited and the speeches brief. The government, for obvious reasons, wants to conclude the debate as soon as possible and force the hands of the Liberals before the end of the fiscal year comes too near. With this end in view they are deliberately proposing to gag this stubborn opposition. They way will be paved by probably a couple of all night sittings. Then the gag is to be applied suddenly. The intention is to have Speaker Sproule, probably on Friday next, refuse to recognize any further Liberal speakers and call for a vote forthwith on the second reading.

Needless to say this Bourbon coup d'etat can hardly be pulled off successfully in these modern days of free speech and responsible government. The Liberals will resist to a man any such attempt at drastic measures, and if the government persists stormy and sensational scenes are certain.

The government will call for tenders in a few days for the construction of ferry slips for the new car ferry service from Prince Edward Island to the mainland. The terminals will be at Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine. The estimated cost of the terminals is from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

There was a most illuminative little incident when the house adjourned at midnight. Mr. Carvell, the last speaker of the day, had been speaking for an hour in support of Mr. Turriff's amendment, and at midnight suggested that a previous arrangement with the whips as to a comparatively early adjournment should be carried out. Premier Borden was in his place, and so was Hon. Robert Rogers. But the Hon. Robert who, as current corridor gossip has it, has his eye on the premiership, promptly got up ahead of the premier and proceeded to take charge. He declared that Mr. Carvell would have to finish his speech, that no arrangement had been made for an early adjournment, and that the government expected Mr. Carvell to proceed. Then Premier Borden quietly arose and snubbed his first lieutenant. He courteously agreed to the adjournment, while Mr. Rogers had to sit silent.

MONCTON ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD

Moncton, Feb. 18—(Special)—At the annual meeting of Westmorland Poultry & Pet Stock Association held this evening the following officers were elected: Hon. president, E. A. Reilly; hon. vice-president, Ald. F. C. Robinson; president, J. V. Jackson; vice-president, Alex. Donald; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Seaman; executive, Samuel Steeves, Hartley Steeves, R. B. Stewart, W. Lutz, M. B. Jones, S. E. McKee.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Record Foundry & Machine Co. was held in the company's office here today, directors being elected as follows: Lieut. Governor Wood, Graham Fraser, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, F. J. Shreve, James Barnes, J. C. Patterson, Hon. C. W. Robinson. The directors elected the following officers: President, Hon. C. W. Robinson; vice-president, F. J. Stevens; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Patterson.

"Huldah," she said, remembering the good old custom of her girlhood, "it's going to be pretty cold tonight. I think you had better take a flatiron to bed with you."