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BY A MAJORITY OF TWENTY VOTES

Extension of the Life of Parliament is Carried. It is Believed That the Comparatively Small Margin Will Result in an Election. Dr. Michael Clark Speaks His Mind With Regard to Motives of Laurier

Ottawa, July 18—Extension of the term of the present Parliament of Canada was endorsed by the majority of the members of the House of Commons yesterday. It met with opposition, however, from such a body of Liberal members and of such a character that the petition asking it will likely never be forwarded to the Imperial Parliament and Parliamentarians are now girding themselves for a contest at the polls before the year ends.

The presentation of the extension resolution itself was delayed by the interposition of an amendment by Hon. George P. Graham calling for delay "until the government brings before Parliament a measure providing that those best able to pay will be asked to contribute their fair share of the cost of the war, and by which the agricultural, industrial, transportation and natural resources of the country will be organized to give the greatest possible assistance to the Empire and the war and to reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people."

The vote on this amendment found a group of conscriptionist Liberals lined up in its favor. The Graham motion was defeated by 78 to 61, a Government majority of 17. Messrs. Pardee, Guthrie, Nesbitt of North Oxford; German, Buchanan, Cruise, Turriff, Duncan Ross, Thos. MacNutt and Reuben Truax voted with Mr. Graham, and the anti-conscriptionist wing of the Opposition, Messrs. W. A. Charlton, of Norfolk, and A. K. Maclean of Halifax, refrained from voting, and did not announce themselves paired. Messrs. Paquet, of L'Oslet, Barrette of Berthier, Bellemare, of Maskinonge on the government benches, and Messrs Achim of Libelle and Mondou of Yamaska, the two recent recruits to Liberalism, also voted "Aye." Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, and Albert Champagne of Battleford, on the other hand, stood by the Government which they had supported in the divisions on the conscription bill.

The vote on the extension resolution itself came shortly before midnight, and it was in favor of the resolution, ayes 82, nays 62, a Government majority of 20.

Messrs. Barrette, Descarries, of Jacques Cartier; Paquet Bellemare Girard, and Hon. E. L. Patenaude, ex-Secretary of State, voted from the Government benches against extension, while Messrs. Guthrie, Turriff, of Assinboia; Thompson of Qu'Appelle; Champagne Cruise, of Dauphinand Dr, Michael Clark favored the prolongation of the life of Parliament. Mr. W. A. Charlton, the Liberal member for Norfolk, neither voted nor desired himself paired.

Sir Robert Borden in the dignified and eloquent speech with which he introduced the extension, warned the House that a general election would mean disunion and discord in Canada, where for three years there had been something like practical unanimity and forgetfulness of political partizanship. The intrusion of party issues on the men who were fighting Canada's battles at the front and walking daily hand-in-hand with death, would be regarded by them as an insult.

Favored Union Government

"I would like to see the extension of the Parliamentary term," said the Prime Minister. "I would like to see a government formed by a fair union of both political parties pledged to carry on the efforts of Canada in the war until it shall be crowned by a victorious conclusion." These things would not be attained if the resolution were strongly opposed. Moreover the Prime Minister pointed out it would be impossible to seek from the British Parliament the legislation necessary to extend the Canadian Parliamentary term, because it would be impossible to carry into that body a controversy begun in Canada.

In the discussion which followed, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, E. M. Macdonald of Pictou, and F. F. Pardee all declared themselves in favor of the Graham amendment and opposed extension. Mr. Pardee who has been spoken of as an advocate of union Government, asserted that "with the different elements on both sides of the House of Commons, national or union government is not possible."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not intervene in the debate, in spite of his postion as Opposition leader, until after the Graham amendment had been voted down, and he did not long leave the House in doubt as to his change of attitude since the question of extension was debated in 1916. He announced himself opposed to any prolongation of the Parliament, saying that many things had occurred in the past year to lead him to that position. The leader of the Opposition then launched into a bitter attack upon the Government. A feature of the debate was the scathing arraignment of the Liberal leader by Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer.

Dr. Clark branded the Opposition to extension as a selfish move dictated by no other motive than a hunger for the sweets of office.

He paid a tribute to Sir Robert Borden, and after voicing his faith in the ability and determination of the Prime Minister to carry on Canada's part, in the war, gave expression to the fear that energetic prosecution of the war could not come from a Prime Minister whose driving force emenated from a section of population which showed its determination by hustling British soldiers and in chasing into a ship's cabin a Minister who believed in conscription.

Moves Extension

Sir Robert Borden moved the resolution for an extension of the life of Parliament for another year. He pointed out that it was similar to the resolution he moved on February 8, 1916, which was unanimously adopted. In his judgment the reasons for proposing this motion were quite as strong to-day as they were in 1916 and perhaps stronger. In the first place, there would be consequent upon a general election disunion and discord throughout the country. There had been up to the present time, apparent, at least, a seeming unity. Men had worked together without regard to party or race or creed. Outside and inside of Parliament that had been the case. He believed that political questions had not been very much in the minds of the people during the last three years. And he hoped that on this occasion they might arrive at some conclusion which would prevent controversy and distraction. More than that the minds and energies and thoughts of the people would be diverted and turned aside from the purpose of aiding in this war. They would be concentrated on issues which were of relative insignificance. In short, a general election would leave at least a divided nation.

Should be No Diversion

"Besides this," said the premier, "I desire to emphasize the fact that the time and energies of the ministers of the crown during a general election would necessarily be diverted from the war to the interests of a political campaign It goes without question that members of the Government could not remain silent under attack They would be oblived to speak and use their best efforts to justify themselves and administration for which they were responsible. In short, they would be oblized to take one course or the other: either to devote their energies or to let the campaign take care of itself and continue to do as they have been doing in the past to devote their entire energies to the duties which are imposed upon them by the necessities of the war

Soldiers Should Vote

"More than that there was the fact that we have about 500,000 men overseas at the present time. It is impossible for any one of us to anticipate with any reasonable degree of reliance what proportion of those men would have the opportunity of voting. It seems to me it would depend altogether upon the character of the onerations in the field at that time. These men are the best elements of our population. They certainly have a right to be heard in the selection of a Parliament which will control the affairs of this country during the next five years, and, indeed, I might ask with a good deal of force, what right would he have to entrust the affairs of this country for five years to a Parliament in whose selection these men might have so effectively a small voice, and more than that, I believe that the discussion of political issues, the intrusion of party politics upon these men fighting our battles, would be regarded as odious and even insulting.

Many Appeals

"There is another consideration I should like to place before the honorable gentlemen of this House, and it seems to me to be one of some significance. Very eloquent appeals have been made to me by gentlemen in this House, chiefly, I think, from the other side of the House, that before the Military Service Act, which has been under consideration of Parliament for some time, shall be put into operation, there shall be a united and earnest effort of all parties and all interests in this country for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain by voluntary enlistment the reinforcements which we seek to raise by the military service bill. I have listened to those appeals with a great deal of interest. I have given very attentive consideration to them. I would be willing to give them every consideration that would be consistent with the certainity of providing the necessary reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front, but I do not understand how it would be possible to have a united and earnest appeal of that kind.

Not Effective

"I do not understand how any such appeal would possibly be effective under the imminence of an approaching general election, and I hope that the honorable gentlemen, in coming to a conclusion upon the resolution, which I am now proposing, will bear that in mind. The unity which would be necessary to make that appeal effective could not be expected during a general election, and so it would seem to me that if an election is forced upon the country at the present time the proposal to which I have alluded must be abandoned."

Point to Britain

The premier reminded the House that the Parliament of Great Britain had extended its life on three successive occasions. New Zealand had extended its Parliamentary term to December, 1918, Australia was prevented from carrying out an extension by disturbing political conditions which unfortunately prevented her representation in the Imperial War Cabinet. In every self-governing nation of this empire, since the commencement of the war, it had been impossible to give the same regard for constitutional conventions as in time of peace. It might be urged that this proposal involved an alteration of the construction. He regarded it rather as a temporary suspension of but one feature. Surely it was not a very serious step, for it merely provided that in Canada during the necessities of the war, we should have a Parliamentary term of seven instead of five years. Great Britain had a seven-year term for more than 150 years.

Situation Grave

Sir Robert then quoted from the words of Sir Wilfrid, in February, 1916, when speaking on the extension resolution in which the leader of the Opposition said that "If Germany were to win the war it would be the end of all we held dear: if Germany should win, nothing else on God's earth would matter"

It was not necessary, said the prime minister, that he should dwell on the gravity of the situation: when he spoke in February last we had sent 125,000 men overseas. To-day our casualties were rapidly approaching that figure and since his return from Great Britain, a period of two months, they numbered 12,000, since the extension granted last year, Canada had sent no fewer than 200,000 men across the ocean to fight for liberty and civilization. We must realize in dealing with this resoluton that our country, in common with the whole empire, was facing a supreme test. The existence of the empire, its institutions, its liberties were in peril. More than that, the foundaton of civilization itself was endangered. It would be impossible to overstate the transcendent issues which were hanging in the balance.

Unprecedented Situation

He would ask, therefore, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whether in so terrible and unprecedented a situation with the destinies of Canada, of the whole empire, of civilization of the world hanging in the balance, were we seriously to consider the technical adherence to every constitutional convention. Under such conditions were we to weigh carefully the advantage of a five-year Parliamentary term as compared with a seven-year Parliamentary term.

Not a Suppliant

Sir Robert said that in speaking earnestly on this subject he desired to make it perfectly plain that this Government did not come before Parliament as a suppliant in proposing this resolution. Whenever it became desirable or necessary in the public interests that the record of the Government should be submitted to the judgment of the people that they were quite prepared and willing to abide by the verdict of the electorate. During the past three years the responsibilities and burdens had been greater than could be possibly realized by any one who had not been called upon to meet and fulfill them. These responsibilities had been discharged to the best of their ability and they had not spared themselves in the effort.

Conscientious Effort

In all their endeavors there had been no regard for any consideration but the conscientious performance of their duties. To admit that mistakes might have been made, was simply to admit that the members of the Government were human and that they were not infallible, but he was confident that in Canada as few mistakes in the conduct of the war had been made as in any part of the empire.

Avoid Strife

So he hoped, therefore, that it would be thoroughly understood that the Government did not propose this motion through any fear of an appeal to the electorate, but they felt it their duty to present the motion for the purpose of avoiding the distraction, bitterness and strife which would inevitably ensue if the Parliamentary term was not extended for another year. He hoped the House would remember that political questions and party differences had absolutely no place in the minds or hearts of those who were holding Canada's lines beyond the Vimy Ridge. Among those Canadians there was but one great overmastering purpose—the winning of the war for liberty, civilization and humanity. If the same common purpose still inspired the members, then he hoped that the appeal which he was making to the House would not be in vain. He hoped that no words of his would be wanting to impress upon the House his feeling of responsibility in presenting this resolution to Parliament, and he realized fully that the leader of the Opposition had also a great responsibility devolving upon him in coming to his last consideration; the premier said many communications had come to him from almost every part of this country as to the course which should be taken with regard to the passage of such a resolution. These communications in very large numbers had urged upon him the desirability of enforcing the passage of this resolution by a party majority, thus preventing the evils of a war election. The disadvantages of a war election he had already emphasized, and was as fully conscious of that as any member of the House. But there were some things worse even than a war election. He had considered very carefully, indeed, where his duty lay, and he had striven most earnestly to realize and fulfill it, and had reached a definite, and he believed, a wise conclusion.

Need Unanimous Vote

Quoting from his own and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks last year on the subject, Sir Robert said it was quite apparent the view that if this resolution should pass the House by a majority the controversy would not end here, but would be taken up beyond the seas, and the parliament of the United Kingdom, in the midst of the greatest struggle that humanity had ever known, would be confused and distracted with conflicting cries from the two political parties in this country. It seemed to him that an issue such as that ought not to be contemplated for a moment. This matter must be determined, it seemed to him, in this Parliament by unanimous or practically unanimous vote. If the resolution could not be carried by a practically unanimous vote, then he adhered entirely to the position which he assumed last year, he would not seek to urge it upon the House.

"In saying that, however," declared the prime minister, "I do most earnestly appeal to members on both sides of this House to give to this resolution the sanction of their unanimous approval. I would like to see in this country an extension of the Parliamentary term, a Government formed by fair union of both political parties and pledged to carry on the effort of Canada in this war until it shall be crowned with a victorious conclusion. I should like to see the efforts of both political parties in this country thrown in that way into this great struggle in order that the issue which we all pray for may be brought about. I realize fully that the conditions under which I propose this motion today are not precisely the same as those which prevailed in February, 1916. There has been raised in this Parliament and in this country the question of the means by which the necessary reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front shall be provided.

Urge Conscription

My right honorable friend who leads the Opposition has not been eye to eye with me in that regard. I hope that the House and the country will realize that for nineteen months before that measure was proposed in this House I have been entreated in the most urgent and forcible terms by representative men from every part of this country, coming here in large numbers, in great delegations, to enforce compulsory military service. I sincerely desired to avoid taking that step unless it were absolutely necessary, but in the end I did take that step, because in my heart I believed, and I still believe, that it is absolutely necessary in order that we may fulfill our whole duty in this country. I realized that the raising of that question placed upon my right honorable friend a great responsibility and it placed on equal responsibility upon me. As I said before, I do not propose to press this motion if it is opposed in the way I have spoken of. I think there ought to be practical unanimity in this House before we should go to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of obtaining the necessary legislation, and I once more appeal to the honorable gentlemen in this House to avoid the very great evil of a war election, and in placing this motion before the House and the country to-day, I am discharging a responsibility and a duty which I think devolved upon me.

"It will be for my right honorable friend to see for himself the path of his duty and to decide that responsibility which appertains to him as he may think his duty demands, so my final work of appeal to this House is that this motion may be passed with that practical unanimity which will enable us to present it to the Imperial Parliament for the necessary, action and ratification by them, and, I believe, in doing so we will take a course which none of us at any time in the future can regret, and a course absolutely in the interests of this Dominion, of the empire, and of the great cause for which our troops at the front are fighting."

Laurier's Reply.

Sir George Foster, in opposing the Graham amendment, announced that the Government proposed to bring in a bill for income tax this session. Hon. Wm. Pugsley replied, supporting the Graham resolution. He was supported by Mr. E. MacDonald and F. Pardee.

The amendment, disposing of the main motion, was taken up and Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied. Sir Wilfrid claimed that the situation had changed since last year. Referring to the extension resolution of last session and to the present resolution, Sir Wilfrid said, that the prime minister had made a special appeal to himself and had stated that he would favor a coalition Government and an extension of the Parliamentary term. In regard to the coalition proposals of some time ago he would again express his regret that the prime minister had not spoken to him properly.

Times Changed.

He had not gone about the form of a coalition Government that way, said Sir Wilfrid, who added. "He announced his policy and then called upon me to help him carry it out."

Sir Wilfrid said many things had developed since a year ago which led him to oppose extension. There was particularly the loss of life over the failure of the Ross rifle. He placed the blame on the Government.

Sir Wilfrid said it was claimed that the election would create division. He would admit that it would be an election of prejudice and passion. This was not the first time in Canadian history, However, it did not change his faith in Canadian people.

Appeal to People.

The only thing to do was to appeal to the people. Sir Wilfrid said his heart was deep in this war and had been from the first. He stood by the policy of Australia, who was in the war alike to the very end. To-day they were asked to discard constitutional safeguards. They were asked to adopt not British institutions, but Prussian institutions. He asked the House to stand by democratic government.

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MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS
By Courier Leased Wire.

Toronto, July 18.—Cattle trade was firmer this morning with prices a shade higher. Small stock and hogs were strong.

Receipts, 541 cattle, 257 calves, 1384 hogs, 328 sheep.

Export cattle, choice, $11.00 to $11.50; butcher cattle, choice, $11 to $11.75; medium, $9.50 to $10; common, $8.50 to $9; butcher cows, choice $8 to $8.85; medium, $7 to $7.50; canners, $5 to $6; bulls, $7 to $9.50; feeding steers, $8.00 to $9; stockers, choice, $8.00 to $8.35, light, $7.25 to $7.55; milkers, choice, each, $40 to $120; springers, $0 to $120; sheep, ewes, $8.00 to $9.50; bucks and culls, $6.00 to $7; lambs, $14 to $15.50; hogs, fed and watered $1.5.75; calves $7.00 to $15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
By Courier Leased Wire

Chicago, July 18.—Cattle receipts 15,000; market, steady, beavers, $8.35 to $14.00; western steers $8.60 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, $8.25 to $9.25; cows and heifers, $5.30 to $11.90; calves $9.50 to $14.25; hogs, receipts 29,000; market, slow; light, $14.30 to $15.25; mixed, $14.15 to $15.50; heavy, $14.00 to $15.50; rough, $14.00 to $14.25; pigs, $11.25 to $14.15; bulk of sales $14.40 to $15.35; sheep, receipts 9,000; market firm; wethers, $7.75 to $11.00; lambs, $9.50 to $15.50.

EAST BUFFALO MARKET.

East Buffalo, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts 125; slow. Veals—Receipts 150; slow; $5.00 to $15.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; slow, heavy, $15.85 to $15.90; mixed, $15.75 to $15.85; yorkers, $15.60 to $15.85; light yorkers, $15.25 to $15.50; pigs, $15.25; roughs, $13.85 to $14.00; stags, $12.00 to $12.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 100; steady and unchanged.

City Residences FOR SALE

S. G. READ & SON, LIMITED HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Parcel No. 1.—ST. PAUL AVE., 2-storey red brick residence on concrete foundation, containing double parlor with fireplace in alcove; dining room, front and back stairs, 3 compartment cellar, cement floor; hot air furnace; large pantry; 3 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, sewing room, hot air registers in every room, city and soft water, 3 piece bath, house well decorated throughout, lot 51 1-2x 100 feet. Price $3300. Reasonable terms. Splendid property in good location, advantageous to all properties in Holmedale.

Parcel No. 2—PEEL ST., 13-4 storey white brick house, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, 5 bedrooms, 6 clothes closets, 3 piece bath, 2 compartment cellar; lot 72 ft. frontage, one of the finest lots in East Ward. Price only $3800.

Parcel No. 3—CLARENCE ST., 1-3-4 storey red brick, stone foundation, concrete cellar in 2 compartments; verandah, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms 3 clothes closets, city and soft water, electrics, gas, 3 piece bath. Price $3,450.

Parcel No. 4—1 1-2 acres of land adjoining village of Mount Pleasant. Price $350.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND CHATTELS.

The Administrator of the estate of the late Nancy March will offer for sale by public auction on Friday the Twenty-seventh day of July inst. at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon on the premises being No. 4 Palmerston Avenue in the City of Brantford the following lands and premises, namely:—In the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant and being composed of the Westerly part of Lot No. Four in Block "C" Kerr Place, on the South side of Palmerston Avenue and more fully described as follows:—Commencing at the North-westerly side of Palmerston Avenue forty-five feet four and one-half inches more or less to a stake planted, thence Southerly twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes West one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and three-quarter inches more or less to the Southerly limit of said Lot thence North sixty-two degrees thirty minutes West forty-five feet four and one-half inches more or less to the South-westerly angle of said Lot, thence Northerly twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes East one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and three-quarter inches more or less to the place of beginning. On the premises is situated a substantial story and a half white brick residence. The premises are located near the corner of Palmerston and Brant Avenue, in the best residential district. Terms of sale: —10 per cent of purchase money at the time of sale and the balance in ten days. Further particulars and conditions made known at time of sale. The household goods and chattels will be sold by public auction at the same time and place for cash: —1 bedroom suite complete, 1 feather bed, quantity of bedding, carpets for bedroom, sheets, quilts, blankets, pillows, toilet set, six cane chairs, 1 cane rocking chair, rocking-chair, 1 willow rocking-chair, 2 arm chairs, extension table, dresser, 3 stoves, sideboard, couch, wool rug 4x4, kitchen cupboard kitchen utensils, fall-leaf table, clothes rack, stair carpet, mats, lamps, number of pictures towels, quantity of dishes, window blinds, fruit jars, quantity of fruit, boiler, clothes basket, clothes horse, 2 clocks, hall rack, flour bin, small table, stand, wash stand, cushions and a number of other things too numerous to mention. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer or the undersigned Solicitor. Dated at Brantford this Tenth day of July, 1917. Welby Almas, Auctioneer. M. F. Muir, 136 Dalhousie street, Brantford.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Killed in Action
London, Pte. C. H. Townsend.

Died of Wounds
Woodstock, Capt. Henry Orr.

Missing
Walkerton, Flight Commander Robertson.

Wounded
Shakespeare, Pte. C. Tough.
Newbury, Driver A. Weist.
Hensall, Pte. O. A. Buchanan.
Caledonia, Pte. M. Pettigrew.
Arthur, Pte. G. A. Shortt.

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