

That explanation was given to us by no other than an English-speaking military man, well aware of the situation.

The two rebels are Rear Admiral William Landymore, dismissed by Mr. Hellyer for insubordination, and his predecessor, Admiral Brock.

The latter directed from the public gallery the attack of the Conservative member Terry Nugent against the hon. Mr. Hellyer, Wednesday.

Not only did he make signs to the member, but he also sent him messages during the debate. Witnesses have stated that Admiral Brock, who has been retired for three years, made a negative sign when Mr. Hellyer called on Mr. Nugent to put his seat at stake by making a specific charge of improper conduct.

Our informant maintains that half a dozen superior navy officers have been plotting at the Chester Club in Halifax since the appointment of General Allard.

The Chester Club, a classical WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) style institution, groups retired admirals or other officers of the navy whose mission it is to keep the navy British in character.

The appointment of General Allard and the replacement of Rear-Admiral Landymore by Rear-Admiral O'Brien, an Irish Catholic, has angered the defenders of the bastion.

The counter-revolution finally reached the House of Commons. Messrs. Landymore and Brock have been haunting the corridors of parliament for the last two days, and they spend their evenings with Conservative members of parliament, engaged in perfecting a strategy to make the government retreat.

Even if it is sometimes painful to change at a single stroke the spirit of a body as closed as the Royal Canadian Navy, the Department of National Defence is quite determined to win the battle.

Heretofore, no French Canadian could make his way in the navy, but nobody ever decreed that the naval defence of this country was the exclusive privilege of Anglo-Saxons, explained our informant.

"It is not by voting resolutions recognizing the equality between the two groups that Canada will come out of the current crisis uninjured, but by crushing reactionary forces in facts. We in the Defence Department are ready to do our part," concluded our informant.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been only two cases in the history of the Canadian House of Commons when journalists, whose conduct has been complained of by honourable Members, have actually been brought to the Bar. The first case arose in 1873 and is referred to in the *Journals of the House of Commons* for that year at page 133. The second case is the well-known attack on a Member of this House by Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars in 1906.

A cursory consideration of the facts in both these precedents shows that they were cases of flagrantly libelous allusions to Members of the House.

Earlier today in my chambers I discussed with the honourable Member for Edmonton-Strathcona this aspect of his motion and I brought to his attention the following annotation contained at page 466, volume 28 of Halsbury's *Laws of England*, third edition, which reads as follows: "It is now the usual practice of the House of Commons to refer complaint of breach of