

THE OPENING OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT.

Every Indication of a Lively Session--Hon. Mr. Hyman Sends in His Resignation--Foster in a Fighting Mood Asks Questions About Western Lands--Sharp Discussion on the London Elections--Sir Wilfrid Defends Minister of Public Works

The Parliament Buildings.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The session was formally inaugurated today by the Governor General. The indispensable preliminaries were gone through with and the desks cleared for the parliamentary action which will begin tomorrow in the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The most interesting feature of the day was the announcement of the resignation by Hon. Charles Hyman, of his London seat. The resignation had been fore-shadowed and was expected, though hardly at this date. Mr. Hyman's last announcing his intention reached the speaker this morning.

Another interesting feature of the day was the extraordinary large attendance of members of both houses. Not only were the members numerous, but never before were so many of their wives and daughters seen at the opening formalities. There is every indication that the members have taken leave of furnished houses for six months and will live with their families instead of boarding, as in the past. The anticipated length of the session has made this desirable, and the increase in the seasonal indemnity has enabled them to bear the extra expense which is necessary to secure this additional comfort in the business of law-making.

A good deal of legislation is fore-shadowed in the speech from the throne.

After the commons returned from the senate chamber, where the Governor General had delivered the speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was splendidly hailed by his supporters as he entered. The first business was the introduction by him of the formal bill respecting oaths of office, to show that the business of the people could be attended to before that of the session.

NEW MEMBERS INTRODUCED.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was the first of the newly elected members to be introduced. He came in between Sir Wilfrid and Sir Frederick Borden and took his seat amid great liberal cheering.

John Tolmie, member for North Bruce, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Aylesworth. Joseph Demers, member for St. John's and Ibberville, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Borden.

There were Opposition cheers when two newly elected Conservative members were introduced. The first, David Marshall of Elgin, who was introduced by R. D. Borden and Mr. Blain of Peel. Gerald White was introduced by R. L. Borden and Conservative whip, George Taylor. Last of all came the new independent Liberal member from Quebec county, A. Robitaille, who was introduced by Henri Bourassa and Mr. La Caze. There was Opposition applause on his presentation.

MR. HYMAN'S RESIGNATION.

Speaker Sutherland stated that he had received a note from the member for London stating that he desired to resign his seat. The resignation was not in regular form, but he thought it well to communicate it to the house.

There is a regular form which a member signs on resigning. It is understood that Hyman will do this at once and that the constituency of London will be declared vacant without delay.

The commons adjourned until tomorrow afternoon, when Mr. Pardee will make the address in reply to the speech from the throne and Mr. Demers will second.

It is expected that the budget will be brought down as soon as the debate on the address is concluded. The length of this depends upon the opposition. It will probably last until next week. The senate adjourned until Monday evening, when Senator Jaffray will move the address and Senator Roy of Edmonton will second.

MR. FOSTER TO FACE THE MUSIC.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster was in his place in the front row of the opposition seats, next to R. L. Borden. He had a new derby hat on, and wore it at a jaunty and challenging angle. He smiled more than his habit, and it is understood the air of a man preserving a good appearance pending the return of the jury. There is a good deal of curiosity as to whether the Conservative caucus will put him up as the financial expert to reply to Mr. Fielding this year.

George W. Fowler was not in his place and neither was William Brunet, whose names have been associated with that of Mr. Foster in recent press comments.

Mr. Lafarge, another of the syndicate, got a few ironical cheers as he came in, indicating that the government side is prepared to bring up the Forester land transactions at the earliest moment.

There was no comment during the brief sitting on the resignation of Mr. Hyman. In fact, the announcement was only made at the close. In the lobbies afterward, doubts were expressed by both Liberals and Conservative members as to whether Mr. Hyman would return again. His health is reported to be decidedly bad. The Conservatives declare Mr. Hyman could not again be elected for London,

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

A big batch of notices of motions have been given which contain an indication of some of the lines on which the opposition propose to operate.

Mr. F. O. Monk will again introduce his bill to permit the incorporation of industrial and co-operative societies.

Mr. Col. Sam Hughes has given notice of a motion favoring the opening of a waterway from Cobecook to the head waters of the Gulf River.

He has another in favor of "A full partnership union between Great Britain and her Colonies." A third favors the settlement in Canada of honorably discharged British soldiers. Col. Hughes wants to know if the Government proposes to encourage the manufacture of denatured spirits for industrial purposes.

The opposition have lost no time in bringing forward the London election evidence.

Mr. Bain, of Peel is asking what assistance the Federal Government is giving the local authorities in bringing to justice those alleged to be guilty of illegal conduct.

FOSTER ASKS ABOUT LAND DEALS.

Mr. Foster has some aggressive inquiries on the paper. He asks the positions Messrs. W. T. R. Preston and Mr. Wagner have in the employment of the Government, and the amount of their salaries. He wants the correspondence between Australia and Canada with reference to preference.

He asks for full information with reference to the sale of 300,000 acres of land in Southern Alberta to the Robitaille Irrigation Company.

Finally he asks for correspondence relating to the provisioning of the Govt. steamer Kistrel in 1905.

Mr. Hughes, of P. E. I. will move for an amendment to the B. N. A. act that will prevent the representation of the Maritime Provinces being less than they had on entering federation.

HYMAN RESIGNS PORTFOLIO TOO.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—La Presse states today that Hon. Charles H. Hyman, the Minister of Public Works, forwarded his resignation of his portfolio to the Premier this morning, and also states that he will resign his seat as member for London.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—The second day of the session induced some electric sparks from the parliamentary atmosphere. The prophecy of a fighting session is likely to be realized, more likely than the hope of the Prime Minister that the members and the robins will arrive at home together.

The most interesting development of the day was the announcement that Mr. Hyman had tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Works as well as his seat. Sir Wilfrid said he had urged Mr. Hyman to withdraw his resignation from the government and was waiting to hear from him.

The debate upon the address has well begun and should be concluded early in the week. The budget and the tariff will probably be brought down by Mr. Fielding on Friday.

The opposition is losing no time in attempting to make capital out of the London election investigation. It was the main theme with all the Conservative speakers except the opposition leader. He satisfied himself with a sarcastic reference to it.

George E. Foster, who may expect to hear some personal criticism before the session is over, adopted the bold tone and condemned Mr. Hyman and the London campaign. He also regretted that the insurance commissioners had been so discursive they had not been able to make their report to parliament yet. It was noticeable that there were no Conservative cheers for Mr. Foster during his speech.

Mr. Bourassa will be the first speaker on Monday. He wants the Minister of Justice to hear him, and today Mr. Aylesworth was in Toronto.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Pardee of Lambton moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. All could rejoice in the general and widespread prosperity which existed in Canada. All the members of the house would probably not agree, though he maintained that this prosperity was largely due to the wise expenditures by the present government.

The Conservatives had gone so far as to chide the government with being recreant to its trust in increasing the expenditures. Mr. Pardee declared this charge would not stand, as the expenditure had increased only in proportion to the growth of the country. Though the expenditure had advanced from forty-two to seventy-eight millions under this government the net debt of the Dominion had been reduced by three dollars a head. We spend thirty-three and three-quarters per cent. more than in 1880, but the development justifies it. Imports have increased from \$110,000,000 to \$226,000,000. Exports have increased from \$113,000,000 to \$203,000,000. The aggregate trade in-

creased from \$224,000,000 to \$470,000,000, or by 109 per cent. Railways have lengthened from fifteen to twenty thousand miles. Railway freight increased from \$14 million to \$9 million tons, or by 138 per cent.

Now is the time of Canada's opportunity, and expenditure must be made to make it go forward. So long as expenditure is as wise and prudent as it has been under the present government it will continue to be for the growth of the country.

The tariff was the reason for calling the session early. The tariff was a great question in Canada. It affected all classes and all individuals. The tariff should be made for the benefit of all classes in the country. The manufacturers' Association were pressing for higher duties, while the agricultural organizations were in favor of a lowering of the tariff barriers. The government should hold middle ground between extremists, but the agricultural interest being the predominant one in Canada their claims should be regarded as predominant in framing the new tariff.

The speech mentioned changes in the election law. Both parties in Canada had made election laws and both had broken them. However, both parties and all candidates desired clean elections and would favor the making and enforcing of the most stringent laws for the purpose.

The insurance investigation had been referred to. Life insurance was not an investment, but a protection. Insurance companies were the trustees of the funds of widows and orphans, and therefore the greatest care should be taken in their investments. He hoped that the government would bring down a measure and show the income and expenditure of insurance companies and the state of their investments to the public.

MR. HYMAN COMMENDED.

Speaking of Mr. Hyman, Mr. Pardee said he had done the honest and straightforward thing in resigning his resignation. From the nature of the man he could not have done otherwise, though the law did not require it and if the case had been a protest against the London election, there had been no evidence brought out at the Toronto inquiry which would have vacated the seat. Mr. Hyman's action had been voluntary, honest and straightforward, and just what everyone who knew him would have expected of him. It proved him to be just the sort of a man the house thought him to be.

In conclusion Mr. Pardee congratulated Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon his sixty-fifth anniversary and upon the great service he had rendered to the country. He hoped Sir Wilfrid would go on and carry out his programme for the golden years of Canada to come.

Jos. Demers of St. John's and Ibberville followed, speaking in French. He congratulated the Prime Minister on the care which had been displayed in gathering information relative to the tariff and had no doubt the product of the tariff commission and the government's efforts would be for the benefit of Canada. The increase in expenditure had been justified by the development of Canada's foreign and domestic trade. Today was the time for all Canadians to work patriotically for the development of their country.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

R. L. Borden congratulated the movers upon the eloquence they had displayed, though he could not endorse all their statements.

Mr. Pardee had made a sweeping denunciation of the growth of the expenditure. However, the country would accept this with some hesitation when it was remembered that Mr. Pardee had last session defended the extravagant and improper expenditure of the Arctic expedition. It would, of course, have been a calamity to the country if the expedition had never gone out. Mr. Pardee had spoken of the growth of railway traffic. He might have mentioned that while the business of railways had increased the deficits on the government railway had doubled.

Mr. Borden was glad to see a reference to improvement in election laws in the speech. He had made a move in a similar direction last session, and a committee had been appointed. However, its report was not as full as he should have liked to have seen it, and no law had been the result. The opposition would co-operate with the government this year in improving the election law.

Mr. Borden could not endorse the claim of Mr. Pardee that all of the present expenditure of the present government had been for the benefit of the country. The man who for many years had been Deputy Minister of Finance, as soon as he had been in a position to speak, had declared Can-

ada was spending too fast. That was a warning of which the government would do well to take heed.

Referring to the tariff Mr. Borden said that it was no use for Mr. Pardee to complain because agricultural interests were now asking for free trade. The Liberals when in opposition had taught them to make these demands. He reviewed the attitude of the Right Hon. Cartwright and other leaders of the Liberal party, and Sir Wilfrid's statement that the head of the Liberal ship was pointing toward the open sea of free trade.

FIELDING ATTACKED.

Mr. Borden said he had not made in campaigns any statements concerning electoral corruption in Hon. Mr. Fielding's election which the evidence had not justified. He carefully read the evidence before making a remark on the subject. Mr. Fielding had accused the Conservative party of unfairly criticising the irregularities in this election and he had not given a fair statement of the case at Montreal.

Mr. Fielding had violated the law in paying election expenses to Farrell, who was not his agent. Farrell's health had conveniently faded so he had to go to the United States and could not appear at the trial. An incident of the election was the fact that the two gentlemen who were paid servants of the federal government, were appointed by Mr. Fielding to act, and they did act as his agents at two polls at the election. A similar accusation had been made by Mr. Fielding last year and Sir Wilfrid had referred to it by Mr. Pardee, otherwise he would not have mentioned it, as he did not intend to say anything on the subject.

After the London election certain Liberal members attached to his, the chief Conservative whip's and the Conservative members' doors, a certain description with a piece of crepe attached. Who was wearing crepe today? Mr. Borden asked.

"I may say that crepe has been preserved and is at the disposal of the gentlemen desiring it."

Mr. Borden denied the charge made by Hon. Mr. Aylesworth that the fires of sectarian strife had been lighted by opponents of the government in the contest in Quebec county. If Mr. Robitaille had at the age of 23 been able to dig the grave of British institutions, as charged, he was a remarkable young man, though he might not have shown very good taste.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT LAND DEALS.

Mr. Borden wanted to know about 100,000 acres of land that Mr. Oliver had apparently sold to the Southern Alberta Irrigation Co. The gentlemen interested seemed to have the prospect of making a very good thing out of these lands so the country would get the benefit of the investment.

Mr. Borden referred to the case of Mr. Preston and wanted to be informed as to his present position in the government's service. He wanted to know why the vacant place on the Nova Scotia supreme court bench had not been filled.

PREMIER LAURIER.

Colossus of Rhodes? There were in addition to great works smaller ones, though of great importance, such as wharves, breakwaters, railroad aids and a thousand things for the toilers of the sea and the tillers of the soil.

MR. HYMAN'S RESIGNATION.

With regard to the London elections, I may say the matter will no doubt come up again. I may say now, Hon. Mr. Hyman has thought it advisable to resign his seat in consequence of what has happened in the election. By in the Toronto investigations, after all has been developed, everybody is glad to say, and I am proud to say, that not one word has been said against Mr. Hyman. The friends of Mr. Hyman know that he has taken the London matter very much to heart and come to the conclusion his sense of honor required him to resign his seat. To this conclusion I offered no objection. I thought he was entitled to do so. I am not satisfied with that. He tendered me his resignation as a member of the cabinet. I was not prepared to accept it. As he had been a victim and not an agent, and could not be reproached with any doubtful act, I thought he was carrying the thing too far in asking to be relieved of the duties which he was performing to the great satisfaction of his friends, and I think to the satisfaction of those who are not his friends. Therefore, I thought Mr. Hyman to reconsider his determination. The matter is before him, and I expect to have an answer before long.

"Let us look into the matter a little further. Mr. Gibbons in his evidence threw a flood of light on the whole question. We know that of all that an election was held, which, according to evidence in the Toronto police court, was tainted with corruption, and it is somewhat remarkable that no protest was entered against it. It seemed that the sum of the whole offense was that the London Liberals had decided to adopt the Conservative practice and play with the devil's fire. As usual, they were misled and less diversely inquired, the Conservatives were adroit enough to play with the devil's fire with immunity, when the poor Grits attempted to use it they got burnt."

INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS CENSURED.

If he had been a Conservative he would hardly have mentioned the Queens-Shelburne election. It was hardly creditable on the part of the Conservatives to fasten upon Mr. Fielding an offense he had never committed. The constituency of Queens-Shelburne had given their verdict on the Conservative action in this matter. It was small business of Mr. Borden to charge Mr. Fielding with the offense of making federal office-holders his representatives in the election with power of attorney. Everybody who had any sense knew that he had no power of attorney by the name of Mr. Fielding. He was going. That was the case in Queens-Shelburne.

Mr. Borden had read a letter written by Walter Scott, and had read into the incorrect meaning that he (Sir Wilfrid) had advised Lieutenant Governor Forget not to call Mr. Haultain as premier of Saskatchewan.

Sir Wilfrid said he had never given Lieutenant Governor Forget the slightest hint of direction or advice in the subject. He had advised his friends in the past that Mr. Haultain had taken an improper position and was not worthy of their confidence.

The name of W. E. R. Preston had been mentioned. Mr. Borden had asked as to his present position. There had been an inquiry last year into the conduct of Mr. Preston. Not one fact had been brought out which in any way reflected on Mr. Preston's honor or honesty. Mr. Preston had been in politics a hard hitter and he was therefore bitterly pursued after he had left politics. Mr. Preston was a man of ability and one who pursued an object with great energy. The investigation had shown that Mr. Preston had not been able to agree with his staff. Therefore it had been deemed wise in the interest of immigration to remove him and he had been transferred to look after the Oriental trade interests of Canada.

The government had promised to call parliament in November. Parliament had been called in November. It had promised to have business ready. Business was ready. He had the authority of the Finance Minister for the statement that the budget would be brought down next week, probably on Friday.

If the opposition were willing to facilitate the work of law making there was no reason why the session should not be ended in the spring. The members should be able to go to their homes when the robins were coming back.

MR. FOSTER TO THE FRONT.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster followed. He complained that parliament should have been called at the beginning instead of the end of the month. The enormous expenditure of the government was unjustified and would have to be taken up in items. There was an elevator built at St. John at great cost, but it had not contributed much to Canada's commerce. There was a wharf at Hull, and it would be interesting to know how much commerce had gone across it.

HYMAN UNFIT FOR MINISTRY, HE SAYS.

The London election had been referred to by both the mover of the address and the Prime Minister. The latter had lightly referred to the fact that the Liberals had fought with the "devil's fire." Well, Mr. Foster knew the crown if he had resigned. It was clear he was going to give up his seat, but the Prime Minister had urged him to remain in the government. Mr. Foster was of opinion that an offense which was serious enough to induce a man to give up his seat was serious enough to prevent a man acting as a minister of the crown. Mr. Foster held Mr. Hyman had no right to administer one dollar of public money until he had made his position good.

Mr. Foster charged the government with making use of public positions, judgeships, senatorships and other offices for the purpose of the party and to bribe men to influence their actions in elections. The time was ripe for a reform of public service. Men should be employed because they were needed and fitted for places they were appointed to.

United States, and its trade was only forty dollars per head. This was Canada's foreign trade. The internal trade, of which there was no record, was also great.

When Mr. Borden quoted with approval the counsel of ex-Deputy Finance Minister Courtney, Hon. Mr. Foster must have felt uncomfortable. When Mr. Foster controlled the expenditure he placed no check upon it, though the revenue was small. Now the government was blamed for spending, though it kept well within the revenue.

The government was charged with making large expenditures without producing great public works. Well, there was the new trans-continental railroad, there was the great bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec. Were these not great public works? Did the opposition want the government to build pyramids of Egypt or

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ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Foster said that the tariff which the Finance Minister would bring down shortly would be of the greatest importance to Canada. It would have a great deal to do with the continuance of Canada's prosperity or with checking it.

Mr. Foster went over the argument that protection was a good thing for the farmer, as it built up a domestic market. He hoped that the Finance Minister would hold to his declaration at Yarmouth that subsidies would disappear. Subsidies were all right as temporary stimulants, but as a permanent policy they were improper. They ate a hole in the treasury fund without getting established on a permanent footing.

In conclusion, Mr. Foster referred to the fact that the insurance report had not yet come to parliament from the commission, though they had plenty of time. If the commission had put on more steam, had made fewer adjournments and less diversely inquired, the report would have been ready and laws could have been passed on the recommendations.

THE EVENING SESSION.

During the evening session Mr. Malden, of North York launched into the London election case without delay. Someone was responsible for the election crimes. In the case of the London elections Mr. Hyman and the Liberal party were responsible for the crimes committed in London. Mr. Hyman knew this. That was the reason he resigned. Now it was thought proper to pass new laws to prevent political corruption. What was wanted was the enforcement of existing laws. It was proposed to make new insurance laws. However the offenses which the insurance companies had committed had been reported to the Finance Minister. He had not taken advantage of the law and compelled offending insurance companies to re-organise their methods. The Minister of Railways had failed to enforce the Grand Trunk Railway law which gave the two cent rate which was required though his attention had been called to it. Again would he say that it was not new law but enforcement of old laws that was required.

From the throne did not indicate legislation to control telegraph and telephone rates, and compel interchange of business. There should be a law prohibiting the exportation of electric power, of copper and nickel and silver and other natural products. They should be made more of and treated to a finality in this country. If we did not the Americans would control the electrical energy, the copper mines and

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MR. BOURASSA ON PATH.

In resuming the debate speech from the throne Bourassa referred to the fact volume of immigration was thought the government now make a better selection grants and give Canada, as quantity. He was at the colonial conference the spring had not been speech.

Mr. Bourassa took up Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's which he charged Mr. Hyman having in the Quebec court the first of the session and that those who rejected were rejoicing in a digging the grave of Hyman in Canada.

Mr. Bourassa said it was a minister of the crown the political capital for an Ontario constituency. Mr. Bourassa was as much a member party as was Mr. Aylesworth. He was an active worker for the Liberal party. He had taken, and the same position that the people should select their own candidate have one forced upon them. Mr. Bourassa asked charged with disloyalty on the South Africa took the same position as the Liberal party after the party had decided to. He did not think he could with disloyalty to his party for his attitude on the South Africa. He had not been a disloyal to his chief as Mr. Sifton, who resigned as minister, who had resigned.

Was it because he had the selection of immigrants placing of the best men on lands that he had been thought not. The Trading Company and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who had been a member of the Liberal party after the party had decided to. He did not think he could with disloyalty to his party for his attitude on the South Africa. He had not been a disloyal to his chief as Mr. Sifton, who resigned as minister, who had resigned.

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Mr. Bourassa said it was a minister of the crown the political capital for an Ontario constituency. Mr. Bourassa was as much a member party as was Mr. Aylesworth. He was an active worker for the Liberal party. He had taken, and the same position that the people should select their own candidate have one forced upon them. Mr. Bourassa asked charged with disloyalty on the South Africa took the same position as the Liberal party after the party had decided to. He did not think he could with disloyalty to his party for his attitude on the South Africa. He had not been a disloyal to his chief as Mr. Sifton, who resigned as minister, who had resigned.

It was because he had the selection of immigrants placing of the best men on lands that he had been thought not. The Trading Company and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who had been a member of the Liberal party after the party had decided to. He did not think he could with disloyalty to his party for his attitude on the South Africa. He had not been a disloyal to his chief as Mr. Sifton, who resigned as minister, who had resigned.

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