affic

Pas-

country. "To efer, as to the degraded, and than ever fell the worst days d more groves and orphans it has broken ore homes and s more ruthexile to which demned emi-

and effects of o not reflect eality. It is ise a litttle gravity of The subject is

her: "A little d created him. lry. With his slaked, nature at least quescomes a ded the followess, madness, e early stages s place. What

-men! What to than whom he aise fallen hum raise it to the degraded it beice that he has nocks down the the sensual in-And ton a family. What thou" demander first guilty man ne image effaced e detroved, that thy talents; thy

a man so helpver sunk in crime a sinner has in will by which to he drunkard has nt. Is the picture there can be no degradation. He an the madman an the demonia aps no fault of ard deserves but lebased his very rought the curse against himself ake, says the in ither fornicators nieves, nor drunk-the Kingdom of classed with the olators, adultergates of Heaven and that by the what the Bible

kard, for the in-

that the woes of

Page Four.

CANADA FIRST IS KEYNOTE OF LIBERAL NAVAL POLICY

Will Control Our Own Fleet for Coast Desense and Empire Co-operation--Laurier Delivers Eloquent Speech--Borden Expounds Conservative Policy

OTTAWA, ONT., FEB. 3, 1910-In a speech that for breadth of vision masterful handling of fan damenial principles on which the Empire is founded, eloquence and effectiveness, Sir Wlfrid Laurier today turned a page in Canadian history. He defined the policy of the government, looking to the creation of the Canadian navy in co-operation with the navy of the motherland, in a two hours' address will rank as a classic in the annals of the Canadian Par-liament, which its conclusion was marked by the inspiring spectacle of the whole house rising and singing the notional anthem. Sir Wilfrid has seldom, if ever, been heard to better advantage in the House. Touching first on the discordant and divergent views expressed by the various wings of the Opposition, following a unanimous endorsation of the resolution passed last session he drove home with incisive argument, the inconsistancies and anamolies of their opposing attitudes, and in a succinent and brilliant review of the whole course of the constitutional development in this country, and in the Empire at large he drew the logical and incontrovertable moral that the permanency and cohesion of the Empire depended upon the adherence to the basic principle of local autonomy in matters of defence as in all other matters over which the daughter states now asserted their right to self-government, while at the same time being bound to the mother land by ties of lovalry and devotion, made enduring because voluntary, and based upon the people's will. From the tale of the past he drew the moral as to the line along which the Empire must develop, and with compelling force he pointed to the weakness in the policies suggested from the other side of the house looking either to the outgrown policy of direct contribution of funds to be expended by the government outside of Canada, or to the policy of the other extreme of not meeting the duty now resting on the larger and richer Canada of fulfilling her responsibilities as a full grown partner and loyal daughter on the mother land.

He was followed by Mr. Borden, who despite the previous endorsation of the government's poicy for the creation of a Canadian navy, and after months of hesitancy and shifting of the great issue now before the country, compelled evidently by the exigencies of pressure from within the party, finally threw overboard all previously declared convictions and cast in his lot with the ultra imperialists, who have been advocating a direct contribution as a temporary expedient to meet the alleged crisis in respect to the maintenance of British supremacy on the sea. He proposed the amendment advocating the gift in each to Great Britain of an amount sufficient to construct two dreadnaughts, or about twenty million dollars leaving the permanent solution of the question of Canada's defence as a part of the Empire to be dealt with later after more mature

To both policies enunciated by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden, the latter's first lieut. in Quebec, Mr. F. D. Monk, came out in unequivocal opposition. He took the extreme anti-imperial ground, declaring that Canada should hold aloof from any participation in the wars of Britain, and declared that the creation of a navy meant practically the giving up of the dominion's freedom and unrestristed

said, was interpreted by the opposi-

of a direct contribution.

the Imperial navy.

A CHANGE OF BASE

given. We paid them too great a com-

been apparent to all observers.

could all speak differently, each one

At the outset Sir Wilfrid expressed of the Liberal party from the time this regret that the continued illness of policy was initiated. Hon. Mr. Brodeur would deprive the Hon. Mr. Brodeur would deprive the CONSERVATIVE DISUNION.

House to some extent of the wealth and information, attention and care Sir Wilfrid, in contrast, referred to

which the latter could give to the measure in its discussion before the House. Then in a preliminary to the regard to the haval question, six wif-frid gave a brief review of the attitude which had been maintained up to the present by the two parties in the House. In so far as the present government and the Liberal party were concerned that question had arisen for the first time at the Imperial conference of 1902, when the subject of defense was very carefully considered. The discussion revealed the fact that there was a divergence of views betitudes. The secretary of state for war suggested that the Dominions beyond the seas should equip and main-tain a body of troops for Imperial service which in case of war would be turned over automatically to the War to this; others, including Australia and Canada, disagreed. The secretary for the Navy, suggested that the Dominmaintenance and equipment of the Imperial navy. To this the ministers who represented Canada could not give their assent. They embodied their views in a state paper. In this it was stated that they recognized the obliga-tion of Canada to relieve to a large extent in so far as the means of the country would allow the burden which had hitherto been on the sho clared that as Canada increased wealth and population it would go further in the matter of defense, and that in everything undertaken in that

years ago, and in that time the government had never deviated from its policy. This pelicy the government affrmed again at the Imperial conferance of 1907 and again last year in the parliament when the question came up concrete and immediate action This policy is embodied in the bill nov the government stands or falls. But fall it would not. This policy is the which followed from the principle laid m by reformers of old times, Bald-and Lafontaine, and step by step, stage by stage, we have brought Canthat is to say the fank, dignity and status of a nation within British Empire. This policy is the full maturity of the rights asserted, the obligations assumed Canada, which inspired the Imperial oet, when after Canada had given reference in her markets to the proucts of the mother country, to put

imperial authorities, but always under

the control and responsibility of Can-adian authorities in accordance with

Proceeding Sir Wilfrid said that if e adopt today this policy, if we put it the country, it is because we lay it down that Canada is a nation, but a daughter nation of England. Such has been the strong and persistent course in the form in which it is now before

from East Grey, Mr. Sproule, and gen-tle lamb from Jacques Cartier, Mr. Monk, could roar and bleat in unison.

The task was a difficult one, and how far the committee succeeded we know by what took place within three weeks first time. Three members of the op-position then spoke, and all three spoke differently. The leader of the opposition agreed to the principle of the bill but thought it did not go far enough. Mr. Monk was opposed to this bill and everything of that kind. Mr. Jameson, though not very clear or sure of his ground, seemed to ask for a referen-

one hand we had the negative extremists represented by Mr. Monk. On the other hand we have the affirmative extremists, those who desire not a Can- adian navy proposition. adian but an Imperial navy to be maintained by contributions from the should pass automically in time of war into the hands of the admiralty, those who believe a navy is not sufficient and that we should have an emergency contribution. All these forms of opin-ion are simply different forms of respectable, though misguided, Imperial-

CANADA FIRST. If I may be permitted to speak of tend to be an anti-Imperialist. I am a Canadian first, last and all the time. I am a British subject by birth, by tradition, by conviction, by the conviction that under British institutions my native land had found a measure of security and freedom which I could not have found under any other regime I want to speak from that double go to war. standpoint, for our policy is an expression of that double opinion. Let me say at once to those who differ from me, those who pretend to be Imperialists, those who pretend that the British Empire must be the first consideration, that in my judgment the policy which I have the honor to place before the house at this moment is in better keeping with the true spirit upon which the British Empire was founded, upon which it exists and upon which it only

can continue to exist.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid traced in eloquent terms the development of British institutions from centralized the one influence that has quelled reed in council and divided in action. bellion in Canada, what has brought Mr Foster's resolution last session he Canada to the position that she occu pies today? What is the principle, the inspiration which has made Aus the government. However, Mr. Monk had told them that this motion had created some stir in the ranks of the in South Africa, torn by war only ter party and that he could not support it. years ago, is building up a nation un der the British flag?

AUTONOMY AND EMPIRE.

moving his resolution last year declra-ing that the time had come when Can-What is it but the principle of auada should assume a greater share of onomy, the principle of self-governnot specifying very clearly whether that contribution should be in the form of the creation of a Canadian navy or had continued to be governed as we Downing street irresponsible to the The government took the position people of this country. Should we have from the policy laid down at the Imshould have today what we had then, perial Conference and in the resolution which it proposed in amendment, and discontent and dangerous dissatisfaction. Lord Durham was the first which was unanimously carried by the statesman of all the ages to recognize policy for Canada to pursue was to create her own navy under her own control, but to act in co-operation with islands, the power to govern themand notions. It was not until they sent When this resolution was moved said Sir Wilfrid, and accepted by unrenius as Lord Durham himself, namely Lord Elgin, that with the assistance responsible government in this country, and it was from that date that the But in this we made a mistatke. It never entered our mind that the men British Empire started upon its trion the other side of the louse would

When these great men, Brown, Dor ien. Lafontaine Baldwin and MacDonpliment. Three months had hardly ald laid down the principle of responelapsed when the terms of this resolutible government in this country, did they set any limitation upon its pothe men who had voted for it, attacked tentialities. No, they launched out, untrammelled and unfettered, to enclose in the press, ittacked in conversation with reporters, attacked on public the earth in a bond of union and lib-But when the house met last Noprinciple could be trusted for a certain distance, but that it would have to be vember the men who had been so loquacious during the recess suddenly beabandoned the moment they came to came dumb. With a demure voice and without a smile they told us they could not debate this question until they knew what had taken place at the conference at London and until they had government. We are told that we can without a smile they told us they could all the papers. It was all very transparent, although a somewhat clumsy laws we can administer our own affairs and even have control of our land When they were talking by themforces, but that in matters of naval deselves, one here and one there, one in Alberta and the other in Winnipeg,

trying to appeal to the passions and I need not say that this principle is feelings of his immediate audience, but one to which we on this side of the I need not say that this principle is when they came in here they had to house cannot agree. We are told that try and speak to the country, and the only way in which naval defense speaking to the country means at all events unanimous language. Hence the Imperial navy. I have to submit in her mouth these words: "Daughter the silence, hence the clamor for path that this idea of contribution seems to per. And in the meantime they met in my own."

that this idea of contribution seems to me repugnant to the genius of our British institutions. It smacks too the morning, they met in the evening much of the tribute to be acceptable by and then again deliberated, and the British communities. That is not the result of their meetings and their de- true conception of the British Empire,

or something upon which the bold lion, fcae of a common danger and from all points of the earth rushing upon the

But the point is no longer arguable The point has been settled at last conference. Many and many a time upon of the country we have been assailed and our action has been contrasted with the action of Australia, who in 1902 agreed to give a contribution for But let us see what now is the posi-tion of Australia. She has abandoned the position taken in 1902 and has come to the position taken by Canada. To day she is building a fleet of her own. And there is something still more significant. It is not Australia who is paying a contribution to Great Britain, it is Great Britain who is paying a conother side of the house we have a it is Great Britain who is paying a conhouse divided against itself. On the tribution to Australia for the Austral

Sir Charles Tupper and Lord Milner were quoted in accord with the Can-

This point having been settled, said Sir Wilfrid, I come now to another which has been made a source of strength against us, that is to say, who shall have control of our navy Upon this point I stated the other day that the parliament of Canada would have control of the navy and would declare when it should or should not go to war. Upon this question we have been assailed right nad left, assailed in Quebec and assailed in Onmyself personally, I do not pretend to tario. In Quebec it is because there, it is said, that under no circumstances should Canada take part in any of the wars of England. In Ontario because, it is said that under all circumstances Canada should take part in all the wars of England. The position which we take is that it is for the parliament of Canada, which created this navy, to say when and where it should

The other day, when introducing this measure, I stated that when England is at war we are at war. In saying this I have shocked the minds and the souls of many of our friends in Que-bec. Some men tore their hair as it I had uttered a blasphemy. The truth is that in declaring that when a nation is at war all her possessions are liable to attack, I was only stating principle of international law. If England is at war she can be attacked in Canada India, Australia, or wherever the British flag floats. When Germany is at war she can be attacked wherever the British institutions from centralized autocracy to complete colonial self government. What is the principle, he asked, what is the inspiration, what is sion, and took possesion of them. If England is attacked we are liable to attack, though I do not say we shall always be attacked

CANADA HOLDS THE REINS.

Nor do I say that we shall take part n all the wars of England. In that matter we will have to be guided by circumstances and upon which the Canadian parliament will have to pronounce accordingly. There were "Hear, hear." Speaking of the Fenian war in this connection, Sir Wilfrid said if war was undertaken by England were in 1837, simply by ministers in under similar circumstances I would sent to Canada taking part in such a war as that if conditions were the same as then. However if war was now declared between England and Russia. British Columbia from attack on the the truth. Bold was the remedy he Pacific. "I am sure that in expressin sugested: Give to the colonies the the opinion which I did the other day same rights and privileges and powers and which I now repeat, I shocked exercised by British men in their own many a good Conservative mind. I was accused of treason. Charges of treason are familiar to me. I have heard them in my own province time and from England a man as broad as again, and I have heard them in the a war affecting the empire. province of Ontario. Charges of treason are easily manufactured

There has been objection from 'Que pec because the bill provides that in out the fleet and put it at the disposa of the Imperial authorities. It is pro vided that when this is done parlia-ment, if not in session, shall meet within fifteen days. Great objection has been taken in Quebec because this is authority for the government to ment should should speak first. Well the answer is obvious. Conditions may be such that the government may be forced to take immediate action and exhaust all our resources to rescue part of the country which may threatened. British Columbia, for in tance, might be threatened with attack from the Orient though there is no danger of that until Japan should cease to be an ally of Great Britain and Russia recover her strength. But all things change, and if we have to wait until parliament meets to act in conjunction with the British fleet and results may be disastrous. Circum do what Japan did-strike the enemy before the enemy strikes us. parliament meets after fifteen days it can approve or disapprove.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE FLEET. in the composition of the fleet we have not had the good luck to satisfy the opposition. It has been said tha we should have accepted the admiralty suggestion and have put our fleet unit on the Pacific. Is there a man who agree? We have a large Atlantic sea

considered it prudent. Two plans were proposed. One was for a fleet of seven proposed. One was for a fleet of seven and the other for a fleet of eleven ships. The seven were to have been four Bristols, one Boadicea and six destroyers. Because we have to protect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, we are not to have an armored vessel scheme of Empire defense. of the Dreadnought type. Perhaps I can cite an authority which will satisfy the opposition. I could not give a more competent authority than Sir Charles Beresford, who is as good seaman as there is in the Britis navy, and, as everyone knows, he has condemned this plan of Dreadnoughts being built by the colonies.

BUILT IN CANADA. It is our intention to have our ships built in Canada if possible. We are prepared to pay a little more for this rovided the difference is not extravagant. As soon as this bill passes we intend to call for tenders to see wheth-

er we can have a plant established in

Canada to build these ships.

I am not able today to give these de-tails. I shall be better informed when we come to the committee stage. But giving the matter the best attention that I can I may say that it would probably take one year to complete a plant to build the ships in this country, and then probably eleven years to complete these eleven ships.

NO EMERGENCY.

"The leader of the opposition," con-tinued Sir Wilfrid, "the other day while approving the principle of this measure, thought that it did not go far enough, but that we should also make an emergency contribution on accont of the apprehended danger to Great Britain from Germany. For my part I do not see any cause of danger to Great Britain at this time. Let me engaged in such a contest, there would be a wave of enthusiasm to assist he sweep over this country and all British countries. It is true Germany is creating a navy, but I see no reason believe that Germany is creating a navy the purposes of attack or that England is increasing her navy

for purposes of attack.
In 1912 the displacement of the British navy will be 2,000,000 tons, and that of Germany 890,000 tons. Under such circumstances danger is not to be ap-

"Why do ye ask parliament to vote for this naval service?" continued Sir Wilfrid. "It is simply because this is wittrid. "It is simply because this is a necessity for our position and the status we have reached as a nation. Do the gentlemen like Mr. Monk forget the growth of the revenue and population of Canada? Do they forget that Canada is expanding like a young giant? Are we to be told that under such circumstances that we gant? Are we to be took that under such circumstances that we do not re-quire a naval service? Why, sir, you might just as well tell the people of Montreal, with their population of half a million, that they do not need any police protection? Let the market of Great Britain be lost and it would be lost if British supremacy on the sea were lost, and the prosperity of Can-ada and the prosperity of Quebec would be effected for years if not for

After quoting from speeches by La-fontaine and Baldwin, bearing on the development of constitutional liberty in

of fraternity. We appeal as they appeal in the highest conception of duty which we owe to our country and position of those great men, and it is our supreme inspiration in turning this page of the history of Canada."

MR. BORDEN CRITICISES.

Mr. Borden quoted from speeches made by Sir Wilfrid as far back as 1891 with the view of showing that the Canada's relations with the Empire from those he expressed now. ceded from the position he had pre viously taken when he declared tha when the Empire was at war Canada was at war. His first criticism of the bill was that the Government had not followed the advice or suggestions of the British Admiralty in 1907 in regard to the matter of control of the naval forces of the empire in time of war, and he quoted the utterances of Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. McKenna in support of the contention that unity in time of war. His next point was that section 19 of the bill virtually might refrain from taking any part in

Another obbjection Mr. Borden had to the bill was that it provided for no Canadian navy were to be three year men, and he believed that it took at least six years to make a saller efficient on the mighty engines of war on the high seas. Apparently there was to be no unity of training. Instead of providing a Dreadnought as the main vessel of the fleet, as the Admiralty had recommended, and as Australia and New Zealand had done, the Gov-ernment was only providing a second class cruiser proposition. Moreover, there was a limitation in the bill as to the immediate disposal of the fleet in

event of war.

What would be the use in case of war of the type of cruisers proposed by the governmnt. They might tralia's and New Zealand's Dreadnoughts would probably have to called in to protect our petty ships. It was the duty of Canada to provide such a fleet that with it the Dor would be able at least to stand side by side with the sister dominions in time of trouble. Mr. Borden criticized as vague the information given by the

premier on the proposal to build the

vessels in Canada. Were they to be

built in government or privtae ship

Sir Wilfrid-In private shipvards. Under the present system Mr. Bor-den thought it would take fifteen year to build up an efficient navy, and the people desire to give immediate and effective aid to the Empire. Meanwhile proposals of a permanent character could be carefully considered be fore any project was embarked upon.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

the one which we propose? Well, we recommendations of the admiratty and in so far as they empower the govern-ment to withhold the naval forces of of Canada from those of the Empire in time of war are ill advised and dan

"That no such proposals can safely tect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, cessitating heavy outlay for con-and so divide our fleet, we thought it be accepted unless they thoroughly in better to have eleven than seven sure unity of organization and of ac ships. In this we acted on the advice tion, without which there can be no of the admiralty. We are blamed that effective co-operation in any common

"That the said proposals, while nestruction and maintenance, will give no immediate or effective aid to the Empire and no adequate or satisfactory results to Canada.

"That no permanent policy should be entered upon involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval.

That in the meantime the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessities of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing without delay at the disposal of the Im-perial authorities, as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada, such an amount that may be sufficient to purchase or construct battleships or armed cruisers of the latest Dreadnought type, giving to the admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purposes of naval defense as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire and thus assure it peace and unity."

F. D. Monk said that there were as nany differences among government followers as among opposition members over the naval bill, but the Liberal dissenters did not dare express themselves. What the bill proposed and what was agreed upon at the defense conference was that the colonies should become guarantors for British obligations everywhere and that there should be a centralization of the forces placed absolutely at the disposal of the British authorities. It was a political union of the Empire and the reduction of colonies to the status of municipalities without the privilege of a consulting voice. Canada would be bound to participate in all Britain's wars. The proposals needlessly sacrificed Canada's liberty. Do we owe everything to the mother country and have we done nothing ourselves? he asked. Canadian interests had been sacrificed time after time by Britain United States.

In amendment to the amendment Mr. Monk moved:
That this house, while declaring its unaltered devotion to the British crown, is of the opinion that the bill now submitted for its consideration changes the relations of Canada with the Empire and ought, in consequence, to be submitted to the Canadian people in order to obtain at once the nation's opinion by means of a plebis-

local fast horses, have changed owners in a swop, Alex. Reed becoming the owner of the former and W. H. Keys by the present government. The

increased the salary of its popular pastor, Rev. S. B. Gibson, to \$1200 per

ted people from Eastport, headed by Wilbor Shea, will produce the opera James E. Rosborough is soon to open an up to date restaurant in the Max-well building on Waterloo street. It

The remains of the late Murray Green the was killed while shunting cars in a railway yard at Winnipeg last Dec-ember, were brought here Tuesday and interred Wednesday afterneon. His widow and daughter accompanied the Charles E. Huestis, manager of the Maritime Edge Tool Co., was thrown rom his team to-day by a sudden start of his horse, and sustained painful injuries. Only last Monday he was ision with a telegraph pole, and was then quite severely injured. day evening.

SUSSEX, Feb. 2.-Mr. E. Rogers, who has been employed for some time as bookkeeper by the Sussex Mercantile Co., left for Toronto last night where he will continue his study along the degree of Chartered Accou Mr. Rogers was a general favorite in numerous friends who will wish him every success with his studies, and he will always find the latch string on

"Oh for a foot of snow!" is the cry of the lumbermen these days.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co. are un-

loading cars of dowel wood. Dowels are in great demand, and a great deal of money is being paid by the above mentioned company to owners of wood lots for suitable blocks. The ice in the Alhambra rink is now

in good condition, and all who delight are taking advantage of it. Department will be held to-night in-stead of Thursday night as heretofore,

so as not to interfere with the carnival which will be held to-morrow night. The Sussex Institute is moving right along with the arrangements for the building of a new opera house. Active operations will begin early next sum-Mr. S. C. McCully, manager of the

Sussex Cheese and Butter Co., is confined to his house with illness for the past few days. We trust he will be The local Rebecca Lodge had four night by initiation.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Feb. 3.-A large

and most interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held in the town hall this St. John Valley railway. The ac giele and doorways were crowded. The representation was not only from the and even distant sections of the county. J. T. A. Dibble presided. Mr. F. B. M. P. P., Donald Munroe, M. P. P., Carvell, who was called on by chalrman, said this was the first time he had had the opportunity of a dis-

Hypothesis Accords With Theories

COMET'S TAIL

Illuminated Only by the Cathodic Rays From

the Sun

PARIS. Feb. 3.-More than one eminent scientist now holds the ancient idea that the meteorological conditions terrestrial disasters, most notably inundations like that from which Paris is to the influence of comets. Here is the opinion of Henri Deslandres, formerly Director of the Astronomical Observa-tory of Meudon, and member of the Academy of Sciences:

"However distant comets may be, he says, "it is not impossible that their 125,000,000 miles in length, may come in contact with our atmosphere. The atmosphere of the earth, causing rains of great duration, and consequently inrivers is not at all absurd. It may, at all events, be sustained by scientific

"Theories of astronomy and physics actually accepted admit that the tail of a comet is illumined only by the cathodic rays emanating from the sun. These act upon the infinitely minute phosphorescent particles which com-pose the mane of the comet's tail, and at the same time, by charging it with positive electricity, push it away from the direction of the sun. When they penetrate the mane of a comet cathodic rays are transformed Roentgen rays. The tail of a comet, therefore, is a tremendous source of these X rays, whose wonderful rower of penetration is well known.

"To explain, then, the action of a comet on our atmosphere, it suffices to erty of causing the condensation of vapors. The nearer a comet is to the earth the more formidable this process of condensation would ba. The hyalthough its absolute truth has not

ST. STEPHEN, Feb. 3.—Fire last evening did slight damage in the ell of James McCarty's house off Union street.

Pansy B. and Jack McGregor, two local fast horses have changed owners. of the latter.

The recently elected town council will held a caucus this evening, and its first public meeting Friday evening.

The Presbyterian congregation has increased the salary of its possible. between the correspondence that passed between the company and the two gov-ernments and claimed that the local Regarding the interview with Sir been reported that the premier in his reply had referred to the proposition as a definite proposition. He defied as a definite proposition. He defied any man in the audience who was pre-sent on that occasion to state that the word definite was used by the premier. Proceeding Mr. Carvell read a

Mr. Carvell contended that the road could be built for the amount per mile of the guarantee of the bonds and the Dominion subsidy. At all events as far as the distance between Grand Falls and Fredericton anyway. As far as the Dominion government was con-cerned it was open to negotiations and that it was honest in its anxiety to get the road. The entire policy of the country had been changed of a policy whereby R was to take over branch lines and sion in the Maritime Provinces.

One thing must be settled and that

was joint supervision over the road by the Dominion and the local govern-Hon Mr. Flemming was the next peaker. He also narrated the cir-

cumstances leading to the agitation last winter and the various steps taken by the company and the two govern-ments. He claimed that in his reply to the Ottawa delegation, Sir Wilfrid said that the proposition did not frighten him, and that it was definite. Mr. Carvill here asked if Mr. Flemming would state on his honor that the more that he would give an answer in a few days. He took it that every the construction of the railway. As to the proposition in the letter sub-mitted by Mr. Carvill he would say that was the first he heard of it, but

was certain the provincial govern-ment would give the matter its most local government had appointed a committee to confer with the Dominion the former had never received an in vitation to go to Ottawa. They could rest assured that every member of the local government would do everything

It might be from Grand Falls or might not. It was possible that a scheme might be worked out for the construction of a road from Quebec down through Centreville and Woodstock along the St. John Valley That would be a proposition worth consider-

A voice-"It must be this session." Mr. Flemming-"It may be this session or it may not. Anyway the local government will endeavor to reach an agreement to make some arrangements which will insure the early construction of the St. John Valley railroad. Other speakers were George Upham, Rev. G. D. Ireland, Rev. R. G. Fulton and Thomas Noodin.