

|           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Daniel,   | Power,                |
| David,    | Ratz,                 |
| Davis,    | Ross (Sir George W.), |
| Domville, | Talbot,               |
| Douglas,  | Thompson,             |
| Edwards,  | Watson,               |
| Fiset,    | Yeo.—21.              |
| Kerr,     |                       |

## Non-Contents.

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Dennis,     | Montplaisir,      |
| Derbyshire, | Pope,             |
| Girroir,    | Ross (Middleton), |
| Gordon,     | Smith,            |
| La Rivière, | Taylor,           |
| Mason,      | Tessier,          |
| McHugh,     | Young.—15.        |
| McSweeney,  |                   |

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at three o'clock.

## THE SENATE.

Ottawa, January 26, 1914.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BETTER TERMS COMMISSION INQUIRY.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK inquired of the Government:

1. Has the third commissioner been appointed to the commission to inquire into the question of better terms for British Columbia?
2. If so, has the commission held any sittings?
3. Has any evidence been taken?

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC (in the absence of Hon. Mr. Loughheed)—The answers to the hon. gentleman's questions are as follows:

Answers to 1 and 2. No.

Answer to No. 3. No.

The case of British Columbia has been prepared and presented, and the case for Canada is in course of preparation.

## THE ADDRESS.

## DEBATE RESUMED.

The Order of the Day being called:

Resuming the further consideration of His Royal Highness the Governor General's speech on the occasion of the opening of the third session of the twelfth Parliament, and the motion of Colonel the Hon. Mr. Mason, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Thorne, that an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General in answer thereto.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK—In rising to make a few remarks on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne, I wish first of all cordially to endorse everything that has

been said by the hon. gentlemen who have preceded me with respect to the sympathy felt throughout this country for Their Royal Highnesses on account of the serious illness of Her Royal Highness, and the relief which was felt when all danger was passed, and the gratification of the people when it became known that Her Royal Highness was to return to Canada.

The discussion which has taken place so far on the Address has dealt very largely with the matter of the Naval Aid Bill, which was brought down last session, but of which really there was no mention made in the Address itself. The speech made by the hon. leader of the Government in this House reflected rather seriously, in my opinion, on the way that certain members of this House thought it right to act in regard to that matter. The hon. leader of the Government tried to show that members of this House, in not following the lead of the Government in that matter, brought a very serious situation about in regard to the affairs of this country and of the empire. I do not think the quotations that the hon. gentleman referred to, in reference to what was thought and what was said by papers in the countries of Europe, should have very much effect on the members of this Senate or the people of this country. In dealing with a question of this kind we have considered what is best for Canada, and what is best for the empire as a whole; and I certainly consider that in dealing with the matter in the way that the Government did, and the leaving out of all consideration the question as to the feelings of the people of Australia in regard to this matter of the navy was a serious mistake, and one that ought to be reconsidered. Hon. gentlemen will remember that this naval question in New Zealand and in Australia is possibly a matter of longer standing than in this country. The Dominions of New Zealand and Australia took this matter up as long ago as 1897, and at that time they came to an arrangement with the Home Government that they would supply money for the purpose of naval defence, on the Government of Great Britain undertaking to do certain things, and keeping certain ships in the waters of New Zealand and Australia.

That arrangement was made in 1897; it was amended in 1903, and the amount of the subsidy paid by Australia and New Zealand under that agreement was increased in that year. Then we come down to the year 1907 when Australia decided to adopt the policy of supplying her own fleet unit. To that extent the policy that was