

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

By The Guide Special Correspondent.
Press Gallery, Ottawa, November 17.

The debate on the speech from the throne has occupied parliament almost exclusively this week, and from present indications it will be continued for at least one day next week. The rules of the house allow the widest possible latitude in this debate, members being permitted to discuss any subject which they may desire to bring before parliament of the country, and on the present occasion the discussion has embraced a great number of subjects, including the tariff and reciprocity with the United States, the naval policy of the government, the Hudson's Bay railway, terminal elevators, and railway freight and passenger rates in the West. But with all these important questions requiring consideration, more than half of the time of the house has been taken up in fighting over again the recent by-election in the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska, in which the government candidate was defeated by the young French-Canadian farmer, Arthur Gilbert, a nationalist and an apostle of Henri Bourassa and P. D. Monk, M.P. There have been the most violent scenes in the house during this part of the discussion. Members on both sides of the house have been accused of disloyalty in their utterances, and P. D. Monk was flatly accused of lying by C. A. Gavreau, one of the Quebec Liberal members. Mr. Gavreau withdrew the expression at the request of the speaker next day, and was then invited by Mr. Monk to step outside the house and repeat his words, with a promise that if he did so he would meet with the treatment he deserved. The challenge was not accepted.

R. L. Borden's enquiries in his speech on Monday as to the intentions of the government with regard to terminal elevators have not yet brought forth a pronouncement from any member of the government, and the only statements as to what may be expected from the reciprocity negotiations and as to the revision of the tariff are Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that closer trade relations with the United States would in his opinion be a benefit to Canada but will not be allowed to interfere with the British preference, and that the request of the people of the West for a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements will be investigated by a commission at the proper time. W. M. Martin (Liberal, Regina), has, however, given notice of a resolution declaring it to be in the interests of western grain producers that such measures should be adopted by the government as will more effectively prevent grain mixing at the terminal and transfer elevators, and if facilities are given for the discussion of the resolution a pronouncement by the government will doubtless be forthcoming.

Wish Friendly Relations

AM of the Liberal speakers who have alluded to the question at all have expressed a desire to see more friendly trade relations established between Canada and the United States, while from the other side of the house the majority of the speakers have followed the lead of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who said: "As for me I have turned my back on Washington and I have set my face towards England," and "If you want better trade relations with the United States persuade them to give us fair tariffs for our fair tariffs. Let them make their tariffs and conserve their liberties; then let us make our tariffs and conserve our liberties. But why in God's name tie ourselves up by a ten years' treaty with the trusts and combinations and mighty industrial powers and interests of the United States of America!"

The failure of the government to make any substantial reductions in the tariff during their 14 years of power has been frequently pointed out by Conservative speakers in the course of the debate, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's professions of his belief in free trade as it is practised in England have been

very effectively compared with the present tariff schedules. But while Conservative speakers have been loud in their condemnation of the Liberal party for not keeping its promises in this regard, they have given no indication of themselves entertaining any idea of departing from the policy of protection when they succeed to power.

It is believed however, that a very considerable number of the Conservative members, if not the whole of the opposition, will support the motion of which Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, has given notice, favoring a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements, but declaring that such a reduction would be in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff. Mr. Meighen has stated his intention of bringing the debate on at an early date. One of the Western Liberal members, it is understood, will move an amendment eliminating the reference to a protective tariff from the resolution, but what action the leaders of the parties will take remains to be seen.

After the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition, perhaps the most important contribution to the debate was made by W. F. Maclean, the Conservative member for South York and proprietor of the Toronto World.

Maclean a Protectionist

Mr. Maclean is a protectionist and he contended that the present tariff system was necessary for national purposes, for economic purposes and for revenue purposes. He further declared that he had never heard anyone deny that in this country we all believed in a tariff. Later, in speaking of government ownership he said he hoped he would have an opportunity of meeting the delegation of Western farmers and talking that question over with them. The burden imposed by the tariff he declared was not one-tenth as great as that resulting from the exorbitant railway, telegraph and express rates prevailing in the West. The statutes provided that the profits distributed to the shareholders of the C.P.R. should not exceed 10 per cent., and that anything earned over that should be devoted to the reduction of rates. He had proved to the House last session that the company had distributed over 14 per cent. in profits of one kind and another, and he thought the government should have brought the C.P.R. to court to prove that the time for a reduction of rates had not arrived. He believed that the day was coming when public ownership would be found to be the only remedy for railway evils. He did not go so far as to say that the government should take over the existing railways, but if the Hudson's Bay Railway was to be built, it must be built and controlled by Canada. In the coming election one of the issues would be public ownership applied to telegraphs, telephones, the express business and a cable service between Canada and the Mother country. He also advocated the reform of the senate, but without indicating his scheme.

He was for the democracy, he said, and though he was a protectionist he thought that protection should be constantly regulated. If we gave franchises to railways they must be regulated, and if we gave powers that were abused we must take them away. Privileged companies sought to make money and to secure power through great public utilities and services, but when public utilities were administered by the people's representatives, and honestly directed, the purpose was to give good service and not to make profit. And that was what the democracy was calling for. More than anything else democracy demanded that the service rendered by public men should be a consecration and that the whole object of those engaged in public service, whether as legislators or in any other

capacity, should be to truly serve the public.

Co-operative Bill

A bill respecting co-operative credit societies has been introduced by J. D. Monk, and read a first time. In introducing the bill Mr. Monk said the bill was before the house last session and after being carefully considered and revised was favorably reported by the banking and commerce committee, which threw out another co-operative bill having a much wider scope. This bill did not receive its third reading because of lack of time, but he was presenting it in the form in which it was reported by the committee last session, and he hoped it would now become law.

An amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved on Tuesday by F. D. Monk (Jacques-Cartier), who said the claim of the Nationalists in the Drummond and Arthabaska election was merely that the people should have been consulted on the naval question. He moved that the following be added to the address to His Excellency:

"The House regrets that the speech from the throne gives no indication whatever of the intention of the government to consult the people on its naval policy and the general question of the contribution of Canada to imperial armaments."

R. L. Borden expressed himself as being absolutely in sympathy with the object Mr. Monk had in view, saying he believed the mandate of the people should be taken on a great question of this kind. He thought, however, it might be expressed in words of more satisfactory import, and he moved to substitute the following:

"We beg to assure your Excellency of the unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British Crown and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the nations of the Empire."

"We desire, however, to express our regret that your Excellency's gracious speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of your Excellency's advisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada."

Bills Introduced

The following bills have also been introduced in the House of Commons and read a first time:

Respecting the hours of labor on public works.—Alphonse Verville. The object of this bill is to enforce an eight hour day on public works.

To amend the bank act.—M. J. Demers. This bill is designed to compel directors of banks to make more detailed reports as to their affairs and to provide for inspection by the government.

To amend the interest act.—H. H. Miller. This bill is to enable the mortgagor to pay off an overdue mortgage at any time on one month's notice, or one month's interest in lieu of notice.

To amend the companies act.—S. Sharpe. This bill is to compel all companies incorporated under Dominion authority to furnish annual statements setting out the shareholders, their property and the general information required by the various provinces from companies incorporated under provincial authority.

To amend the inspection and sale act.—P. B. Carvell. This bill is to establish a standard barrel for the sale of potatoes at 160 pounds.

To prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorous.—Hon. MacKenzie King.

To amend the civil service act.—Mr. Beaupreant. The object of this bill is to permit the garnishment of a certain share of the salary of any public officer of any class or grade in the same way as the wages of a workman.

REUF CONVICTION SUSTAINED

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The district court of appeals sustained to-day the conviction of Abraham Reuf, former political boss of this city, charged with having bribed supervisors, and denied him a new trial. Reuf had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and was at liberty on bail.

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA

The following is a list of delegates appointed to participate in the big demonstration, as reported to The Guide at this date. By the time this is read the list will have been greatly augmented. There is no doubt that the excursion will assume really giant proportions by the time Ottawa is reached. There are 138 delegates appointed at this writing, distributed through the Prairie Provinces, as follows:

Manitoba	83
Saskatchewan	45
Alberta	10
Total	138

Manitoba

Franklin, 1 delegate, James Murdock.
Emerson, 1 delegate.
Cartwright, 2 delegates.
Beaver, 1 delegate, Robt. Small.
Douglas, 1 delegate, Alec. Mitchell.
Berton, 1 delegate.
Carman, 1 delegate, C. M. Jones.
Waskada, 2 delegates.
Foxwarren, 2 delegates, R. J. Donnelly, Ed. Graham.
Woodmore, 1 delegate, J. D. Baskerville.
Miltonias, 2 delegates, J. A. Koons, David Reid.
Boiserevain, 1 delegate, J. J. Muagrove.
Goodlands, 1 delegate.
Minota, 1 delegate.
Doloraine, 1 delegate.
Lyleton, 2 delegates, R. J. Tooke, A. M. Lyle.
Hamilton, 1 delegate.
Keele Station, 1 delegate, A. McVicar.
Pine Creek, 1 delegate, Eph. Stewart.
Ashville, 1 delegate, S. E. Lang.
Moore Park, 3 delegates, Chas. Meadows, H. T. Armstrong, (one to be appointed later).
Hirio, 2 delegates, Wm. Denison, Wm. Catton.
Griswold, 1 delegate.
Pine Creek, 1 delegate, E. Stewart.
Neahiti, 1 delegate.
Ashville, 1 delegate, S. E. Lang.
Berton, 1 delegate.
Lenore, 1 delegate.
Emerson, 1 delegate.
Pine Creek, 1 delegate.
Cypress River, 1 delegate.
Kellou, 1 delegate.
Springhill, 1 delegate.
Gilbert Plains, 1 delegate, J. B. Parker; alternate, J. E. Dutton.
Shoal Lake, 1 delegate, W. J. Short.
Millwood, 3 delegates, W. McKay, Isaac H. Maynes, T. A. Crozer.
Lornedale, 1 delegate, John Allen.
Stclair, 1 delegate, Fred Craig.
Glenora, 1 delegate, T. L. Lawrence.
Viridon, 2 delegates, J. W. Scallion, Geo. Carleton.
Griswold, 1 delegate, J. McGregor.
Lidstone, 1 delegate, Carmie Jamieson.
Holtfield, 1 delegate, James McKelvey.
Fleeson, 1 delegate, Chas. Egan.
Austin, 1 delegate, J. D. Hunt.
Romer, 1 delegate, John Kennedy.
Russell, 1 delegate, T. A. Crozer.
St. Rose du Lac, 2 delegates, T. Fitzmaurice, C. T. Turker.
Hazel City, 1 delegate, J. W. Shaaka.
Elgin Creek, 2 delegates, Wm. Bell, Jas. Campbell.
Killarney, 2 delegates.
Arizona, 1 delegate, Thos. Zachary.
Niaga, 2 delegates.
Oak Lake, 1 delegate, E. K. Smith.
Valley River, 2 delegates, Francis Kilty, Wm. Watson.
Moore Park, 3 delegates, Chas. Meadows, H. T. Armstrong, H. Meadows.
Harding, 1 delegate, R. J. Blackwell.
Berton, 1 delegate, W. W. Lobb.
Shoal Lake, 1 delegate, Harold Stevenson.
Strathclair, 1 delegate, Robt. Hagarth.
Pigeonite, 1 delegate, G. R. Campbell.
MacGregor, 1 delegate, Jas. Rowfield.
Brenford, 1 delegate, W. J. McComb.
Pilot Mound, 2 delegates, W. A. Paul, John I. Brown.
Strathcona, 1 delegate, M. Eugene Hy.

Saskatchewan

Thornfield, 1 delegate, J. Armstrong.
Springdale, 1 delegate.
Irua-Hubbard, 1 delegate.
Hazel, 1 delegate, Thos. Lawrence, M. Maclean, D. M. Dillay.
Greenwood, 1 delegate, Stanley Backham.
Wolfeau, 3 delegates.
Carnduff, 4 delegates.
Oliver, 1 delegate, I. W. Tinkens.
Red Lake, 1 delegate.
Candahar, 1 delegate.
Catarogit.
Star City, 1 delegate, J. N. Fitzpatrick.
Dusley, 1 delegate, Jas. S. La Londe.
Marquis, 1 delegate.
Dundurn, 1 delegate, T. W. Richardson.
Mildon, 2 delegates.
Kempston.
Greenwood, 1 delegate.
Fairville, 2 delegates.
Regina, 1 delegate, Thos. R. Stabbing.
Castal, 4 delegates, Adelaide Leckie, David Cardin, Thos. Cardin, Madras Rankin.
Rothsua, 1 delegate, T. M. Eddy.
Arthabaska, 1 delegate.
Wallock, 1 delegate.
Orbow, 1 delegate.
Grand Coulee, 2 delegates, R. Res. Wm. Willock, R. S. Keeson.
Ed, 1 delegate, Geo. Reynolds.
Togo, 1 delegate, Wm. Thompson.
Haltreute, 1 delegate, Fred Kirkham.
Prairie Home Association, Kenosau, 1 delegate.
Lundon, 2 delegates, F. G. Glass, Angus Grant.
Kessler, 1 delegate, J. A. Cameron.

Alberta

Horseland, Cooke and other Unions, 1 delegate.
J. G. Anderson, Angus Edge.
Obotaka, 2 delegates, G. Headley, James Henry, P. C. Woodbridge.
Huttler, 1 delegate.
Curwey, 1 delegate.
Cumberland, 1 delegate, J. R. Golden.
Aronville, 1 delegate, James Gordon.
Wheatland, 1 delegate.
Camrose, 1 delegate, J. E. Van Patten.