

WITH THE FARMERS

THURSDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Man., May 12.—There was little change in the situation, trading was light with little or no export demand. Liverpool was unchanged to 1/4 higher. Continued cold windy weather in the Canadian West was very possibly a factor in steady- ing the market. Winnipeg prices closed 1/4 higher for May and July and 1/4 lower for October. American markets were strong and showed another very sharp advance Chicago May jumping 1 1/2, July 1/2, and Sept. 1/2. Minneapolis May advanced 1/2, Sept. 1/2. Russian wheat was reported 4 1/2 lower with a demoralized market. Winnipeg receipts were 1,04 cars against 60 last year. The oat situation is commanding a good deal of attention at the present time. It is a statement of ten made that with Chicago oats 10 cent over Winnipeg, Canadian oats are on an export basis to the United States. For the last few days the price has been hovering around this point and one house openly made the statement Wednesday that they were exporting to the United States from which there was a moderate demand for our oats and also that prices were on an export basis to Britain but space could not be obtained. All other export houses with as good if not better connections declare that there is no demand in Britain for our oats at the present prices and that heavy shipments of Canadian oats are now lying at Liverpool and other ports unshipped. Private cables to leading houses would seem to confirm this statement while wires from Montreal indicate the market in that shape locally. Winnipeg cash prices: No. 1 Nor. 98; No. 2 Nor. 95; No. 3 Nor. 94; Barley—No. 3, 44 1/2; No. 4, 42; Winnipeg Options—Wheat May 98 1/2, 96 1/2, July 94 1/2, 92 1/2, Oct. 82 1/2, 84 1/2; Oats—May 28 1/2, 32 1/2; July 33 1/2, 34; Oct. 33, 34 1/2; Flax—May 1.09, 1.08; July close 1.05, Oct. close 1.00; American options—Chicago. May 1.12 1/2, 1.13 1/2; July 1.03 1/2, 1.04 1/2; Sept. 1.01 1/2, 1.01 1/2; Minneapolis—May 1.11, 1.10 1/2; July 1.10 1/2, 1.10 1/2; Sept. 1.01 1/2, 1.01 1/2.

FRIDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, May 13.—Cables from Liverpool same higher, influenced by the firmness in American markets Thursday. In Winnipeg rains were heavy, but offering light and trading confined to narrow limits. The strength in Liverpool put Winnipeg prices more nearly on an export basis, and export demand admitted a small amount of business doing. During the morning there was some decline in May and July, but towards the close the ground was recovered and May and July closed unchanged and October 1/4 higher. Data were dull and unchanged as to prices. Receipts for the week closing May 7 showed 1,001 cars, higher, corresponding week of last year, but receipts are steady, more than double those of last year. The weather may continue rather, with a cold, decidedly unfavorable for growth, and this is a certain help to the bull side of the market in sentiment at least. American markets were strong and had a pretty wide fluctuation, closing higher in all options. Canadian markets were unchanged, but the number of statements as to need of rain in spring wheat, light and trading in Chicago oat market closed fractionally lower. Winnipeg cash prices—No. 1 Northern, 95; No. 2 Northern, 92; No. 3 Northern, 94; Oats—No. 2 white, 33 1/2; 27,000; Corn receipts, 254,000; shipments, 370,000. Winnipeg options: Wheat—May 98 1/2, 96 1/2; July 94 1/2, 92 1/2; Oct. 82 1/2, 84 1/2; Oats—May 28 1/2, 32 1/2; July 33 1/2, 34; Oct. 33, 34 1/2; Flax—May 1.09, 1.08; July close 1.05; Oct. close 1.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 13.—Hogs advanced 10 cents per cwt today under the influence of spirited competition between Armour and Cudahy. Milk was steady. Cattle trade was nominally steady, fresh arrivals not being equal to making a market for a few days. Hogs—Receipts 15,000. Heavy, 9.55 to 9.75; butchers, 9.45 to 9.75; light, 9.60 to 9.75; choice light, 9.65 to 9.70; heavy packing, 9.60 to 9.65; good to choice pigs, 9.25 to 9.65. Cattle—Receipts 2,000. Choice to prime steers, 2.35 to 2.70; good to prime beef cows, 5.75 to 6.75; good heifers, 6.85 to 7.45; good calves, 7.25 to 7.75; select feeders, 6.00 to 6.75. Sheep—Receipts 6,000. Good to choice lambs, 8.50 to 9.00; fair to good lambs, 8.25 to 8.40; choice yearlings, 7.35 to 7.85; choice spring lambs, 9.00 to 10.00.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, May 13.—The covering of a line of two million bushels of July wheat by Clement Curtis and the evening of June quantities of July and September by the Shearson-Hamill house, and which Lake & Co., in the opinion of the writer, weakened the hold of the bulls upon the market. Part of the wheat covered was believed to have been for A. J. Litch, and part for the Armour Grain Co. The bull long has been expecting some of the shorts to fall by this side. It is only necessary to point to the demoralized cash wheat situation at St. Louis and Kansas City to show whether the market is likely to continue a bull or bear affair. When the markets at St. Louis and Kansas City closed tonight, there were 25 cars on the tables in the former and 100 in the latter. The facts that I have briefly related are more or less fully known to each of you. I therefore follow that strong representation from your board would be received with great respect at Ottawa, and would therefore suggest that a memorial be prepared and forwarded to the President without delay setting forth all the facts and statistics of the case. A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade will be held on or about May 26, to hear the views of the local cattle men in regard to the letter.

WORLD'S WINTER WHEAT CROP.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has issued the following statement of the area of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1909, based on official information received from the International Agricultural Institute. For most of the countries mentioned, information as to weather conditions, improvement and deterioration is given. Bulgaria—Condition on April 15, 1910, compared with ten years' average. In a few districts, damage has been caused by field mice, rotting and abrasion. Denmark—Area sown in fall of 1909, 99,771 acres. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 97 per cent. Night frosts in the district of Jutland, have delayed development of the crops. Hungary—3,315,502 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 103.3 per cent of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 105 per cent. The cold weather at the end of the winter has probably damaged the crops and delayed their development. Luxembourg—27,862 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 105 per cent of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 105 per cent. The cold weather at the end of the winter has probably damaged the crops and delayed their development. Roumania—4,765,692 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 115 per cent of that sown in fall of 1908. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 105 per cent. The growth of the crops is excellent. Sweden—223,000 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 107 per cent of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 100 per cent. On account of the early spring, crops which were sown in the fall, are in excellent condition. Good rains in March. Switzerland—33,469,908 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 107.1 per cent of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 105 per cent. Low conditions of wheat in Central Western States are largely to smothering from ice covering. British India—37,699,766 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 107.1 per cent of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 105 per cent. Weather conditions, in general, favorable. Condition of wheat, good. British India—37,699,766 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 107.1 per cent of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 15, compared with ten years' average, 105 per cent. Weather conditions, in general, favorable. Condition of wheat, good.

CATTLE INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

The following letter relating to cattle raising in Alberta has been sent to the Calgary Board of Trade by P. Burns: "I beg to call the attention of the members of the board of trade to the very serious conditions at present affecting the cattle industry in this province, conditions which threaten its practical extinction for a time, and which are ultimately bound to work great hardship on consumers unless steps are immediately taken to remedy them. "Permit me to briefly review these. In the past we have had cattle ranges of vast extent on which immense herds were grazed. These grazing lands were for the most part leased from the government. Year by year the area so available has decreased materially, due to the tide of immigration and resulting in compaction of leases. "The effect has been to compel the ranchman to dispose of his herds, including the female stock, both heifers and cows, which must lead to an shortage of breeding stock, and a consequent loss of possibilities of reproduction. These during the past year towards the close of the very large and even alarming numbers and if it was not for the marketing of these female stock, the industry would have been practically ruined, and the people in Canada would not be paying considerably higher prices for their daily necessities. "Western Canada imports large quantities of pork products from the United States annually and immense quantities of beef, and it is largely from the United States and Australia and unless something is done at once, it is probable that we shall be dependent on these countries for a short time until we are importers of beef also. "The problem facing the country is to protect the cattle industry without at the same time retarding settlement. In time, the stock raising industry will be a thing of the past, and it is the transition stage, now upon us, which has to be met. "May I, therefore, make the following suggestions for your consideration: 1. That leases now current be made permanent for the remainder of the term for which they were granted. 2. That the present two years' notice, during which period a rancher must get rid of his herds, be extended to five years, and that the actual length of tenure discourage him, even if he has had no notice of termination, from developing his business. 3. That leases in other districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also in the Peace River district, be used for a definite term of not less than, say, ten years. 4. That the two years' notice has already served, a rancher would be encouraged to move to new ranges and to hold his stock, where the leases issued in the new districts, as suggested. Otherwise he must dispose of his cattle and go out of business. "As it takes three years for an animal to mature, the period provided is not too long to bring the total cattle in the province to the numbers they should reach. And, at the end of the term, when the leases could be again subdivided, where desirable, the practice of mixed farming would guarantee the country against a beef famine. "The alternative of importing cattle from other countries is extremely serious from the point of view of their grade. The standard of those raised in this country is higher than can be found in any other, and it would be too bad if steps were not taken to preserve the standard of grade in this country, which has taken years to build up. "So important for the interests of Alberta and the whole northwest, as a matter of fact, Eastern Canada, as well, as they draw largely for their supplies on this country, do I consider that it is necessary to urge you to bring it to the attention of the government, and that steps may be taken by them to meet the conditions outlined, as his has now become a question of national importance. "It is a movement worthy of your very closest attention, affecting, as it does, one of Alberta's greatest industries, and apparently about to come to an end. "The facts that I have briefly related are more or less fully known

TO STUDY THE ESKIMO AND COLLECT RELICS

Robert McLeneghan, Fur Trader, Planning Trip to Herschel Island in Arctic Ocean—Natives of North Upon Him as One of Their First Friends. In search of ancient relics, Robert McLeneghan, the well known Fur Trader, is planning a trip to Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean. In this land of the Eskimo he will spend a winter, studying in the twilight of the region during that season of the year, the habits of the aboriginal natives, and collecting their interesting stories. His interest in them has been returned by the Eskimos, who have given him considerable time to the study of the natives with whom his business has brought him in contact. His interest in the Eskimo has given him considerable time to the study of the natives with whom his business has brought him in contact. His interest in the Eskimo has given him considerable time to the study of the natives with whom his business has brought him in contact.

NO DISSENSION IN OPPOSITION RANKS

Says Senator Loughheed—Monk's Disagreement With Borden on Naval Policy—Difference of Opinion—East Looking to Western Development—Opinion on A. & G. W. Deal. Calgary, May 13.—The great development now going on in the West is the commanding feature in the business life of Eastern Canada. All eyes are directed to our great progress and no portion of the West occupies a larger sphere in the public mind of the east than the section of Alberta in which we live. The above was a statement made by Hon. Senator James A. Loughheed, the Dominion senator, who has returned from Ottawa. In discussing the legislation passed at the recent session of parliament, Senator Loughheed referred to the naval bill. "Another important piece of legislation was the revision of the Immigration act, embodying very much more advanced restrictions as to the class of immigrants coming into Canada than that which heretofore obtained. What is generally known as the 'Miller Bill' received considerable attention, its defeat being the result of a compromise bill being passed, which apparently satisfied those interested in legitimate racing. A question which may possibly interest western people was the granting of an extension of time under the South African veterans' land warrants bill. Mr. Loughheed stated that he had not been able to get the bill passed, and that the extension of time was granted. "What about reports circulated in regard to differences between Mr. Borden and the Quebec Conservatives? "In regard to that," replied Senator Loughheed, "I have simply to say that the reports were greatly exaggerated. Any differences that existed were not at all of a personal character, and were mere differences of opinion in regard to the policy of the Conservative party. This was accentuated at a later date by the fact that the Conservative party, in his leadership, and the further fact that a more united feeling exists today in regard to his leadership than at any time since he took that position. "No Sign of Election. In reference to the question as to the truth of the rumors of a probable general election in the near future, Senator Loughheed replied that "Some of the more enterprising journalists give prominence to such rumors, but they are apparently without foundation. Reliable sources will find no belief in the probability of a general election until after the census is taken in 1911, and the redistribution of seats which will necessarily follow. As to the latter, it is generally expected that the redistribution will be from 15 to 17 members and that there will be no corresponding increase in the number of members from the other western provinces. "The members from the Maritime provinces are expressing serious apprehensions that the government of the day should establish an early date by the representation from the western provinces and are expressing their opinion that the British North America Act which will ensure to them a fixed representation in the House of Commons, and that their present representation or that they enjoy by virtue of their representation must necessarily be reduced in proportion as the number of members from the other western provinces is increased. "In speaking of the Alberta & Great West Railway, Senator Loughheed said that there was only one opinion among Liberals and Conservatives in regard to it. It is highly desirable and deeply humiliating to the Province of Alberta that such a transaction could possibly be effected by the government of the day. He stated that the provincial government of 70,000,000 were so recklessly financed as to be placed on the market at par when they should have realized on the London market at least from 110 to 112. Not only has the reputation of the province of Alberta suffered through the transaction, but that of the whole of Canada as well. "In fact, so inexcusable and humiliating is the whole transaction that it is difficult to discuss it with any degree of patience, coolness or deliberation," concluded Senator Loughheed.

WATSON DID FRIDAY

Michigan Member Thinks New Tariff Law Has Not Been Fully Treated. Washington, D. C., May 13.—In Senate.—The long and short haul clause of the railroad administration bill which was passed after lengthy debate. In the House the private pensions bill was passed and the private act under that title. Representative Fournier, of Michigan, spoke on the tariff in reply to the remarks of the Hon. Charles D. Walcott. He said the new law had not received fair treatment. The reduction in duties on raw materials, and the increase in duties on finished goods, would be considered a miracle worker. "The representative of the New York, Ontario and Quebec Railway, of New York, author of the resolution calling upon the attorney general for the original amendments to the Glavis charges against Ballinger, issued a statement today charging that the amendments were made by Wickham with a deliberate intention to mislead Congress. Chairman Martin, of the House, said that he had no objection to the amendments being placed on the president today to find out how large an appropriation he will require. The president was non-committal. The rules committee of the House has reported on the bill to amend the act in relation to the cotton futures. After a debate it was decided to fix the late later.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

Fairfax, Minn., May 13.—Five persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of Bert Sperry in the western part of the city today. The dead are: Bert Sperry, aged 36; Mrs. A. N. Kellogg, grandmother, aged 65 years; Edward Sperry, aged 12 years; Grace Sperry, aged 3 years. Bert Sperry, a baby and the oldest child of the family were saved. Mr. Sperry arose early and started a fire in the kitchen stove and then retired to bed. Shortly afterwards the neighbors saw the entire interior of the house in flames. The family were in the second story of the house and their escape by the stairway was out. The oldest girl jumped from a window. Mrs. Sperry and the baby were rescued by a neighbor, and while Mr. Sperry was trying to save the older children, the fire collapsed. The body and those of the children were found in the basement.

Sovereign Bank May Re-open.

Montreal, May 12.—Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto, former president of the Sovereign bank, is in the city today. He stated that in all probability the Sovereign would again open its doors. He says there are assets enough if they can be turned into cash. Tilsbury Centenarian Dead. Woodstock, Ont., May 12.—Mrs. Mahoney, aged 108 years, died at her home in Tilsbury. She was born at Long Point, Lake Erie, and on her 100th birthday knitted a pair of socks without the aid of a loom. Quebec Fire. Quebec, May 13.—Fire at 1 o'clock this afternoon destroyed all the sheds of the Archers, adjoining the St. John railway depot. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. A number of vessels were endangered at one time. The binder that works the barge, the most and lasts the longest, is the Massey-Harris.

TALES FROM THE WONDERFUL WEST

A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother: Mother's Best Friend Is... Royal Crown Soap: It Does The Work Quickly—Easily—Thoroughly: 'Tis The Best In The West! Made Especially For The Hard Water Of This Country: Equally Good In Soft Water: And The Premiums are Fine! Save The Coupons And Write For Premium Catalogue: It is Free For The Asking. (Design protected by copyright)

THE OPPOSITION'S PLIGHT.

Trying to Outflank the Government They Have Got themselves Stuck Fast in a Bog. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, always arboreal, has been so very happy this week in debating over the bill for organizing a naval department as to be almost unable to an accusation of enmity to the opposition. These gentlemen have put themselves into a plight so ludicrous that they might at least have tried to look sympathetically at their situation resembles that of a regiment of soldiers who are ordered to march in hope to outflank the enemy. Last fall, merely because the premier had agreed to their proposal that his ministry should establish a Canadian navy, they took to opposing his scheme on the ground that he meant the navy to be really a Canadian one! That is not a travesty on their volonte-faire. Having started with favoring only constant defenses, they worked around to favoring only a contribution to the British armaments. This week they have contended that the Ottawa government should contribute to the navy, but that they should have no control of it at any time when Great Britain may be anywhere at war, but should hand it over straightway to the ministry of the British electorate. It would be probably as reasonable in a constitutional sense to contend that the British navy, once involved in any war, should be automatically under Canadian or Australian control. But the folly of the Ottawa opposition is a subject worth little descent. Let us turn to the Canadian side of the matter of the premier which define what he considers Canada's position to be in consequence of the change of political status which her ownership of a navy will necessarily involve. In reference to a contention that the King, by prerogative, must have command of the Canadian navy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "At this date I do not think that anybody can contend that the king of England can have any power either with regard to the army or with regard to the navy, which he can exercise through any body else except through his responsible ministers, who are responsible to Parliament. This is the position we take in this instance, and we say that the constitution of England was introduced into Canada in 1867. At that time the prerogative of the Crown was limited to the authority of the Parliament in the matter of the army and navy, and therefore, we have jurisdiction over the same." Mr. R. Borden and the other members of the opposition wasted hours in constitutional argument contra, but quite failed to budge the Premier. In vain they accused him of heresy in holding the right of Canada's Parliament to control its navy. He was not scared by the imputation, that he was proposing Canada to be independent. His Minister of Justice, Mr. A. B. Smead, supported him brilliantly. Being taunted by the remark, "Under this bill the proposed navy will be entirely under the command of the Canadian Premier for the time being," Sir Wilfrid emphatically declared: "Hear, hear!" Being asked: "Does the First Minister maintain that this Parliament has authority to create a Canadian navy?" he replied: "That is my contention, and I think that has been the pretension since the first day of the conference." Mr. R. L. Borden inquired what would happen if in case of war the government could not make an order to place the navy at

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

Minnesota Homesteader Seven Children Drowned in Landing Under Grand Marais, Minn. John B. Elving, and his wife, who had a family of 15 years old, are being kept in a temporary hospital here through a heart-breaking forty days through the sparsely timbered forests between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. The family were almost exhausted, and the children were almost frozen to death. Two of the children were rescued from the river by a giant Newfoundland dog, which was kept by the homesteader's father. Almost Suffocated. When Elving and his wife were rescued from the river, they were almost suffocated by the smoke from the fire. The children were almost frozen to death. The family were almost exhausted, and the children were almost frozen to death. Two of the children were rescued from the river by a giant Newfoundland dog, which was kept by the homesteader's father. Almost Suffocated. When Elving and his wife were rescued from the river, they were almost suffocated by the smoke from the fire. The children were almost frozen to death. The family were almost exhausted, and the children were almost frozen to death. Two of the children were rescued from the river by a giant Newfoundland dog, which was kept by the homesteader's father.

HYDE CASE GOES TO JURY

On Friday—All the Evidence is in the Hands of Jury. Kansas City, Mo., May 11.—The jury which will determine the fate of B. C. Hyde on trial for the killing of Colonel Thos. H. Swope, must start their deliberations on Monday, first degree murder. Such was the instructions given by Judge Latshaw today. The two men may, however, face the punishment of hanging or imprisonment. Both sides are to be allowed three hours for argument. The case will be on in New York for Friday, and an early verdict is expected. Preceding the court's instructions and the opening argument the day was given over to the introduction of the testimony. The testimony evidence was offered by the defence. The testimony of Mrs. Hyde was consistent with the testimony of her brother and one sister, Margaret Swope. Mrs. Swope in her rebuttal testimony declared that Mrs. Hyde brought breakfast to her in her room the morning she was shot. She also denied that Dr. Hyde or Mrs. Hyde spoke to her about Mrs. Hyde's health preventing her going to New York for Lucy Lile. Judge Latshaw instructed that the wife of defendant was a competent witness and that her testimony should be considered accordingly. C. P. R. TO ENTER NEW YORK. Albany, N.Y., May 12.—Senator Garin, of Amsterdam, N.Y., today introduced a concurrent resolution designed to permit the New York and Canadian Pacific Railway company to complete the construction of its proposed new standard gauge steam railroad, extending across the state from New York City to the Canadian border. For several years the bill to extend the time for the completion of the construction of the road has been before the legislature, but was not enacted. The resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee, authorizes the company to take steps necessary for the completion of its line, and the public service commission is directed to issue such certificates of necessity which shall facilitate the construction work. Lower and authority is given the Supreme court to hear orders upon application of the company to enforce the provisions of the resolution. President Slightly Indisposed. Washington, D.C., May 12.—President Taft's cold was no serious this evening that he was not able to attend the performance of "Twelfth Night" by the New Theatre Company. He was able to attend to business all through the day also. He expects to be able to continue on his feet for a few days. As a matter of fact, the cold has caused no alarm at the White House. Shock Killed Glace Bay Miner. Glace Bay, May 11.—John Ross was killed today by a shock while standing near a live wire at Dominion No. 2 colliery. Ross was not working today and while on his way home from the post office with a companion, he caught hold of a wire near the company's store, thinking it a telephone wire. He received a severe electric shock, but did not seem to be hurt for a few minutes, but died soon after the accident. The Massey-Harris Alberta Mower saves your horse, saves your time and outlasts two ordinary machines.

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