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THE MORNING ALBERTAN

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A MONTH—EIGHT PAGES. CALGARY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913. TWELFTH YEAR—No. 46

MR. BERKINSHAW DECLARES PROPOSED PLAN OF HOSPITAL AMALGAMATION IS ILLEGAL; WOULD DELAY EXTENSIONS ANOTHER YEAR

City Representatives Wonder Whether Attitude Indicates That Subscribers Prefer Grant and Loan to Amalgamation Under a New Board of Control.

Aldermen State That City Grant of $150,000 Depends on Original Scheme Going Through at Once; Otherwise Will Take Up Municipal Enterprise.

E. H. Riley, of Calgary General Hospital Board, Differs With Mr. Berkinshaw; Would City Give Deed of Site for Addition Pending Legislation.

In a prolonged argument over legal quibbles, Mr. W. H. Berkinshaw, managed to rouse in the city representatives on the joint hospital committee a suspicion that the Calgary General hospital board would just as lief have the $150,000 hospital by-law deferred until the election of a more tractable council. Without saying so, in so many definite words, Mr. Berkinshaw gave the impression that he did not now and never had believed that the proposed agreement between the city and the hospital for a joint board of control to own and administer all hospitals in the city was legally possible. He referred particularly to a ruling of Solicitor Muir at a meeting of the subscribers several weeks ago, as the basis of his objections last night. E. H. Riley, also a member of the hospital board, on the committee, differed with Mr. Berkinshaw in the interpretation of Mr. Muir's opinion.

By way of getting over the difficulty, Ald. Freeze, Ald. Costello and Ald. Adshead insisted on an adjournment until the solicitors could be consulted. This will probably be arranged this afternoon.

The conference was a protracted one. In the course of it the city representatives made it clearly understood that unless a legal agreement could be made, pending the formation of the proposed joint board the by-law would not be submitted and the city would make arrangements as soon as possible to take care of its indigent patients without the assistance of the general hospital.

Mr. Berkinshaw urged caution and suggested that the whole matter be laid over until the legislature could be approached and a validation of the agreement seured. When Dr. Anderson remarked that some haste was neessary, as over 200 patients were already crowded into the limited accommodations, Mr. Berkinshaw remarked that they [illegible] year by putting up a tent and the same arrangements could again be made.

Mr. Riley ecnspicuously opposed this suggestion. He proposed that the hospital deed the city a portion of the hospital site this year, on which to erect the proposed addition. Although the charter distinctly states that this transfer can be made, Mr. Berkinshaw raised persistent objection.

Mr. Riley suggested a mortgage, but the city representatives pointed out that this would be worthless.

Commissioner Samis finally proposed an interim agreement between the two bodies.

"Sincere men will not hesitate to put in writing what they consent to verbally," said Commissioner Samis pointedly.

"I say a great deal that I wouldn't be willing to put on paper,' hedged Mr. Berkinshaw.

The opinion of Mr. Muir, to which Mr. Berkinshaw attached so much importance of invalidating the whole agreement, was delivered at a meeting of subscribers several weeks ago, prior to a meeting of the joint committee, at which a resolution was adopted asking the council to submit a plebiscite to determine the method of election of the peoles' representatives on the proposed joint board. Although Mr. Berkinshaw was aware of Mr. Muir's opinion as to the alleged illegality of the whole scheme a week or two before this no steps were taken to inform the committee. When Ald. Freeze inquired why, Mr. Berkinshaw explained that he was out of town.

Mr. Riley and Mr. Berkinshaw differ as to the interpretation of Mr. Muir's expression. Mr. Riley says that Mr. Muir merely questions the right of the board to transfer hospital property and control without legislation. Mr. Berkinshaw insists that Mr. Muir denies the hospital subscribers the right to transfer the property under any conditions.

"If that is the case, the sooner the city knows it the better," said Commissioner Samis. "In that event the city will be compelled to proceed along quite different lines. Instead of submitting a by-law for extensions to the general hopsital, the citys money will be required for other purposes."

Mr. Berkinshaw stated that he feared the general hospital subscribers would object to the plebiscite decision. The subscribers had intimated that when they insisted on the city's reresentatives being elected. Ald. Adshead asked why.

"In giving the city such a large representation—seven to our three on the proposed board, we think we are justified in insisting on this" said Mr. Berkinshaw.

"The city council represents 75,000 people," observed Mr. Samis, "as against 17 or so on the hospital board."

"I feel that the plebiscite is all right and that what the people say ought to go," said Mr. Riley.

"Is it the feeling among hospital subscribers," asked Ald. Adshead, finally, "that the grant of $1.25 per day for indigent cases and a loan of $20,000 is better than the proposed amalgamation under a new board of control."

Dr. Anderson and Mr. Riley replied, "No."

Mr. Riley concluded the meeting by insisting that the objections of Mr. Muir were already overcome in the provisional resolutions, and that there was no real reason why the hospital could not give them a deed to part of the site as an assurance of good faith, pending the necessary legislation, so that the city might go ahead and submit the $150,000 by-law with the rider imposed by the council on the recommendation of the joint committee. Mr. Berkinshaw insisted that the suberibers would never consent, and that the additions were not so necessary that the project could not be held over.

Commissioner Samis asserted that present conditions were intolerable and that it would be criminal to adopt a dilatory attitude when the accommodation of the sick was the problem.

The solicitors will be interviewed today and in the event of Mr. Berkinshaws' contention proving correct, it is pretty certain that the whole amalgamation scheme will be abandoned and the city council will seriously consider a municipal project.

WATER SUPPLY SHORT; TWO BUILDINGS BURN

Owing to inadequate water supply two dwellings burned to the ground yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Eighteenth avenue, Southwest. The fire department responded to the call, but were unable to cope with the situation as there were no hose connections in the vicinity. One of the houses belonged to S. H. Hatch and the other to T. Bone, and were each valued at about $600. One house was insured for $500 and one for $400. Shortly after the conflagration a delegation of citizens from that locality waited on the mayor in an endeavor to have fire plugs or a water supply of some kind installed so that a repetition of yesterday's catastrophy might be avoided.

CHILDREN'S HOME GIVEN T OTHE ARMY.

There will be a well-equipped Children's shelter in Calgary in a very short time. Charles Jackson is donating a site and building for the Salvation childrens' work. The site covers about four acres, in West Calgary within a very short distance of the car line. Mr. Jackson will donate the building and general equipment, which will be up to date in every resepct and all will be complete when handed over to the Army. Mr. Jackson has been delaying until the street railway service came nearer to the property. In a short time Mr. Jackson will hand over about thirty acres more to be used for philanthropic purposes.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR ELECTION OF MICHENER IN RED DEER CONSTITUENCY

In Readjustment of Boundaries Liberals Took Three Townships From Red Deer, Which Would Have Elected Weliver By Small Majority

Red Deer, April 22.—It was through the generosity of the Sifton government that Leader Michener was elected in Red Deer. Final returns received today show that he was elected by 79 majority. By the original division of the province, three township in the northwest part of the province were included in the riding. Mr. Michener made vigorous objection to the inclusion of these electors He preferred that the voters should be placed in the riding of Edson where they would practically be disenfranchised. He made such a persistent appeal that the government finally gave way and the three townships were taken from Red Deer.

It is estimated now if the three townships had remained, Mr. Welliver would have been elected by a small majority.

The Liberals in the riding complain that the issue was not placed fairly before the electors in the country. They were not asked to vote upon the records of the parties in the house but upon the assumption that the government was to be defeated and that Mr. Michener would be premier and would pay special attention to the riding if elected. That influenced a number of voters to support him, who otherwise would have voted for Mr. Welliver. However Mr. Welliver received a majority of 73 in the country part of the riding, being defeated by 152 in the city.

Through the washing away of a bridge in the Dovercourt district, the Liberal candidate was deprived of 15 votes, the electors being unable to get to the poll.

WATER BOTTLE WAS TOO WARM

BURNED LADY PATIENT, WHO ENTERS ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Toronto, April 22.—An over-heated water-bottle is the cause of an action for $500 damages, which Emily Coffey and her husband George have launched in the County Court against Winifred Walkden, proprietress of the Parkside Hospital.

Mrs. Coffey claims that when she was a patient in the hospital the treatment necessitated the use of a hot water-bottle, and that the bottle used was so intensely heated as to cause burning.

MAYOR SINNOTT HOME AGAIN

FINDS CALGARY IS WELL KNOWN IN EAST; MONEY CONDITIONS BEGIN TO IMPROVE; BUT RATES WON;T DECREASE; TALKS OF CITY FINANCE

Mayor Sinnott arrived home somewhat unexpeted yesterday and walked into the city hall shortly after noon.

"Everything is looking up," he said. "Money conditions are beginning to improve and they are likely to continue to improve.

"But there is very little hope that rates will decrease. The money market will become very much easier but the rates are likely to remain where they are for some years to come. There is no money to be had for our purpose on this side of the Atlantic at less than six per cent. Money is cheaper in Europe than in the United States."

In view of the evidence of a steady rise in the market, Mayor Sinnott seems to be of the opinion that it would be wiser to sell treasury notes for the next five or six months, than to dispose of a very large stock of bonds at present prices. Conditions are improving so rapidly, he thinks, that it will pay the city to wait for several months if possible before putting any large amount of debentures on the market.

The mayor is not yet convinced that the agreement between the city and the Bank of Montreal is such as to interfere with the legality of the city's action in issuing $500,000 in treasury bills in New York. "When the issue was offered it was distinctly explained to the brokers that the city's agreement prevented the offer of Calgary bonds in the United Kingdom, through any other agency than the Bank of Montreal," said the mayor in explanation of the transaction. "The brokers construed this agreement as referring to bonds only, and on their own responsibility they placed the issue with a London house. When the bank interfered I immediately recalled the issue to prevent the possibility of any litigation which might tie the city up for any length of time."

The condition gave rise to a number of false statements. A report was spread across the continent from The London Times that the city had placed treasury bills on the market in New York at the time that the bank was offering the same bills in London. This, the mayor points out, was absolutely false and misleading. The Bank of Montreal was only negotiating a renewal of $480,000 in London, while the city was offering $5,000,000 of a new issue in the states.

The mayor found that Calgary is very well known in the east. It was not necessary to explain to any New York broker or financier anything about the city; its standing is very well established.

While absent the mayor collected considerable valuable data for purposes of comparison. On the face of these figures, Calgary appears to have piled up an enormous debt compared with other cities of the same size, but the assets of this city in municipally owned enterprises are considerably greater than others and when the statistics are boiled down a different aspect may be presented. The mayor would not discuss the matter yesterday. He will compile an accurate report for the finance committee later on.

Italian Wowen Want Votes

Rome, April 22—The committee of Italian feminists, headed by Marchessa Pellicano, will present a petition to Premier Giolitti, asking for the vote. The list of this petition is considered favorably the women promise to create trouble.

Drowned in Swollen Stream

Saskatoon, April 22—Word of a strange double drowning near Lanigan reached Saskatoon tonight. One of the victims is Fred MacFarland, the other is a livery driver from Sheho, whose name is not obtainable. By driving into a swollen stream at night, four miles north of Sheho, both men and one of the horses were drowned, while the other horse escaped and was later found near the spot. The bodies have been recovered.

Railway Commission.

Ottawa, Ont., April 22.—The board of railway commissioners has dismissed the complaint made against the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways together with their connecting water carriers, the Northern Navigation company and the Dominion Transportation company of discriminating against Blind Rivera nd other towns on the north shore of Lake Superior of Sault Ste Marie in the matter of freight rates on bar iron shipped by the carload from London, Ont.

PITTSBURG PUPILS STRIKE BECAUSE OF PRINCIPAL

Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.—The first fatality attending the strikes of school children organized as protests against Superintendent Keeter, occurred today when a boy, marching with a hundred of more of his companions in Penn avenue was run down by a street car and killed.

The "stike" which began yesterday soon after Mr. Keeter who had been acquitted of serious charges preferred against him by a domestic in his family which had returned to work, spread to a number of school buildings this morning. Reports received from four schools showed that scarcely 25 per cent. of the pupils were in their places and at other schools the strikers are said to have been encouraged by their parents to endeavor to prevent pupils not in sympathy with the movement, from entering the buildings.

A feature of the morning was the marching through the downtown streets of a party of several hundred children none of whom appeared to be more than 12 years old. They carried banners demanding the removal of the superintendent.

Alderman Garden Would Cancel Agreement With Bank of Montreal And Redistribute Business

Will Advocate Readjuslment of Financial Policy in City Council, Thinks Various Departments Could Do Business More Advantageously Through Several Banks, Agreement is One-sided, aud Ties City Up.

A readjustment of the financial policy of the city is necessary in the opinion of Alderman Garden, if the business of the city is to be conducted with expedition and economy in the future.

Alderman Garden thinks the contract with the Bank of Montreal should be cancelled, and the business divided among the various banks of the city.

The current account carried by each department is no small item in itself, says Alderman Garden; and it should be possible for the city to transact all the new business of any one department through one bank. The street railway department, for instance, might deposit its revenues in a certain bank, the understanding being that the temporary debts of the department would be settled through the same bank; while the electric light, waterworks and other departments would have similar arrangements with other banks.

"Alderman Garden was never in favor of the monopolistic agreement with the Bank of Montreal, which he characterized as one-sided at the time of its passage.

"While the agreement assures the bank of all the city's business, it does not give any assurance or guarantee that the bank will give adequate service to the city," says Alderman Garden.

It is likely that he will introduce measures shortly to have the present agreement cancelled provided the council can agree on a new policy of financing; or to have the agreement replaced by another, which will be less one-sided in its workings.

MIXED FARMERS TO MEET IN LETHBRIDGE TODAY

Lethbridge, April 22.—The provincial mixed farming convention will be open in Lethbridge today and it is expected to conclude its business tomorrow. An excellent program has been arranged and a number of mixed farming specialists are expected to address the gathering. Following is the program;

11:00—Call to order. O. T. Lathrop, chairman agricultural section, Lethbridge Board of Trade, and a practical mixed farmer.

11:05—Opening exercises. Singing, "God Save the King," led by G. E. Fleming, tenor. Welcome, His Worship Hon. W. D. L. Hardie, mayor. Greeting, E. Adams, president Lethbridge Exhibition board. Response, E. N. Barker, Cardston, president Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta, and vice-president Alberta Agricultural Exhibition board.

11:25—Address, "The Live Stock Industry the Mainstay of Mixed Farming," Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary, superintendent of animal husbandry, natural resources department, Canadian Pacific railway.

12-12:30—Discussion, led by Lincoln H. Jelliff, Raley, practical mixed farmer.

Afternoon Session.

2:00—Address, "The Internal Elevator as an Aid to the Profitable Marketing of Grain," W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, president United Farmers of Alberta.

2:15—Discussion, led by E. N. Barker, Cardston.

2:30—Address, "The Feeding of Pigs, Marketing of Pork Products and Meat Curing on the Mixed Farm," W. F. Stevens, Edmonton, live stock commissioner of Alberta.

2:45—Discussion, led by T. W. Duke, Coaldale, practical mixed farmer and hog raiser.

2:50—Address, "Improved Elevator and Banking Systems as a Means of Improving Marketing Conditions," [illegible] Fream, Calgary, honorary secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.

3:00—Address, "What Mixed Farming Means to the Farmers of Southern Alberta," Prof. W. J. Elliott, Calgary, superintendent of agriculture, natural resources department, Canadian Pacific railway.

3:15—Discussion, led by W. H. Fairfield, director Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge.

3:25—Address, "The Proper eMthod of Marketing Live Stock," H. C. McMullen, general live stock agent Canadian Pacific railway.

3:40—Discussion, led by W. F. Stevens.

4:00—Address, "Marketing at a Profit —Improved Banking and the Co-Operative Credit Bank System," P. P. Woodbridge, secretary United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

4:15—Discussion of the entire day's subjects, question hour and institute.

Thursday Morning, April 24.

10—Address, "Fowls and the Farmer," C. A. Pollard, Midnapore, practical poultryman of P. Burns' company.

10:15—Discussion, led by W. J. Lloyd, Farm Products, Ltd., Lethbridge.

10:25—Address, "The Handy Way of Marketing; From the Farm to the Consumer's Table," E. N. Barker, Cardston.

10:40—Address, "Benefit to Marketing of Established Grades of Hay and Straw and an Inspection System," W. J. Lloyd, manager Farm Products, Ltd., Lethbridge.

10:50—Address, "Hay as a Profitable Product of the Mixed Farm," A. E. Ambrose, manager South Alberta Hay Growers' association, Cinchner Creek.

11:00—Address, "The Internal Elevator and Its Aid to the Farmer," George Green, chairman grain and milling section, Lethbridge Board of Trade and manager Ellison Mills, Lethbridge.

11:15—Address, "The Miller and How He Benefits the Mixed Farmer," John Taylor, chairman transportation section Lethbridge Board of Trade and manager Taylor Mills, Lethbridge.

11:30—General discussion.

SALOON KEEPERS ARE SELECTED BY THE POPULAR VOTE

Sioux Falls, S.D., April 22.—Selection of saloon keepers by popular vote became a reality in Elk Point, a town in Union county, today. It is believed to be the first time in the country that the ballot has been utilized to determine who shall operate saloons. Under the law which goes into effect in July, the number of saloons is limited to one for each 600 inhibitants. The saloons at Elk Point were thus reduced from five to two. It was decided to select the two saloon keepers by popular vote out of six candidates, P. O. Kelly and W. W. Guillaume received the most votes and were declared elected.

District Court Judge A. A. Carpenter left for Bassane to preside over the circuit court. He will also hold court at Gleichen.

STOLE A PEN; WAS WATCHED, GETS NINE MONTHS IN JAIL

Six months in jail was the punishmentmeted out to William C. Coburn by Magistrate Sanders for the theft of a fountain pen. The pen was taken from the L. C. Wilson store. For an hour Coburn had attempted to get possession of the tray containing the pen, which was a valuable one, but had to be careful on account of the customers in the store. A clerk noticed his action and called the proprietor's attention to him, and a policeman was told of what he was attempting to do, and watched him; while he finally abstracted the pen from the tray and was leaving the establishment when he was arrested. The narrative of his exploit was brought out through the testimony of a number of witnesses.

MISS PANKHURST ALSO A SUPPORTER OF "VOTES FOR WOMEN" CAUSE IN ENGLAND

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST
FROM THE SPHERE

Miss Cristabel Pankhurst, daughter of the militant suffragette leader is England, is, like her mother, a strong supporter of the "votes for women" cause.

WHAT THE GREAT WEST DID YESTERDAY

IN WINNIPEG:
Work started on Canadian Pacific hotel, Royal Alexandra. It wil lbe the largest hotel in the Dominion, having seven hundred rooms. Building permits pass $4,000,000 mark.

I NKENORA:
Thirty thousand dollar addition to the Canadian Pacific engine house.

IN REGINA:
Site chosen for Catholic palace to be erected; cost $50,000.
Catholic club of two hunored members organized yesterday.
Regina police to have one of the finest auto patrols in the Dominion, costing $5,500.

IN EDMONTON:
Work recommenced on big addition to business block, six storeys being added to two finished last season. It will be two hundred and seventeen by one hundred and fifty feet, eight storeys.
Canadian Pacific freight, passenger, telegraphic department and Dominion Express moved into the handsome, six-storey C. P. R. building on Jasper avenue today.

MEDICINE HAT:
Twelve bylaws to be submitted on the fifteenth of May includes nine raising municipal debentures; total value $932,000; three granting concessions to industrial plants.

CALGARY:
Seven firms incorporated; total capitalization $34,000.

BISHOP M'NALLY WILL GO TO ROME

Calgary Prelate Makes the Trip at the Request of Monsignor Sharetti, the Former Apostolic Delegate of Canada; Few Canadian Bishops Have Received This Honor.

Ottawa, Ont., April 22.Bishop McNally, the newly appointed bishop of the Calgary diocese, will go to Rome for the consecration service. This is at the request, it is understood, of Monsignor Sharetti, former apostolic delegate of Canada. This is an unusual honor as there have been but few Canadian bishops who have had this signal honor conferred.

Bishop McNally was formerly of Almonte and Ottawa. He was born in Pope River, Prince Edward Island, 1871.

LOOKS LIKE MACKAY IN EDMONTON

Special to Albertan.

Edmonton, Alta., April 22.—Four recounts of enquiry were held here today to dispose of disputed ballots tied up on election day. In the majority of cases the votes were in favor of A. G. Mackay the Liberal candidate, and his friends and supporters are claiming that the final count will see him elected. The Conservatives, however, are equally certain that A. F. Ewing, their candidate, will be the man elected, but nothing definite will be known until Monday, April 28, when the disputed ballots are counted and the final returns announced by the returning officer.

CALGARY IS AS WIDELY KNOWN AS FAMOUS HEADACHE POWDERS TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

Archie H. Newhouse and H. Dalton Ward, well-known emigration agents respectively, hailing from Norwich and Eastbourne, England, were in the city Tuesday, having brought with them about 30 new settlers. Their party when they left England consisted of 150, but some have been dropped en route, at Toronto, Winnipeg, Portage, etc., and some more have gone on to the coast. These are all a very superior type of immigrant, most of them with considerable sums of money, drawn from the agricultural counties of Norfolk and Sussex, and the majority of them were agriculturists. "This is going to be a great year for emigration from Great Britain to Canada," said Mr. Newhouse in an interview. "In my opinion it is going to be the bumper year, and last year's record easily eclipsed. There is universal interest in the old country in the matter of Canada, and all steamers are sailing as full as they can possibly be loaded. I have two parties sailing shortly, one of 80 and another of 90, while Mr. Ward here has a party of 40.

"The vigorous policy of the government in advertising for settlers is bringing in good results. You will find that Canada is as widely advertised in Great Britain as patent medicines or automobiles, and not only this, but the Canadian Pacific railway is engaged in a big publicity campaign. I notice that in the year ending March 31, the immigration into this country from the United Kingdom was 150,542, an increase of 9 per cent. over the previous year; and at this rate, the immigration for the coming year should be in the neighborhood of 165,000. This is about sufficient to entirely re-populate Calgary twice over, so you will see the continuance of this movement will mean a great deal to western Canada, and is, indeed, the justification for all the financial responsibilities incurred."

STETTLER CANDIDATES MEET IN CALGARY

R. L. Shaw, member elect for the riding of Stettler is in the city on his way to Winnipeg. G. Morris, his unsuccessful opponent is also in the city. The Stettler election was one of the most keenly fought battles in the entire province. Mr. Shaw was elected by 19 majority.

LIBERAL STATESMEN SUBJECT BORDEN CLOSURE TO SEVERE CASTIGATION; SIR WILFRID LAURIER RAISES HIS VOICE IN PROTEST FOR THE PEOPLE

Hugh Guthrie Charges That the Premier Is Dominated by "The Man from Manitoba"; No More Unrestricted Debate on Measures Favored by Government

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Contention Is That New Rules Will Kill the Right of Free Speech; Premier Borden Promises Reasonable Enforcement of Rules.

Prime Minister Asserts That the New Rules Do Not Contemplate Restriction of Debate on Motion of Censure on Members of Government.

Ottawa, April 22.—The debate on the closure resolution was resumed in the house by Mr. Kay, of Mississiquoi. He said he did not think the rules were perfect, but there was a right way and a wrong way of improving them and the government had chosen the wrong way. The prime minister had assumed that all the wisdom was on his side of the house and had brought in his resolution in such a way that no amendment whatever was possible nor could the speaker even give his advice.

Government in Tight Position.

He contended that the changes in the rules were designed to get the government out of the difficult situation in which it had found itself. There had been occasions in the past when governments had faced such a situation. If they had faith in their policy they had gone to the country but if they had no faith in their policy they had withdrawn the bill. The present government was one of coalition in which there had always been dissension on this very measure on which the government was staking its life. The ostensible reason for the closure was to enable the government to pass the naval bill, but its effect would be to take away from the representatives of the people the right to withhold supply until they had ventilated their grievances. In the earlier days such a procedure would have led to a revolution. If this bill were passed, said Mr. Kay, the rights of any minority in the country would be in great danger; with these rules passed it would be easy for the government to pass any rule they wished giving them a dangerous power.

It must make this government tremble to think of a Liberal government having his closure measure in its hands to enforce.

Mr. Emmerson: "It is a matter of right, not a matter of grace."

Mr. Borden: "It most certainly is a matter of right."

C. Borden referred to the contention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the closure rules proposed killed the right of free speech altogether. He declared that if the opposition desired to have the English rules substituted he would be glad to do so. Proceeding, at the force of the argument that the question of the enforcing the rules be placed in the hands of the speaker and not of the government. Conditions, however, were different here from in the old land. Speakership in England was further removed from the political arent than it was in Canada. He considered it better, therefore, that the duty of enforcing the rules should be imposed upon the government. Mr. German asked whether the rules could not be enforced unreasonably by any minister if he desired to move that the debate should be closed.

"It is possible," said Mr. Borden, "but it is quite as possible in Great Britain. I desire to say that so long as we are in power these rules will be used reasonably."

"If any one were in the house but yourself?" asked Mr. Macdonald, "what could his honor, the speaker, do if a minister desired to restrict debate unreasonably."

"I do not propose to claim any monopoly of sweet reasonableness," replied the premier. "I can count upon my colleagues being as reasonable as I."

No Restriction on Censure.

The prime minister stated that the new rules did not propose to restrict motions of censure on members of the government. It would be futile, stupid and useless for the government to refuse if any member desired to make such a motion. In closing the premier declared that the new rules, while allowing the utmost freedom of debate, would expedite the business of the house. The government had been taunted with its incapacity to put through any measure without the consent of the minority. Honorable members of the opposition talked of gagging. If there had been any gagging it had been the gagging of the majority who had been prevented by the long speaking of the opposition from voting upon legislation before the house which was for the good of the country.

"We had been openly defied and taunted with our inability," declared the premier. "The time has at last arrived when such amendments must be made to the rules as will enable the business of the country to be carried on."

Hon. Hugh Guthries replied to the premier. He said that the only desire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to get some interpretation of the scope of the new rules. The premier had not only not made it clear, but he had muddled the situation. There was no doubt that the new rules gave absolute power to gag the minority. The premier had only given his dogmatic opinion as to what the rules meant. The opposition interpreted the language of the amendments otherwise. The new rules were inconsistent and they were a bludgeon and there was no experienced parliamentarian in the house who would not have difficulty in explaining their meaning. He doubted whether the speaker himself could explain them. The whole question was how much the government was capable in committing in putting the rules into force. It was all very well for the premier to say that he would exercise the rules fairly. They might have believed this statement had it not been for an incident which occurred when the motion was first made. The Premier made at that time a fair and courteous speech but at the same time he was party to one of the most discourteous acts which had ever taken place in the house.

Hit a Tender Spot.

"I see the premier smile," added Mr. Guthrie. "I realize I have touched a tender spot and that he is in a position he is not proud of but rather ashamed of. He was put in that position through being dominated by a man known as the Manitoba wonder." Mr. Guthrie went on to show the difference between the election of the speaker in England and this country. The English speaker was non-partisan. He was in a judicial position and in England the rules were administered by the speaker and not by the government. Mr. Guthrie claimed that under the new rules it was possible to pass legislation without giving the minority a single opportunity to discuss the measure. The minority now had no rights except such as they were allowed by the majority. Mr. Guthrie asked the premier if this was not his interpretation.

"Absolutely no," replied the premier.

Mr. Meighen also objected that this was not correct, but Mr. Guthrie insisted that it was possible to put through a bill without a solitary word of debate.

"He is welcome to stand on that absurd position," was the remark of Mr. Meighen.

Mr. Guthrie, in reply, said there was also much misapprehension as to the real meaning of the amendments that it was for this reason they were urging the appointment of a committee to take up with the speaker the revision of the rules.

Major Currie asked if there was any measure which had been brought up this session which had not been obstructed.

Mr. Guthrie replied that outside of the naval bill there was not a solitary measure that had been obstructed. He had read in the Conservative press

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ALD. TREGILLUS STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR PURE MILK

DR. MAHOOD WILL HAVE SUPPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH IN FIGHT FOR CLEAN DAIRIES—MISS McPHEDRAN, PRESIDENT, PROVINCIAL NURSES, TAKES UP MATTER OF PURE MILK FOR BABIES

A pure milk campaign will be inaugurated by Ald. Tregillus, who was recently appointed to the board of healt, and Dr. Mahood ,city medical health officer, will go a step farther than the cleaning up of dairies, by recommending the establishment of a modified milk station ,where pure milk for babies will be supplied at reasonable cost.

Miss McPhedran, president of the Alberta Provincial Nurses' association has already interested herself in the latter institution and is securing all available data from eastern cities on the subject of pure milk station.

The campaign will be promoted by a forum lecture, illustrated if possible, with pictures of local dairies recently condemned, and of model dairies, and later a motion picture film will be put on at a local amusement theater dealing with the subject. After that lectures will be arranged in the various schools.

The action of Sanitary Inspector Dunn in closing up the dairies of Graham and Hansen this week has revealed a condition of affairs which emphasizes the immediate necessity of a pure milk station. It seems that women in Calgary have been feeding their children milk from unimaginably filthy sources.

The premises of Mrs. Graham, who supplies the Co-operative Dairy with a portion of the milk sold by that concern, were found strewn with six dead carcasses, which had evidently lain in the vicinity of the stables all winter. The well from which the cattle were watered and the water procured for the washing of utensils was soaked with seepage from tons of manure piled around it for the past four years. Hansen's dairy, from which milk is peddled privately was even worse. The kitchen dairy, chicken house and stable were all under one roof and the filth was indescribable.

Shepherd's Pallisen's, Anderson's, Jansen's and Smale's which have also been visited, were found to be fair, but by no means ideal.

"I expect to find even worse than the two we closed up before we have finished," said Sanitary Inspector Dunn.

Miss McPhedran's idea in establishing a milk station for baby food, under city control, is to secure milk from surroundings which are assuredly sanitary; from cows which are proven by test to be free of tuberculosis and to pasteurize and modify this product to secure a uniform standard quality of milk. The station will be open to every mother in the city, and where poverty prevails, the milk will be furnished practically free.

Later nurses will be sent to the homes where necessary to give instructions in the care and feeding of babies. At a recent meeting of the health committee of the local council of women, Miss McPhedran outlined the scheme and was assured of the hearty support of the committee should the assistance of the women of the city be required to carry out the scheme.