

side in that controversy there was not only one economic argument, there were two wholly inconsistent economic arguments; and that side was the one which he represented. For everyone who recalls what took place will remember that up to two weeks before September 21, last, the argument of these gentlemen was that this proposal should be accepted by the country because it would bring higher prices to the farmer; but, two weeks before polling day, they absolutely changed their position and placed before the people, not only in the East but in the towns of the West, the argument that the proposal ought to be accepted because it would give lower prices to the farmer and therefore lower prices to the consumer."

Dealing with the argument that the rejection of reciprocity would result in a divergence of opinion between the East and the West Mr. Borden charged the Liberals with being responsible for any such feeling if it exists. He also ventured to predict that neither the friendship nor respect of the United States would be lost by Canadians because of their rejection of the reciprocity proposals.

Referendum or Election?

Defending the presence in the cabinet of Mr. F. D. Monk and his associates from Quebec, the premier, after condemning the details of the late government's naval policy, said that the whole policy would have to be reconsidered by the government. The question of permanent co-operation between Canada and Great Britain, he said, ought to be threshed out and debated before the people, and they should "be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon it." This remark has been interpreted by many to mean that if the government agrees upon a policy it will go to the country in order to have it approved. As to Mr. Monk he said: "The minister of public works and I stood together upon this common platform that it would be the height of unwisdom that any great scheme of permanent co-operation should be forced on the people of this country without giving them an opportunity of passing upon it."

Hon. F. D. Monk's speech on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment was made on Thursday but it did not throw much additional light on the subject. He declared that there was no dissension amongst the ministers; that he believed that Premier Borden would be able to solve the naval question and that it was only fair that the government should be given ample opportunity to deal with the problem. Mr. Monk declined to be bound down to any specific declaration as to whether or not he would give his adhesion to a Canadian built navy but contented himself with saying that the Nationalists of Quebec were loyal subjects of the king and would loyally abide by the ultimate decision of the majority of the Canadian people.

The net effect of the debate on the ex-premier's amendment up to the present time would seem that it has made it apparent that there is no hard and fast agreement between Mr. Borden and his Quebec ministers but that they are hopeful of being able to arrive at a common basis of agreement at some future date.

Dr. Clark Speaks

One of the best speeches from the opposition benches made since the House opened was delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer. He frankly informed the House that the defeat of reciprocity was a bad thing, and that its passage would have been a help to every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It was claimed that the defeat of reciprocity was a victory of sentiment over selfishness. "Just imagine," he said, "the sentiment of the Manufacturers' Association. I would just as soon imagine sentiment on the part of the licensed victuallers of Great Britain who, with great honesty, are in the habit of putting up in their places of business during an election campaign the poster, 'Our trade is our politics.' And I am not so sure but that

the Manufacturers' Association would endorse that view."

Dealing with the argument made by Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, for organic and commercial union with the empire, Dr. Clark challenged the advocates of that policy to get down to details. It had been talked of for twenty-five years but no one had ever made an attempt to work out a definite scheme. However, he would approve if the government would arrange for the admission of Yorkshire woollens at a lower rate of duty. It would be a boon to the people of Canada because of our cold climate. But would it meet with the smiling approval of Mr. Stanfield, the chief Conservative Whip, and Mr. Thoburn, member for North Lanark, both manufacturers of woollen goods?

Mr. Lancaster's Bills

Several interesting bills were introduced on Monday by Mr. A. E. Lancaster, Conservative member for Lincoln, who in the days when he sat in Opposition was something of a reformer and who, apparently, proposes to live up to his record now that he is on the ministerial benches. From the standpoint of the farmers the most important of these bills was one to amend the Railway Act in such a way as to remove unfair taxation upon municipalities in regard to the protection of level crossings. As the law is today the municipality has to pay a proportion of the cost of protection, the railway company a portion, and the Dominion government a portion, so that the municipality pays twice: once as a tax-payer to the Dominion and also as a municipality. The bill provides that unless a municipality, in order to get some extraordinary protection makes a special agreement, the railway commission shall not put upon the municipalities any cost of the protection when the company persists in running on the king's highway, or in other words a level crossing. Mr. Lancaster explained to the House that he had introduced this legislation two years ago when it was defeated on a party vote. He had no doubt that the present government would adopt the bill because at that time every Conservative in the House voted for it.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Lancaster would amend the Election Act by providing that no person shall vote in more than one electoral division in one year and that the division in which he happens to be domiciled. The object of this bill is to do away with plural voting in the province of Quebec where an elector may cast a ballot in each constituency where he has property. Mr. Lancaster described this state of affairs as an unjust discrimination against the other provinces. Up to the present time there has been no ministerial comment to indicate how this bill will be received by the government. Neither have private members from Quebec had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the proposed legislation. Many Quebec members for rural constituencies who reside in the cities benefit by the system of plural voting. Hon. F. D. Monk, who represents Jacques Cartier on the Island of Montreal, being one of them. The attitude which the minister and other Quebec members will assume towards this bill will be interesting.

Mr. Lancaster's third bill is to amend the Marriage Act and aims at the Ne Temere decree. In a word it provides that it shall be declared by Federal enactment that a marriage ceremony performed in any province shall hold good in any other province "notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the persons so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony."

Meighen's Railway Amendment

Mr. Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, today again introduced the bill to amend the Railway Act which he had before the House last session but which did not receive a second reading. Mr. Meighen explained that the object of the bill is to give relief to stock owners whose stock has been killed on railway tracks. As the Act stands the railway is not liable if it can be established that the animals killed got away owing to the negligence of the owner. He said that in the West where cattle run at large this was an unfair provision although it might perhaps be suitable to the East. By his bill he proposes to make it necessary for the railway companies to establish that the stock got upon the right of way without any neglect on the part of the railway company.

Mr. J. G. Turiff has introduced a bill to compel all railway tariffs to be submitted

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car
Lots

Option
Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to

the highest bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

Shippers Are Taking Advantage

of the chance to get full value for their low grade wheat. We know where to place it at top-notch prices. Do as your successful neighbors do and consign it to us. Write today for our Bills of Lading and Full Information

SHIP US THE NEXT CAR

Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Limited

Main Office: Grain Exchange

Winnipeg

to the railway board for approval. There are at the present time certain tariffs which are not passed upon by the board.

SUFFRAGETTES RAID PARLIAMENT

The English Suffragettes made another raid upon the British House of Commons on Tuesday, November 21. A few days previously a delegation of suffragists interviewed Premier Asquith to obtain a pledge that the government would undertake the passage of a bill giving equal suffrage to both sexes. Premier Asquith declined to make such a pledge. He told the women instead that he had always been opposed to woman suffrage.

At a subsequent meeting the suffragettes decided to inaugurate a war of demonstration in Parliament Square on November 21. They summoned all their followers to assemble around the parliament building at 8 p.m., it being explained that the demonstration was fixed for after dark because, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said, "The decent, honest workmen will be in the streets. We have found that their presence affords women moral protection against the violence by the police."

The suffragettes, however, fared badly at the hands of the police. They tried to force their way into the House of Commons, but failed to reach the entrance to parliament.

Smashed Windows

Repulsed by the police, who made over 200 arrests of women and three men, all being liberated on bail, the suffragettes resorted to a campaign of window smashing.

Driven from Parliament Square by the police, 1,800 of whom were on duty, the women, accompanied by sympathizers and gangs of rowdies, proceeded through Whitehall armed with bags of stones concealed under their coats. They broke windows in public offices, Liberal headquarters, and the National Liberal club. They even extended their operations to the Strand, where the windows of the post office, bank and other private concerns suffered from the onslaught.

Among those arrested were: Mrs. Lawrence, who is joint editor of Votes for Women; Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton; and the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Haverfield, daughter of Lieut-General Lord Abinger.

Unrepentant suffragettes to the number of 223, many of whom apparently were still in their teens, appeared at Bow Street court next morning to answer for their depredations and were sentenced to fines or alternative terms of imprisonment, varying from a fortnight to a month. The women invariably preferred prison to the payment of fines.

Stammering or Stuttering

may make life miserable for your child, or for one of your family or friends. If it does, you owe it to the sufferer to investigate the sensible, successful Arnott Methods of treating the Cause—not merely the habit—and permanently curing these distressing impediments. We'll gladly give you full particulars and references. Write 9

ARNOTT INSTITUTE
Berlin, Ont., Canada.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

FOR

DRESSED POULTRY

ALEX. COOPER

350 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.