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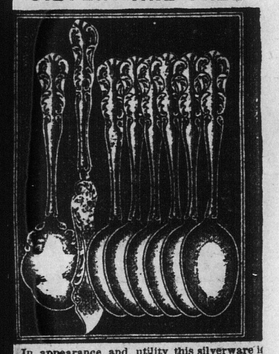

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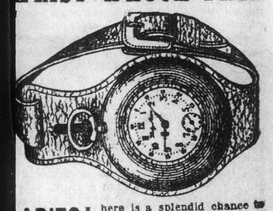

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BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE SEEMS SURE

Efforts to Settle It Fail

Asquith Government's Mediation Proved Fruitless

Men Firm for a Minimum Wage But Owners Would Not Grant the Demand—Counter Proposals to Avert Industrial Warfare Not Acceptable.

London, Feb. 28—The government tonight acknowledges failure to settle the dispute between the coal owners and the miners. Breaking the rule of secrecy and silence which has heretofore been rigidly observed during the course of the negotiations, an official statement was issued regarding the proposals submitted by the prime minister to the representatives of the owners and miners.

The statement begins by declaring that the government is satisfied that there are cases in which underground workers are not able to a earn reasonable minimum wage. The government is further satisfied that the power to earn such wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the special circumstances in each district, adequate safeguards being provided to protect employes against abuse.

The government is prepared to confer with the parties concerned as to the best method of giving practical effect to these conclusions by means of district conferences, a referee appointed by the government being present in the event of a failure to arrive at a settlement within a reasonable time, and the referees appointed by the government to decide jointly any outstanding points.

The proposals, continues the statement, were considered by the representatives of the coal owners this afternoon with the result that those in the federated area, which includes Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands and North Wales, accepted, adding that it is expected that the government will make such arrangement as would secure that the agreement be binding to both sides for a reasonable time.

The Durham and Cumberland employers also accepted the proposals. They were rejected, however, by the Northumberland, Scotland and South Wales coal owners and also by the representatives of the small districts—Forest of Dean, in Gloucester, Somerset and Bristol.

More than sixty per cent. of the coal trade of the country accepted the proposals. The National Miners' Federation replied to the proposals by adopting the following resolutions:

"There can be no settlement of the present dispute unless the principle of an individual minimum wage for all underground workers is agreed to by the coal owners."

At the request of the prime minister representatives of both parties agreed to be available for further consultation tomorrow morning.

Thus ends the official statement, but it is evident that the situation offers hardly the remotest chance of reaching a settlement in time to avert a national coal strike.

DOUGLASTOWN AND NELSON A UNIT FOR CHURCH UNION

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 27—Church union was carried overwhelmingly by Douglastown and Nelson Presbyterians. The vote just completed stands: Douglastown, for union—Elders, 3; Communicants, 43; Adherents, 34. Total, eighty.

Against Union—Communicants, 1, the vote in favor of the basis of union was 79 and 1 against.

At Nelson—For union, Elders, 4; Communicants, 39; Adherents, 18. Total, 61.

Against—Communicants, 6.

For basis of union, 50, against, 6. Totals for union, 141; against, 7; for basis, 129; against 7.

At a special meeting of the Miramichi Presbytery here today Rev. J. F. McCurdy of Canard (N. S.), received a call from the Red Bank and Whitneyville congregations.

NOVA SCOTIA HAS 851 COMPANIES

Halifax, Feb. 28—In the house of assembly this afternoon the report of the provincial secretary was brought down. The report showed that there are in Nova Scotia 851 incorporated companies, an increase of 116 during the year.

The number of automobiles owned in the province is 537 and there are 126 registered chauffeurs.

HON. MR WHITE BACKS DOWN

Dr. Pugsley's Criticism of Tariff Commission Bill Makes Government Halt

WANTS FAIR PLAY

Ex Minister of Public Works Objects to Clause That Will Not Give Every One a Chance to Be Heard—Minister of Finance Lets Clause Stand.

Ottawa, Feb. 23—It is not the intention of the Borden government, as communicated to the House by the minister of finance, to have the proposed tariff committee under any obligations to the clamorous consumers. "We don't propose to have the commissioners at the beck and call of everyone," declared Hon. Mr. White, in endeavoring to meet Liberal objections to the creating bill, when its discussion was renewed in parliament yesterday afternoon.

The minister spoke too soon, however. The opposition put up a strong and united front on the matter, and, after an hour's discussion, the government decided it was advisable to let the clause stand over and consider the Liberal amendments submitted.

When the committee stage of the bill was resumed Mr. Kyte submitted an amendment requiring the commission to hear the evidence of every person who appealed before it to offer a voluntary statement.

Mr. White objected. The commission, he said, was to act under the government, and such an amendment would seriously interfere with its action. The commissioners were to act under the direction of the finance minister, and would be asked to report on certain matters in order of their urgency as it appeared to the government. Such an amendment would embarrass the work of the commission.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley pointed out that the whole public should be accorded the right to go before the commission and give evidence. This privilege should not be restricted to favored friends of the government.

Mr. Nesbit arraigned the position of the finance minister in vigorous terms. "His position," said the member for North Oxford, "develops the suspicion that this commission is appointed for the purpose of serving the interests of the high tariff advocates. Is this a free country," he asked, "and are the people to have a right to be heard or not? It comes down to this: Is the commission to control the country or are the people to control it? I want to tell my hon. friend the finance minister that he had better act with some discretion. The people will see that they have a right to be heard, whether it is granted now or secured hereafter. The people will not be dictated to by the tariff commission or any other commission."

Mr. Meighen broke in to complain that under the amendment the commission would have to hear every crank or faddist who came along.

Mr. Sinclair recalled that the plan adopted by the Fielding tariff commission was to advertise in the newspapers and hear everyone who desired to be heard. "But we are now told," he continued "that the men on the proposed commission are to be men in sympathy with the views of the government; that they are to act under the direction of the minister of finance, and that they are to hear only such witnesses as they choose to summon. It seems evident that the intention is that only the high tariff interests shall be heard. We take the position that the bill must be made so that the consumer and the farmer shall both have the right to be heard. That is only elementary justice."

"Cannot the finance minister trust the public?" asked Mr. Nesbitt.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, after consultation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, submitted an amendment requiring the commission to "give reasonable opportunity to persons who may have not been summoned to appear before the commission and give evidence in any matter relative to the inquiry then being conducted by the commission." Dr. Pugsley added that there was no logical or just objection to be raised against such an enactment, and intimated that the Liberals proposed to press it.

Then Mr. White "came down." He asked that the clause stand over in order that the government might have opportunity to consider the amendment submitted. This was done, and consideration of the other clauses of the bill was proceeded with.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GRANDPA AGAIN

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 28—The Crown Princess of Sweden, a daughter of the Duke of Connaught, gave birth to a son this morning. Both mother and child are doing well. The crown prince and princess now have three sons and one daughter.

VALLEY RAILWAY TO STOP AT CENTREVILLE?

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28—The arrangements for the construction of the St. John Valley railroad are by no means completed.

The minister of railways, when asked in the commons this afternoon if the contract had been signed, said it had not, and the matter was now under the consideration of the government.

It is understood here that there is a disposition on the part of the government not to extend the line north of Centreville.

MANITOBA WILL GET LAND AND MILLIONS

Boundaries Bill Before Parliament Provides Most Liberal Terms

Ontario to Be Given Right-of-Way to Hudson Bay Ports, Dominion Lands But No Increased Subsidy—No Mention of Separate Schools—Dr. Pugsley Protests in Behalf of Maritime Provinces But Borden Hints There Will Be Something to Recompense Them in the Future.

Ottawa, Feb. 27—The resolution to extend Manitoba and Ontario north to the waters of James and Hudson bays, which has been long expected, was moved, discussed and adopted by the house today. The bill based upon it was introduced, explained, briefly criticized and given the first reading.

This may be regarded as the first piece of constructive legislation initiated by the Borden government. It introduces the Canadian people to a legislative novelty. Ontario has demanded access to tide water at a Hudson Bay port. Manitoba has insisted upon being given all of the territory to the east, which would include the only two ports on Hudson Bay—Nelson and Churchill.

A compromise has been reached by which the port is given to both.

In introducing his bill, Premier Borden stated that the boundaries of Manitoba would be extended eastward to the eighty-ninth meridian in Keewatin. This would take in both Nelson and Churchill.

However, to give Ontario access to a seaport it had been decided to grant it the title to a strip of land, five miles in width through what would be Manitoba after the bill passed. This strip would extend to Port Nelson, where Ontario would be given ten miles of water front for the building of docks, elevators and railway terminals, if Ontario desired the right of way, but only 200 feet wide would be extended on through Manitoba to Fort Churchill.

No Reference to Separate Schools

There is no reference in the bill to separate schools.

Manitoba is given an exceedingly generous increase in provincial allowance to $516,000 a year with four years arearage which will make an immediate grant to the province of $2,064,000.

In the teritory added to Manitoba the dominion retains the crown lands.

In the territory added to Ontario the province is given the crown lands with no additional financial grant.

Commenting upon this panhandle railway extension of Ontario into Manitoba, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was the most extraordinary proposal he had ever heard of, and he doubted that it would work out to the satisfaction of either Manitoba, Ontario or the dominion.

Mr. Borden said that there was nothing to prevent Ontario owning land in Manitoba and building a railway upon it as the dominion owned land in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec and operated a railway upon it.

Sir Wilfrid—The cases are not the same.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley—Does the prime minister say that under the British North America Act Ontario can build a railway through the province of Manitoba?

Says Ontario Will Build Road.

Premier Borden—I have not the slightest doubt that it has the authority, and I have not the slightest doubt that within a comparatively short time Ontario will build such a road, that it will extend its railway, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, along the five mile strip to Nelson and possibly on to Churchill.

Hugh Guthrie—Has Ontario assented to this arrangement?

Premier Borden—The Ontario government has assented. The Manitoba government has assented, the dominion government has assented, everyone has assented except the gentlemen opposite.

E. M. MacDonald—I understand that in the addition to Manitoba the dominion retains the crown lands in the territory added. In Ontario does the title of the lands pass to the province?

Premier Borden—Yes, the title passes to Ontario.

Mr. German—Who will have jurisdiction over the five-mile strip in Manitoba granted to Ontario?

Premier Borden—The ownership of the land is granted to Ontario but Manitoba will have legislative jurisdiction over it.

A. K. MacLean—What induced the government to fix the width of the strip at five miles?

Premier Borden—We considered the matter and decided that would be a convenient width.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley—Does Ontario have to build the road within five years to secure the strip?

Premier Borden—Ontario has to locate and claim the land within five years to acquire the ownership. After that it can build the railroad at its convenience.

Big Grant to Manitoba.

In moving the resolution which preceded the bill, Premier Borden stated that the agreement for the extension of the boundaries had been reached after conference with the governments of Manitoba and Ontario.

Under the terms of the agreement after July 1, 1912, Manitoba will receive a subsidy of $1,349,345, which will be about the same as that given to Alberta and Saskatchewan, and that the agreement, for financial purposes, should date from July 1, 1912, which would entitle that province to four years arrears of the increase.

Manitoba would give up to the dominion unsold swamp lands totalling 1,170,833 acres. The total arrearages to which Manitoba would be entitled was estimated at $2,178,648 and this included some on account of swamp lands.

Sir Wilfrid said that on the resolution he did not propose to start a discussion, but would seek information. He did not think that law or equity justified Manitoba being paid over $2,000,000 arrearages, as Manitoba had not formally agreed to accept the territory until March last. Before the financial terms of Manitoba were revised all of the provinces were entitled to be heard. They were all interested.

Finance Minister White said that the basis of the government's proposal was not legal justice but equity to put Manitoba on terms of equality with Saskatchewan and Alberta. With the added territory Manitoba would have an area of 251,000 square miles, pactically the same as her sister prairie provinces.

Mr. Turriff asked if this would not be a fitting time for the government to make good its pre-election pledge of handing over the crown lands to the three prairie provinces.

Mr. White—The pledges will be carried out in due course.

Dr. Pugsley Protests.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, speaking for the maritime provinces, claimed that they were joint owners of the territory proposed to be annexed to Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and before this land was handed to them, or any any change was made in the financial terms granted to the provinces, on entering confederation, the consent should first be secured of all the parties to the confederation agreement.

Manitoba had already been granted a reasonable allowance for its share of the national debt on entering confederation and the proposal to now completely change the basis of subsidy was, he believed, a dangerous one.

He further urged that in connection of the extension of Quebec boundaries a provision should be inserted that the unit of representation in parliament should not be hereby affected and that the 65 members allotted to Quebec, which determined the representation of the other provinces should always be considered as coming from the original province.

Hon. Frank Oliver laid down the general principle that equality of treatment in regard to financial terms depended not on area but rather on a consideration of all conditions making for population and expense of government. Thus while four-fifths of the area of Saskatchewan was suitable for agriculture only about one-fifth of the area of the greater Manitoba would be found fit for settlement. Consequently an allowance for land at so much per square mile would work out unjustly, as applied equally to the two provinces.

In regard to the proposal to now revise the basis of payment of annual subsidies of Manitoba, Mr. Oliver pointed out that the granting of Manitoba's demands naturally lead to similar demands from other provinces, which might also think they were entiled to more. It meant placing a premium upon agitation against the fundamental principles of confederation.

Borden Agrees With Pugsley.

Premier Borden said there was much force in the contention of Dr. Pugsley concerning the maritime provinces. "We are also going to give some consideration to the maritime provinces and the matter will be taken up in connection with the handing over of the resources to the three prairie provinces."

Mr. Lemieux asked if the question of parliamentary representation would be considered in view of the proposed enlargement of Quebec.

Mr. Borden said that he was not dealing with representation but with financial terms.

ANOTHER MIXED MARRIAGE "NULL"

Deserted Toronto Woman Says Husband Told Her He Was Following Priest's Advice.

Toronto, Feb. 26—"A woman who had married three years ago, came to me the other day informing me that her husband had left her," declared Rev. C. O. Johnston, in a sermon last night "The husband said he had seen a priest who had told him that, the woman he married being a Protestant and he a Catholic, they were not legally married. She did not know what she was now and did not know what to do."

"I am going to spare no effort to help that woman and if I get hold of that priest and the man I will land both in the police court, for I maintain that, having married the couple, not in the name of the Methodist church, but in the name of King George they are legally married, and the tie will not be broken by any church whatever."

FOUR DEATHS AMONG I. C. R. EMPLOYES IN PAST MONTH

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 27—The report of the Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railway Employes' Relief and Insurance Association for the month ended Feb. 25, as issued by Secretary W. C. Paver, shows four deaths during the month, as follows: John Morrison, trackman, Sydney, died on Feb. 9, heart trouble, insured for $250. Thomas Levesque, engineman, River du Loup, died on Feb. 13, pneumonia, insured for $250; George C. Palmer, engineman, Moncton, died on Feb. 17, stomach trouble, insured for $500; A. B. Vance, conductor, Halifax, died on Feb. 18, paralysis, insured for $500; total amount required for death claims, $1,500.

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WOULDN'T TRUST PARTISAN REPORT

Sir Richard Cartwright Would Remove Temptation from Head Hunters' Path

WARNS GOVERNMENT

Says Senate Has Power to Investigate the Investigators, Under the Enquiries Act, and May Have to Do So—Bill Passes Senate With Some Amendments.

Ottawa, Feb. 27—The declaration of the government that the enquiries bill would be withdrawn if Senator Kerr's amendment were persisted in had an effect upon the Liberal majority in the senate and the amendments were changed after some discussion. The enquiries bill was taken up in committee. Hon. Mr. Lougheed for the government, accepted amendments by Senator Power, designed to make the bill more clear. One provided that the records of experts or engineers should be preserved.

Senator Kerr changed his amendment, which provided that any one engaged as accountant and engineer, technical adviser or other expert, should not be capable of holding office for five years.

He thought the government in the interest of fair play should accept the amendment and so prevent men who were seeking places in the government service from making places for themselves by acting as commissioners and reporting against the present holders of places, they might want.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said that the law empowering the appointment of commissioners for such investigation had been on the statute books for a very long time. He was certain that it would not be abused by the present government which had to assume full responsibility for the acts of the men it appointed.

Sir Richard Cartwright said there was a faith which could move or swallow mountains.

Senator Lougheed wanted the senate to exercise the latter test.

Wouldn't Trust Partisans.

"I cannot agree with the view of the government leader on the ability of political partizans to drop their bias. I would not trust myself to make an unbiased report under such circumstances," said Sir Richard. He added that no tribunal could be regarded as unbiased if it could expect favor for either party before it. The investigations under this bill were, to an extent, an attempt to impeach the late administration. He did not object to that, but it should be done openly. The charge should be made in parliament and the investigation public. In conclusion, he said, that the senate had power to investigate the investigators, and if the circumstances warranted, this might be done.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said the government could not accept the amendment which amounted to a restriction of the existing law. There was no parallel in law for the proposed amendment which would penalize professional men who might be compelled by summons and subpoena to appear before a commission and give evidence. The amendment was withdrawn and the bill was reported.

Tribute of respect to the memory of Senator Miller were paid by Hon. Mr. Lougheed, Sir Richard Cartwright, Senator MacDonald, of British Columbia, and Senator Power.

CROWDED LONDON MEETING AGAINST VOTES FOR WOMEN

Premier Asquith Sends Letter Saying Equal Suffrage "Would Be a Grave Political Mistake."

London, Feb. 28—An anti-suffragette campaign was launched tonight by a mass meeting in Albert Hall, which was packed to the doors. The presence of a great number of prominent persons in various walks of life attested to the existence of a weighty opposition to the enfranchisement of women.

A letter from Premier Asquith was read in which he said that he believed as always, that the granting of parliamentary suffrage to women "would be a grave political mistake."

MAJOR GEO. W. THOMAS, OF FREDERICTON JUNCTION, DROPS DEAD

Fredericton Junction, Feb. 28—This evening Major Geo. W. Thomas dropped dead from his chair as he sat by his own fireside. In the afternoon he called his physician, Dr. Murray, and complained of rheumatic pains running throgh his arm, but his trouble must have been angina pectoris.

At 9.30 p.m. the doctor, who lives next door, was summoned, but when he arrived life was extinct. He was thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a young wife, a daughter of Doctor Nugent, of Queens county, also his mother and sisters. Major Thomas was widely known and his sudden death will be gretaly regretted. A. D. Thomas, of Fredericton, is an uncle.

SENATE DISCUSSES NAVAL ACT REPEAL

ST. JOHN GETS A NEW INDUSTRY

Canada Brush Co., Ltd., Gets John E. Wilson's Premises in Brussels Street

WILL BE RUNNING BY MAY 1

American and Local Capital Behind It—Some of the Men Who Are in the Company — Machinery and Raw Material Now on the Way Here.

Thursday, Feb. 29.

An important announcement in connection with the forward movement was made yesterday, when it became known that the Canada Brush Co., Ltd., a recently formed organization with American and local capital, will start a large brush factory in Brussels street and will be in operation by May 1.

The new company has secured the John E. Wilson property, with a frontage of 150 feet on Brussels street, and a depth of 60 feet, a big building with a great floor space, and will begin in a few weeks the manufacture of a full line of brushes. St. John is the headquarters of the brush industry in Canada, and it seems that the demand continually exceeds the supply and that there is a fine opening for the new company.

The capital stock of the new organization is $100,000, and a gentleman connected with it said last evening that already sample orders had been received from some of the largest business concerns in Canada.

Machinery and raw material were ordered some time ago, and have been shipped from Germany, London and New York. Some of the raw material comes from China also. The machinery and material are expected here early in March. The machinery is of the latest improved type, some of it being of a pattern that will now be seen in Canada for the first time, according to the promoters of the new company.

It is intended to employ about seventy hands at the start, and it is expected that the company will be turning out these goods by May 1.

Some of those interested in the company are John O'Regan, of St. John; W. J. Emmerson, of Boston, who is president of the Pennsylvania Tile and Construction Company; E. D. Carter, of Erie, president of the Erie Steamship Co., Henry Dolan and J. H. Doody, of this city.

This is the first of several new industries that are under discussion and those connected with the company are convinced that there is a first class market for their product, and that the chance for a profitable industry is very bright.

AGED PORT ELGIN WOMAN LIKELY FATALLY BURNED

Mrs. J. C. McNutt Set Fire to Her Clothing at the Home of Her Daughter at Brookdale, N. S.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 28—A terrible accident occurred at Brookdale, about four miles from Amherst, when Mrs. J. C. McNutt, aged 78, received burns from which it is feared she may not recover.

The aged lady, who belonged to Port Elgin (N. B.), has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Dunphy, for the past three years. She has been almost helpless owing to paralysis. A little granddaughter, who was waiting on her, left her room yesterday to get wood to renew the fire and on returning was horrified to see the old lady lying face downward on the bed, her clothing on fire.

Mrs. Dunphy being called rushed in and extinguished the flames with mats, but not before Mrs. McNutt was terribly burned about the hands, limbs and back. Falling as she did on the bed saved her face.

The sufferer was removed to Highland View Hospital, but it is feared that she will not survive the shock. Mrs. McNutt has a large connection at Port Howe (N. S.) and Port Elgin (N. B.)

STRICKEN DEAD IN TEMPERANCE LODGE

Wm. McBeath, of Richibucto, Expired at Bay du Vin Where He Was Visiting.

Richibucto, Feb. 26—The death of William McBeath, of the South Side Richibucto, occurred very suddenly at Baie du Vin, where he was visiting, on the evening of the 17th inst. Mr. McBeath was in the division room of the Sons of Temperance and as a visiting brother had been speaking a few words for the "good of the order," when just as he took his seat he expired.

Although in his 80th year, Mr. McBeath had been enjoying excellent health. He is survived by one son, D. Wesley McBeath, of St. John; also by one brother, Donald McBeath, of the South Side, Richibucto, and by two sisters, Mrs. James McNairn, of Moncton, and Mrs. Agnes M. Bailey, of Ottawa.

The body was brought home, and the largely attended funeral was held from the home of his brother on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. A. D. Archibald and Rev. Thomas Pierce officiating.

Mr. Choquette Moves His Bill

Calls on Government to Make Good Its Pledge

Hon. Mr. David Warns the Mover That He Can Expect No Hope from the Liberal Members Who Helped to Pass the Wise Measure—Domville Attacks I. C. R. Management.

Ottawa, Feb. 28—The senate today discussed two important proposals. One was to put the Intercolonial rates under the railway commission. The other was to repeal the Laurier government's naval law. Senator Casgrain moved that in the opinion of the senate the Intercolonial railway should, like those of other railways, be subject to the control of the railway board.

He read a resolution passed by the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, urging that the railway board be given control on the ground that there is now lack of uniformity in freight rates and the city of Montreal is discriminated against.

Senator Casgrain said that the east bound rate was higher than the west bound rate. He stated that the Montreal Board of Trade council had, in 1910, stated that for political considerations only the Intercolonial rates had not been placed under the railway board.

Domville Scores Management.

Senator Domville said the trouble on the Intercolonial was that it was under a board of management on which there were men who thought they owned the road. The government should notify the board of management that they don't own the country and should stop through trains at Rothesay. The resolution should be withdrawn, and the question of rates referred to the government who should be held responsible if grievances were not remedied.

After considerable discussion the proposition was allowed to stand until next week.

Bill to Repeal Naval Act.

Senator Choquette moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the naval act.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said before the motion was put it might be well for Senator Choquette to give his reasons for desiring, in so summary a manner, to abolish the naval service of Canada.

Senator Choquette said his bill was simple and required no explanation. It simply proposed to do away with the naval service and restore the conditions which existed before. The naval bill had been condemned by the Conservatives, when in opposition. He had shared their views. His object in today presenting a bill to abolish what had been condemned, was two-fold:

In the first place, he had done it in order to be consistent with himself and the position he had taken when the naval bill was going through parliament. In the second place, he desired to give the government an opportunity to be consistent with the position it had taken. When the Laurier government was putting the bill through, the present prime minister and his associates were in opposition. They had opposed its passage.

Senator Choquette said that he had shared those views. He had spoken and voted against the bill and held that it should be submitted to the people. It had been submitted to the people in the last general election, and for one reason or another, because it gave too much or too little, the country had condemned it by defeating the government which had enacted the measure. The decision having been given, as a man of honor he had felt it his duty to give effect to the decision of the people by repealing the act they had condemned.

No Aid from Liberals.

Senator Davis said that when the naval bill was before the senate, three Liberals had declared against it, and they were held as heroes in the Drummond and Arthabaska election. The opponents of the bill had, in the country, declared that if the government were defeated Mr. Bourassa had only to hold up his hand and the navy would fade away. The government had been defeated but the repeal of the navy had not been moved for.

He thought Senator Choquette had acted properly and consistently in moving to abolish the naval service which he had condemned. He had the right to full confidence that the government would be consistent and would vote for the repeal of the bill it had denounced. However, if Senator Chouquette had expected support from the Liberal members who had voted for the bill he would be disappointed.

Senator David said that he and others would be consistent and vote against the repeal of the bill they had helped to pass. He believed that the naval bill had been a wise solution of a great question and had at the same time reconciled the interests of England with the autonomy of Canada. In conclusion, Senator David moved the previous question and the motion carried.

Senator Roche, of Halifax, moved the adjournment of the debate and the motion was declared lost.

Senator Lougheed said there was nothing to prevent Senator Roche from going on with his speech.

Senator Roche.

Senator Roche said that Senator Choquette's motion was too sweeping. It was destructive of all that had been done toward the creation of a naval service. In the light of experience, it might be well to somewhat revise the naval plan of two years ago, but he did not favor its absolute destruction.

He pointed out that the early completion of the Panama canal gave a new aspect to the naval situation of the whole world. It would result in the development of a great commetce through that route by Britain and that commerce required protection in which Canada should aid. Canada must go on with the mother country in the development of force by land and sea. Her aims and interests must continue in harmony with those of the mother country.