

CHALLENGED BORDEN TO SHOW THAT EMERGENCY EXISTS

(Continued from page three)

"In the first place I do not believe it would endure. In the second place it would be a source of friction, it would become a bone of partisan contention, it would be subject to criticism as to character and amount of the contribution in both parliaments it would not be permanent or continuous, it would conduce if anything would conduce to severing the present connection between Canada and the Empire."

Is there a man in this House to-night, is there a member in this Parliament to-day, who could put forth more weighty and cogent reasoning in one short paragraph against this principle of contribution than did my hon. friend on that memorable occasion in 1910?

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer): It is true now.

Mr. CARVELL: Of course it is true. It will be true no matter what the outcome of this measure may be, it will still be true if this is forced through the House. You cannot change a truth because you try to juggle with it. It is a truth all the same. The people of this country know it is a truth, the people of this country know it was a contribution in 1909 and in 1910 and in 1913 and that it will be a contribution in 1915. Where does my hon. friend think this will land him? Where is he going to end? He knows he cannot force a contribution upon this country to-day and quit tomorrow. He knows he is going to establish a precedent which must continue to follow; he knows that this thing must be continuous. Every argument which his followers have made since this debate has commenced, has been an effort to show that you can't build ships in Canada, you cannot have any other permanent policy than one of contribution; he knows that that is the logical conclusion of his present Act. Again I as him to come back to the sane sound reasoning of the leader of the Opposition in 1910 and compare it with the make-shift proposition, with the forced proposition forced on him by the Nationalist wing of his party. Compare those two situations and see which appeals to his judgment as being the one most commendable to the hon. gentleman who now occupies the high position of Prime Minister of Canada.

That is practically as far as I wish to proceed upon what I would call the historical portion of this argument. I shall now take up an entirely new branch, and as it is

nearly 12 o'clock I would move the adjournment of the debate.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Go on.

Mr. CARVELL: It would take me an hour and a half or two hours to finish and I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. BORDEN: Can my hon. friend give me an idea of the length of time that his remarks will occupy to-morrow?

Mr. CARVELL: I will try to get through in an hour or an hour and a half at the outset.

Mr. ROGERS: Make it an hour and we will let you off.

Mr. CARVELL: I will try to finish in an hour.

Mr. BORDEN: I will agree to the time limit if my hon. friend will accept that.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Borden, House adjourned at 11.59 p.m.

Mr. F. B. CARVELL (Carleton, N. B.): Mr. Speaker, I attempted last evening to give, as briefly as possible, what in my judgment was the history of the naval question in Canada from the beginning down to the first part of the year 1910. I referred generally to the attitude taken thereon by prominent members of the present Government, and quoted some resolutions, and some of the statements made by the right hon. gentleman who leads this House, and by the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Foster). I now propose to discuss for a short time the reasons and principles upon which we are asked to pass the present legislation. It is hard to reconcile all the statements made by hon. gentlemen opposite, and I do not intend to give a resume of the arguments made by every hon. gentleman on the other side of the House who has spoken on this important question. I do, however, wish to refer as briefly as possible to the arguments and statements made by the right hon. Prime Minister, who has introduced this Bill, and is responsible for it, as well as, to some extent, those of the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, and generally to the arguments made by hon. gentlemen who have given reasons why, in their opinion, this Bill should be passed. I desire to give also, if I can, some reasons on the other side, and I want to discuss them as fairly and frankly as I know how.

The cardinal principle or reason advanced by hon. gentlemen opposite as to why this Bill should be passed is that of emergency. If my hon. friends would come out flat-footed and say: There is no emergency, then

with all the evidence before the House and all the information before the country I think my hon. friends could not have the hardihood to press this Bill through and ask Parliament to make it law. We have discussed this question of emergency in the House for a long time. Away back in 1909 the question of emergency was discussed and I want to be frank and state that the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster), after making his masterful argument in 1909, as to the reasons why we should not adopt the principle of contribution but rather that of constructing, manning and maintaining our own navy, did admit, at the close of his speech that if a matter of national emergency arose, a question of such vital importance that the country must act at once, we would be willing to do what was necessary under the circumstances. The next time this matter was referred to was by the Prime Minister on the Naval Service Bill of 1900. I shall read an extract from a speech made by that right hon. gentleman. He said:

"It may be fairly asked what we would do if we were in power to-day with regard to a great question of this kind. It seems to me that our plain course and duty would be this. The Government of this country are able to ascertain and to know, if they take the proper action for that purpose, whether the conditions which face the Empire at this time in respect of naval defence are grave. If we were in power we would endeavour to find that out, to get a plain, unvarnished answer to that question, and if the answer to that question, based upon the assurance of the Government of the Mother Country and the report of the naval experts of the Admiralty were such—and I think it would be such—as to demand instant and effective action by this country, then I would appeal to Parliament for immediate and effective aid, and if Parliament did not give immediate and effective aid I would appeal from Parliament to the people of the country."

I submit that there is the proposition laid down by the hon. gentleman as the only ground on which he would be willing to ask a contribution for the Mother Country. That was followed up by a resolution now known as the famous amendment of the right hon. gentleman to the second reading of the Naval Bill of 1910. That amendment recited that the proposals made by the Government were inadequate, that it would be practically a separatist navy, although I think these words are not actually used in the resolution, and it concluded with an amendment to the effect that the Government should contribute at once to the British Admiralty a sufficient sum of money to provide two dreadnoughts of the most modern and powerful kind, thus clearly indicating that at that early date the right hon. gen-

tleman had it in his mind that we would be justified in making a contribution only in case of emergency. I come next to the introduction of this legislation in this House by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Borden) on the 5th of December last. I have gone over the speech of the right hon. gentleman with great care and while I admit that the right hon. gentleman tried to induce the country to believe that there was an emergency, I cannot find any very strong arguments along that line in the speech itself. The right hon. gentleman has, I am glad to say, some respect for consistency. He realizes the very, very unpleasant position in which he is placed owing to his attitude from 1909 down to the present. He does not like to rise and say there is an emergency but he did go as far as he should go under the circumstances and very early in his speech he made use of these words:

"I desire to express my warm appreciation of the member in which we were received by His Majesty's Government, who took us most fully into their confidence on the great questions of foreign policy and of defence, and who accorded to us all relevant information at their disposal. A portion of this necessarily is of a very confidential character which cannot be made public; but an important part will be communicated to the House in a document which I shall lay on the table this afternoon."

Then he proceeded to read and lay upon the table of the House the document from the Admiralty. Later on, at page 707, he said:

"It is neither necessary nor desirable in this place to debate or discuss the probability or imminence of war. The real test of our action is the existence or non-existence of ab-

A DRUGGIST IN WINNIPEG

Cured Himself With GIN PILLS

No greater compliment could be paid GIN PILLS than to have a druggist use them. Mr. Rogers being in the business, tried all the ordinary remedies, but it was not until he used GIN PILLS that he was cured of a severe pain in the back.

Winnipeg, May 19th, 1912.

"In the autumn of 1911, I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent results. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them otherwise the sales would not increase so fast. I gave them a fair trial and the results I found to be good."

GEO. E. ROGERS.

GIN PILLS must cure you or your money will be refunded. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

solute security. We cannot afford to be satisfied with anything less than that, for the risks are too great."

He wound up his very important speech practically with these words, which will be found at page 693 of the revised edition.

"The next ten or twenty years will be pregnant with great results for this Empire, and it is of infinite importance that questions of purely domestic concern, however urgent, shall not prevent any of us from rising to the height of this great argument. But today, while the clouds are heavy and we hear the booming of distant thunder, and see the lightning flashes above the horizon, we cannot and we will not wait and deliberate until any impending storm shall have burst upon us in fury and with disaster."

Those are practically the only references made by the Prime Minister to the question whether there was emergency or need or imminent danger or any other word, which you might coin for the present condition of affairs. Therefore I think I am justified in saying that the right hon. gentleman did not say that there was an emergency or use words to bear out that statement, but I think he went as far as he could to create that impression in the country and every hon. gentleman who has followed him on that side of the House has thrown consistency to the winds, has entirely forgotten or failed to recognize the arguments and facts that have been advanced and has simply come out and cried for an emergency contribution on the ground of this fearful German naval scare. And I think pressure has been brought to bear on my right hon. friend to such an extent that he himself is coming to the conclusion that if he wants to justify his conduct and this legislation before the country he will be driven to somewhat the same attitude. I know not what may have taken place within the inner circles

and the caucuses of the Conservative party. I only know that every hon. gentleman opposite who has discussed this matter has come out without any hesitation in saying that there is an emergency on account of the prominence and strength of the German navy and that we should do this, not only to maintain the equilibrium of the British navy but to protect ourselves or the British Isles from danger and invasion, and they all say that in protecting the British Isles we are protecting ourselves, which, of course, is a truth. I find that so great has been the pressure brought to bear on the right hon. gentleman that when he spoke upon this question on Thursday last he took an entirely different attitude. Here is the statement made by the right hon. gentleman at page 332:

"And when the right hon. gentleman says, in the first place, that we are to do nothing until we can build ships ourselves, and in the second place, that we are to do nothing until we can train men and have them ready to man these ships, he is not seized with an adequate conception of the situation, and he does not seem to be inspired by a sincere desire to do something at the moment of emergency."

My right hon. friend comes out now and says there is an emergency. My right hon. friend has joined forces with the Minister of Trade and Commerce and with every other gentleman who has spoken on that side of the House, except I must say the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Weichel) who took a very different line of argument, last evening from the other hon. gentlemen of his political persuasion. I commend my hon. friend for having the independence to state to this House what he believes at least to be the actual facts of the case. I wish some of my hon. friends opposite, who do not have German votes to look after, would be as frank with their constituents and with the country as my hon. friend from North Waterloo (Mr. Weichel).

Then, Sir, we come to the statement of the hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce. If there is a man on the other side of the House for whom I have a sincere admiration, or at least, for whose ability I have a sincere admiration, it is the Minister of Trade and Commerce. I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I refer with some degree of pride to the fact that we were both born in the same province, and in the same county. I do not know whether any of his greatness has been reflected upon that portion of the country from which I come; but I do feel proud that a man of his ability, breadth of mind, and force of character, sprang from the little province of New Brunswick by the sea. When you come to argument and logic, when you come to the man who has got into a tight corner and must get out of it some way or other, the hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce is the man who is able to do the trick, with a greater amount of ability than any other man of my acquaintance to-day.

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer): He can swallow himself.

Mr. CARVELL: He can do better than that; he can get round a thing without swallowing himself. Now, I am not going to refer at length to his speech of 1909, because it would be needlessly taking up the time of the House. But we do know that the hon. gentleman made a wonderful argument in favour of the Canadian navy. Who forgets that statement of his, after arguing the case as only he could argue it, after giving the pros and cons against the contribution, in favour of the construction of a Canadian navy. He wound up with these words:

"We will then have some of our bones, some of our body, some of our blood, some of our brains, some of our national independence embodied in this policy."

Whereas we would have none of it if we attempted to carry out the policy of giving away money to the British Empire. My hon. friend felt that the only position open to him was to come out flat-footed and say that an emergency existed at the present time, but there was no way of getting away from his argument of 1909; there was no way of getting away from the argument he advanced from the beginning to the present time. My hon. friend was not in England when the right hon. the Prime Minister was there. He went to England later in the summer, after the right hon. the Prime Minister had returned, I think. My hon. friend the Minister of Trade and Commerce was not present at the conferences with the Admiralty. He did not hear the conversations between the right hon. the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty. If he knew anything at



The old folks are never lonesome—they always have company when there's an

Edison Phonograph

on the table.

For them and the young folks, the scope of the new Blue Amberol Records includes everything, from old time favorites to present day tunes—popular and classical.

The real fun and enjoyment afforded by an Edison Phonograph is unequalled by any other instrument made. A call on your Edison dealer will convince you.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

A complete line of Edison Phonographs and Records will be found at

A. E. JONES & CO., King Street

Corns of 1913

Call for Modern Treatment

It is time to stop the old-time treatments, "such as mother used to know." Modern chemistry has found out how to terminate a corn. Apply a little Blue-jay plaster, and the pain stops instantly. Then a wonderful wax—the B & B wax—gently underlines the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn loosens and comes out, without any pain or soreness. This way is so gentle, so final, so efficient that nothing else is ever used by folks who know this way. Every month a million corns are now removed by Blue-jay. Don't pamper corns—pare them, dabb them or protect them. The 1913 way is Blue-jay. And that ends the corn.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B stops the pain and keeps the wax from spreading.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package. Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Union Plasters.

(297) Bauer & Black, Chicago & New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.



An Encouraging Message

I have a message of hope and good cheer, of encouragement and inspiration to every suffering woman. I have endured the torture due to female troubles and the consequent despondency and mental agony almost to the point of despair, and I have been restored from this condition to a state of vigorous health, physical well being. This change has been brought about wholly by the use of ORANGE LILY.

In addition I have had the privilege and pleasure of inducing multitudes of other suffering women to give ORANGE LILY a trial, and have received thousands of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the blessings it has brought to them. The following is a sample:

Dear Mrs. Currah.—Your very kind letter was received yesterday. In reply to your question about my health, I am thankful to say that I am very well. As I have never given you a statement of my case you may be interested in it. For several years I have suffered untold agony. This suffering was continuous. The first Sunday in November, I felt the pain increasing and so did not go to prayers. The rest of the family did go, and soon after the forcing down pains seized me and I had to remain on the floor until their return. I was in great pain all night and was very sick for a whole week.

These were the first of many such attacks. I was too sick to write myself. My husband to send for it right away, as I was too sick to write myself. (My doctor could do nothing for me.) I have used 5 boxes of ORANGE LILY, have had three months of good rest, and am now well, never better in my life. I have not had the old pains since. I often ask my husband if it is myself that is going around and doing my own work. I can scarcely believe it. It brings tears of joy to my eyes. I could shout it to all the world. I cannot speak enough in its praise.

Your friend, MRS. E. H. P.

Receiving, as I do, dozens of such reports each day, I feel impelled to make known to my suffering sisters the merits of ORANGE LILY. It differs from other so-called remedies in that it is not taken internally. It is a strictly local treatment, and is applied directly to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissues, expelling the stagnant, foreign matter which has been irritating the membrane and oppressing the nerves, and a growing feeling of physical and mental relief is noticeable almost from the start. It is a positive, scientific remedy and even if you use no more than the Free Trial treatment you will be very materially benefited.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I want every reader of this, who suffers in any way from painful monthly periods, irregularities, leucorrhoea, inflammation or congestion of the womb, pains in the back, etc., to send me their addresses, and will forward at once, without charge, 10 days' treatment. If your case is not far advanced it may entirely cure you, and in any event it will do you much good. I am so earnest in making this statement, and so positive that it is true, that I trust every sufferer who reads this notice will take advantage of my offer and get cured at home, without a doctor's bill. Address, enclosing 2 stamps, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



all of what took place, he got it second-hand from the hon. gentlemen who were there; I presume from the Postmaster General. I have no doubt that the Postmaster General was best qualified to tell my hon. friend the Minister of Trade and Commerce exactly what had taken place on that memorable occasion. Now, I want to read the statement made by the hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Foster) on this occasion, and to put it (Continued on page nine.)

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO



His First Smoke:

My choice fell on

"Master Workman" SMOKING TOBACCO

It's fine!

The Young Smoker. This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c. a cut at all the best Stores.