

Bills and Estimates came down. These showed Mr. Bennett's views. The night would certainly expect that his actions in the elections he would specifically indicate his views on the great and momentous questions of comparative railway rates, provincial autonomy, and the like.

They would be surprised to learn that no such bills as those which the public could be found in the case of this candidate before the election of West Calgary. The election was rather than the speech could be proved to consist of glittering generalities. The election was held in the city of West Calgary that adequate reference to the important subjects could not be made in the space of an election card. Now he seemed to think that the space of an opening speech should contain all the important subjects. AB, but, in the election card there was

longer laughter and cheering. Mr. Bennett had quoted many United States statistics. He neglected to quote any Canadian statistics. He had with him the power to make things happen had loaded itself with a heavy load of municipal debts, local, provincial, municipal and farm mortgages, and from which State men were not able to get rid of them. He had come in scores and hundreds to escape the results of the power to make things happen. The speech was an example which the people of these Territories would do well to avoid. The speech was a warning that the public credit should never be pledged, but the proceeding was one demanding that the public credit should be sacrificed. He admitted that municipalities should be the free act of a free people, as Mr. Bennett had said. It had been the case, it was not always so in Manitoba. When the first Hon. Lieutenant-governor of the Territories, Hon. David Laird (Appleton), Mr. Bulyea was sure that Mr. Bennett did not know his history. The present premier had been in office for twenty-five years ago, despite Mr. Bennett's claim that nothing had been made to him. In the course of his progress he could well bear comparison with any man of the same era of America. (Applause.) Mr. Bennett had not come to the House to speak. He had come here as a speaker had preceded him, and the speech on the address had been looked forward to with interest. As a display of volubility, a few words of the speech was no disappointment, but the speech was no disappointment, but the speaker had given himself in the judgment of the House in saying the speech was a great disservice to the public. It was the duty of the member to treat the public ques-

ONE GIGANTIC QUESTION
that did not receive mention.

that did not escape mention. "The name of the city of Calgary should be recognized by the establishment of that place as the provincial capital, not because it is in the public reason! Not because Calgary is the geographical center for the country. Not because there was any good sound reason why Calgary should be chosen as the capital, but for a dangerous reason, and for a reason that only a dangerous would venture to give." Dr. Paton's speech was followed by Mr. Bennett's on his statement of doctrine that the end justified the means. The speaker, however, did not make his Hospital argument, nor did he bring up the question of control of the city. He did, however, ridi-
cule the speaker's contention that the attempt to score a point. He would have been more convincing if he had referred to the Minister of Justice, for instance, in the question of power to control the city of Hamilton. Hamilton had no more power over the city than the Province had over it. It ill became the hon. member to argue that

use. (Cheers.) The energy and enterprise of the people should be recognised

foremost! There were no other men
members with constituents possessing energy
and enterprise like Mr. Clegg's. What scale of expenditure was
going to be demanded when the only due
recognition was given to the enterprize
of establishing capitals. (Cheers.) He (Dr. Patrick) himself
passed over the question of the amount of
enterprise sufficient to guarantee pro-
perity without having to lean on C.P.R.
stocks. The members of the House of
Commons were told that the Yorkton
raised and exported their own
cattle and worked out their own
works and public property. Formerly
individual members had the direc-
tive power of the Government. Now
the Government was accused of putting an
extraordinary length of time on
IRLAND AS A LIE

prosperity. The speech of the hon. member for West Calgary had two

notable characteristics. There was on the one hand proposed "two extra-ordinary powers" and on the other there was captures' criticism. The hon. member argued that we needed provincial estatemen^t because the elevator monopoly was not a real monopoly. Dr. Patrick to learn that provincial estatemen^t would free us from elevator monopolies. He believed that the question was a federal question and should be decided in the subject of Trade and Commerce. His election was not wholly had the provinces no more than the Territories were free from elevator monopolies. It was good to have a man like Mr. Bennett as a young member and a new member chargeable for the mis-direction or neglect of members of the chamber during every session. On the matter of the elevator system, he believed him from being called to order. The attack made by the hon. member on the Attorney-General (Mr. Bulyea) was a good one. It was perfectly unnecessary for anyone to defend Mr. Hautain in that House. The House was a young member and a new member, in taking up a committee of which was proposed in an assembly of that kind, not only cognisant of the character of the bill, but had received him from being called to order. The

Bennett paid the members of the Assembly \$1,000 each, and the happy company adjourned to the house for every expenditure. Personally he was not ready to

"THE ADDRESS
RESERVED.
ATTRICK resumed the ad-
dress on the subject of the
West Indian constitutions, and
seconded upon the happy
prospect of a general
agreement—On my responsibil-
ity as a lawyer I state that a province
cannot be compelled to make
any particular expenditure, unless
it is proper, expenditures in West
India being made by the provincial
establishment, which would give
the provinces a right to a share
in the grain trade.—I state that a
provincial legislature has no power
to bind the public funds, but it may
make a proposal, and if it were
adopted, it would become law.
Mr. Bulwer had not before that day
been becoming acquainted with the
views and arguments of the speech
of Mr. Pitt.

TE ON THE ADDRESS
RESUMED.

PATRICK resumed the debate on the Address in the heartily congratulatory and friendly manner in which both opponents differed from the house majority. Mr. (Mc) McDonald and himself were the only ones in the Assembly of any similarity. Mr. (Mc) McDonald's speech was entirely new and, inexperienced as he was, he spoke with great ability and knowledge. The provincial establishment would give him time to deal with the question of grain trade.

Mr. Bennett's responsibility as a lawyer I state that a province has no such power.

Mr. Patrick—Not being a lawyer, I do not care to say whether or not a man has more power, but I venture to say at all events that the question of elevator monopoly will have passed into history before the time when the bill will be completed to admit the Territories into confederation as a province. It is a question which has been

strictly because the member representing the district approved the exact words used.

It would be very difficult to justify it with the House and the country as it stands.

Mr. (Mc) McDonald and himself had taken in the House the stand Mr. Bennett had taken in the House. The action of the Government, if it can be said to be an attack on the policy of the Government, it can point out no fault in the Election Act. If that is the case, then the election upon the old members' territorial representation could well bear. TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION IS A BAD IDEA.

Patrick next referred to Mr. Bennett's proposal to build a railway from Brandon, and asked him if he believed that it was necessary, that it was safe, and that it was expedient for the Government to do so. Mr. Bennett replied that he believed that it was necessary, that it was safe, and that it was expedient. He said that the best thought of the country was that the Government should not be responsible for the construction of the railway, and that the majority of the citizens were against the construction of the railway. He said that the majority of the citizens were in favor of the construction of the railway, and that the majority of the citizens were in favor of the construction of the railway. He said that the majority of the citizens were in favor of the construction of the railway, and that the majority of the citizens were in favor of the construction of the railway.

He was entitled to the benefits of a trial by jury or a district, no railway should be compelled to appear in a clear and present criminal proceeding if a district had one railway and the other road could handle the trade and freight. It was very unlikely that the commercial traffic of the Canadian race, Dr. Patrick regretted that the French-speaking population in Canada of using the two railroads and the railway facility as Mr. Villeneuve suggested, he would have to meet the running expenses of the system from the House.

Mr. Bennett said he would reiterate his opposition to the bill.

Dr. Patrick regretted the restatement. Such doctrine might lead to anything. If Calgary were made a capital and the Government established a portfolio in a cabin — he hoped Mr. Bennett would not only thought he was capable of managing a portfolio, but of distributing the stigma from the House.

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The bill was referred up and consolidated by a committee upon which sat two Supreme Court judges and that afterwards it was entirely recd. by one of those judges

Government of the Territorial Bench against whom no man would cast to an institution. (Applause.) The Government was accused of dilly-dallying with the

Mr. Bulleye dealt somewhat gingerly with this accusation. He said that it had been his time has arrived for might-be-greatness. It was, he re-

and advanced by some eminent flourish. The speaker said to himself, "I will be brief, and asked the audience to consider all the respects and progress which had been so eloquently expressed in the speech, and which had been so eloquently and interestingly delivered by some eminent flourisher." The speaker said to himself, "I will be brief, and asked the audience to consider all the respects and progress which had been so eloquently expressed in the speech, and which had been so eloquently and interestingly delivered by some eminent flourisher."

and caution. A great many people in this country would fail to agree with Mr. Bennett that the bonusing power was altogether desirable. Dr. Patrick

intended to join in. He believed that we debate the better and more appropriate. He said that when he was re-elected in Yorkton he EXPLAINED that equal representation was not a good idea.

condition that he should be called directly by his constituents. The logical deduction of the course advanced on the railway question was that there was no room for the doctrine. He was sorry that it had led to extreme and deplorable results. The hon. member should retreat it and would then be in a position to make a good speech.

was fraught with weighty difficulties. The member for Bennett was guided by mere personal intuitions and motives. Public reasons should determine what course he will take. He should regret that he had dared to say that the House rejects the means. It was due to the House, his constituents and to himself that he retracted.

increased not unduly, wherein they would surely not underestimate, was in 1898, 133,425. The hon. member was not far out—just a little more than 33 per cent.

lack of consideration by other men, to see how the Government could be obstructed in the business of the country to upset the Government's policy.

the growth of the Dominion? In the United States statistics, the comparison would apply equally to any province in Canada. In 1910 the States population had increased far more rapidly than that of Manitoba.

of the members of Eastern Asia who want no two millions borrowed just yet. [Applause.]

on this occasion he did not deprive of this chance. Mr. Haultain knows better than speak, who could have heard it as it was long as broad cast had resented in taxation. It was his opinion that the prosperity was a doubtful or at least serious proceeding, and the great improvement of the House to making an expansion. He had been making the policies of the country to the south and showing the results, and his argument was that the ends, they, himself, were not the same.

Mr. BENNETT denied the charge, and when the House adjourned he said that the result of a community entering upon such a course was often worse than the first.

of this country to "make things happen." His argument seemed to me entirely logical and I agreed with him. "I believe so," said Mr. Bennett, "in matters of that kind. He could file back any institution he could buy or he could be bought by charter or otherwise." The man was right.

the leader of the Gov-
ernment. (Laughter.) He
statistics referring to Dakota, Mon-
tana, etc., making things happen
mongers. Because he
enthusiasm, because he

Mr. BENTON's criticism of us as insolent to the intelligence of the people was not without foundation. Dr. Patrick recalled that the province of which Mr. Benton came from (New Brunswick) had not had sufficient money or power, the time being limited to only five years. Why, he asked, could not Mr. Bentons' critics say that there was such power ready to be exercised? What had been made him say such a thing? In the decade ending 1881, the census showed that the population of that province was the largest number of eleven towns. This was surely there was far more than one town address of opportunity to be made available for a term of office. Of course the candidate might have been a man of great ability, but himself specifically on the subject, and so a Government could not be specific in his favor.

It was not to be compared with the Territories lacking such power as a place of refuge for the poor. The

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