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Open Cleavage In Progressive Party

OTTAWA, June 16—That the action of the Progressives last night in keeping the Government in office will recoil upon themselves with formidable effect is the prevailing opinion among observers here. By many, indeed, the view is held that the episode marked an acute development of the schism that has been rife among the farmers for some time. It is claimed—and the claim is supported by frank grumblings among Progressives today—that support of the Government came almost entirely from the wing of the party which has been standing behind Mr. Crerar, as opposed to the more radical element which desires to depose him. That everything was secretly engineered between Mr. Crerar and Mr. King, and that once this fact became known to the anti-Government wing, an open cleavage of the party's ranks may be likely.

Had Great Opportunity to Act.

Then again it is pointed out the tame submission of the Progressives to what was a clear negation of their cardinal point of policy will destroy their prestige in the constituencies. When they came to Ottawa they expected and openly boasted that they would dominate the House. Holding the balance of power as between the old parties, they declared, and their constituents believed them, that they would compel the Government to mould its legislative programme according to their views. Not alone would they force tariff reform. They would also compel resumption of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, substantial decreases in expenditure, and a wheat board. Nor was their threat an idle one Led with ability, and with the right inclination, they were, undoubtedly, in a position to enforce their demands. Compromise might have been necessary to some extent, but by sacrificing certain points they unquestionably could have compelled Government srrender pon a number of vital issues.

Have Secured Nothing.

As things have turned out, however, they have secured nothing at all. Mr. Crerar, either through lack of ability or lack of inclination, threw away opportunity after opportunity to secure concessions. On the question of a wheat board he compromised in favor of a proposal as different from what the farmers want as a salmon is from a whale In respect of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, he weakly declined to back up Mr. Meighen's demand that the Government declare its policy, and as a consequence saw the question turned over to a committee which was overwhelmingly antagonistic to the agreement. On the tariff the most vital demand of al, his party has tamely submitted to a budget as protectionist in character as any budget brought to Parliament since 1878. On the question of economy his only conribution has been to help scrap ships, and naval organization to the value of two millions The result is that this great new party which came out West to build a new Jerusalem in our politics, is returning from its first skirmish with the enemy without any trophies of war. Instead of striving unitedly, it has fallen victim to intrigue, to schism, to dissensions, and its only achievement the only report it can make when it goes home to its people, is that it kept the King Government in power. Hence the reason for belief that its prestige has been badly impaired and that its future is considerably blurred.

U. S. Grain Act May Yet Pass

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House Agricultural Committee today reported favorably on the bill providing a substitute for the Grain Futures Act recently knocked out by the Supreme Court. The committee plans to save the bill put to a vote in the House on Thursday and it is believed the measure is assured of passage.

Trade Unions Coming to Reason

LONDON, June 14.—One of the greatest lockouts in industrial history was broken today when members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who have been out since February capitulated and accepted the employer's terms. The men voted 75,478 against 39,423 to accept the terms offered and return to work forthwith. Three hundred thousand worners are affected by the decision. Recently 600,000 others in engineering trades outside the union were locked out, but voted to accept the employers' terms after a month of unemployment.

The original disputes were over wage reductions and employment of unskilled men at skilled labor.

Confessed to Brutal Murder Of Alice Mallet

JACKSON, MICH., June, 16.—John Straub, 45, former inmate of Jackson prison has confessed to the murder of Miss Alice Mallet, matron of the Florence Critenton Home here. the axe with which the deed was accomplished was obtained at the home of a Polish family about two blocks from the spot where Miss Mallet met death.

In less than half an our after the authorities had made the announcement a large crowd gathered at the jail but there was no indications of a disturbance.

Lator it was learned that Sheriff Larabec had disguised the prisoner as a city fireman, removed him from the building by a rear entrance and wisked him out of the city in an auto.

Straub, according to his confession attended a circus on the night of the slaying. After leaving the grounds he was quoted as saying he determined to atack a woman.

He found an axe on a wood pile according to the reported confession and hid behind some shrubs, near the Crittenden home, until Miss Mallet appeared about 10.30.

He struck her over the head. he is alleged to have said then dragged the body across a block where it was found the following morning. Then he went to his home and changed his clothing and returned to the city.

Supicions actions noted by a neighbor led to his arrest.

Evangelical Clergy Discuss Doctrines

LONDON, June 16.—A private conference of evangelical hishops and clergy, organized and presided over by the Bishop of Chelmsford, is being held at Birmingham with the object of promoting union where opinion at present is acute and divisive.

The conference is due to the recognition of the fact that since the war the relations between the several schools of thought in evangelical circles within the Church of England have become strained on account of theological differences, the younger clergy accepting new views concerning the Bible, its inspiration, the atonement, and other doctrines, and refusing to follow the present evangelical leaders. The older men are becoming suspicious of the missionares' theology, it is said.

The enference at Birmingham are known to possess conflicting views, The laity have not been invited to the conference.

Exemption of Vessels from Pilotages Dne

OTTAWA, June 14.—Third reading was given in the House this afternoon to a bill so amending the Canada Shipping Act as to add to the list of vessels exempt from pilotage dues. Under the bill, the Governor-in-Council is authorized to exempt from pilotage dues ships of war and hospital ships belonging to specified nations. The idea is to grant the privilege to such nations as grant it to British warships. It further exempts Canadian fishing vessels from pilotage dues. It was explained that Canadian fishing vessels at present pay no pilotage dues but there was some uncertainty about the legal position and the purpose of the bill is to remove the uncertainty. Before being adopted, the bill was amended so as to include among ships exempt from pilotage dues not only ships employed in trading from port to port in the same province but also ships engaged between one part of a port and another part of the same port and ships engaged in towing or salvage operations.

The Mauretania Sets Two New World's Records

NEW YORK June 14—The steamship Mauretania, which arrived today at Southampton, set two new world's records for speed on her latest voyage, said a cablegram received today by the Cunard line.

The Mauretania, which left New York ou June 6, arrived at Cherbourg, at 3 a.m. today, with a crossing to her credit of fve days eight hours and ten minutes.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in January, 1900, set a record of five days and sixteen hours for the New York to Cherbourg trip.

Is Lusitania To Stay In Davy Jones' Locker

LONDON, June 16.—The statement cabled from New York that an American salvage company was going to try to raise the Lusitania has aroused keen interest here. But most of those who speak with authority about lifting ships from the bottom of the sea are skeptical as to the Lusitania ever being floated.

Sir Frederick Young is strongly of the opinion that it will never be done. He had charge of the Admiralty salvage section during the war, and brought in port nearly 500 ships that had become war casualties. Many of them had been torpedoed, and a considerable number had been sunk. No one knows more about raising sunken ships.

To an interviewer, Sir Frederick has said it is very improbable though not absolutely impossible that the Lusitania could be raised The cost would be out of all proportion to her value. After lying several years at the bottom of the sea it would cost as much to reinstate her as to build a new vessel.

To build a floating chamber 900 feet long and 100 feet wide, and to attempt to raise the wreck by means of steel cables, would involve, Sir Frederick pointed out, an expenditure so considerable as to make the undertaking by that means quite impossible on any commercial basis. The alternative method of raising the vessel by pumping in compressed air hardly seemed feasible. Before that could be done she would have to be made airtight by closing all openings. It is impossible for divers to work at a depth of 250 feet, and they would have to go that far under water to get at the Lusiania. The greatest depth at which divers now work successfully is 180 feet

U. S. Railway Strike May be Ordered From Canada

CHICAGO June 15—It was rumored here today that any rail strike growing out of pay decrease decisions by the United States railroad Labor Board might be directed and from Canada to evade the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court holding unions liable for damages caused by their members. Leaders of the rail unions said to be contemplating the move viewed the establishment of Canada headquarters as legitimate—because the unions are international organizations. Financial penalties in case of a walkout could thus be avoided. It was said a new wage reduction order is expected to increase the total cut from railway workers wages to approximately $150,000,000 a year. Clerks, signal men, stationary firemen, oilers and marine department employees will join the shopmen and maintenance of way employees as victims of slash.

European Tennis Champion to Retire

PARIS, June 15—Mlle. Susane Lenglen, European Tennis champion retire from singles competition if doctors decide, after a thorough examination tomorrow that she is not able to play, she said to day. "I have no desire to leave my tennis future to the doctors," she told the United Press. "I would like to go ahead and play Mrs. Mallory on my nerve but my parents object. I suppose I should not ruin my health because there are many other things in life besides tennis. If the doctors order me to stop I will retire from singles competition but will continue to play in doubles."

Bridegroom Fights His Way to Altar

FLIORENCE, Italy, June 14. — An attempt by Fascisti to prevent forcibly the marriage of Deputy Rabezzana was frustrated today when the member of Parliament doubled his fists in American fashion and fought his assailants until knocked unconscious. Deputy Rabezzana was rescued by the belated arrival of Royal Guards at the Vecchio palace, where the assault took place, and was patched by surgeons and the ceremony was concluded. His bride, Signorina Emma Legni, a famous society beauty, was with Rabezzana ready for the civil ceremony when Fascisti fought their way through an insufficient cordon of Carabineri and surrounded them.

Signorita Legni denounced the intruders loudly but the bridegroom took more decisive action, he flew at them and laid out several with his fists before going down under overwhelming numbers, badly hurt by a blow from behind. After having his injuries treated, he was able to continue the ceremony.

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN SCORES LIBS. AND PROGRESSIVES

In a Mastery Speech he Shows up the Inconsistency of Both Parties and Makes Them Swallow Their Own Words.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Budget, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen (Leader of the Opposition) said: Mr. Speaker, it has become the custom in this debate to make reference to a circumstance rare in our history, that of the same minister presenting to Parliament a sixteenth budget. I have not the least hesitation, indeed I join gladly in the tributes paid to the personal worth of the Finance Minister (Mr. Fielding.) His standing as a citizen and as a public man is well recognized throughout our country. He has earned that place by an unusually long public service—by nearly 50 years unwearied and assiduous toil.

I differ from him in the articles of his financial policy; the differences I have found in the past exist today. I cannot congratulate him on his budget; I do not think that situated as he was he made the best of his circumstances. His budget speech was an eloquent contribution to debate, it was an interesting and mostly appropriate though superficial commentary on our trade and fiscal position; but it will be searched in vain for any full or useful analysis of our finances as a nation, for any examination of value into our trade history and our trade prospects. It is mostly in the nature of a newspaper commentary on the politics of the day. There are features of our financial position that are not wholly encouraging. In the main, though, having regard to the accomplishments of this country in recent years, there is little of which to complain. It is true, as the Finance Minister stated, we have a debt of about $2,247,000,000. Our debt increased last year by, I think, $86,000,000, and the year before by $92,000,000. But not one other country has been cited that has succeeded after the ordeal of war in really reducing its obligations. If it is true that Great Britain has, in a sense, reduced, Great Britain's reduction is due merely to another method of book-keeping from that adopted here. Great Britain made her investments in war munitions and war materials; all were added to the debt, and what afterwards came to her credit by sale or otherwise appears as a reduction. In Canada, for the most part what would have appeared as a reduction never in the first place was incurred as a debt; consequently, what appears there to be a reduction of debt has no such appearance here.

Last year the debt of Canada was increased by $86,000,000, but last year we paid out of our $381,000,000 of revenue all our ordinary expenditure, composed precisely as it has always been, and paid as well as the regular capital expenditure of this country, and paid as well some $9,000,000 under demobilization. We did this, and had a small surplus besides. The $86,000,000 is made up mainly of advances to the railway systems of this country and constitutes an obligation by them to the country—advances that took care of anterior obligations of those systems, mainly the Grand Trunk—and that found their way into capital investment in those systems bringing them to that standard of efficiency where they are today. By virtue of such efficiency they render service to this country comparable with that rendered by any other system in the world. The results of those investments we are reaping in dividends of service every hour, and none are reaping them more rapidly or more clearly than those portions of our country in the far west into which those improvements and extensions have to a great extent gone. Those investments were essential; they comprised some $115,000,000 inclusive of equipment. Even some of those have been taken care of out of the year's expenditure, with the result that only $86,000,000 of an addition to the debt has been entailed. These facts are not wholly discouraging—by no means are they discouraging. We are past the stage where large investment for that purpose is necessary. We shall have some deficits to take care of, but as the years advance and as the abnormal expenditures that attach to the war and its aftermath cease, we shall be able to address ourselves to achieve reductions provided right policies are pursued.

The main feature of the budget presentation was that which had to do with fiscal policy. This debate falls into two divisions. There is, first, the question as to what is the sound fiscal policy for Canada; and second, the question, in what character does the Government appear in presenting to the House such policy. These are distinct and separate subjects.

As to what is the true taxation and fiscal policy for this country, I do not think I need inform Parliament what my own opinions are. On at least two former occasions in budget debates I took occasion to make them as clear as I could in English words—in the session of 1921 and in the session of 1920. It became my duty as I saw it then to declare fidelity, continued fidelity, to a system of protection in this country, protection applied in moderate degree, within limits clearly defined in those addresses. I do not need on this occasion to go elaborately into that argument. I can rely pretty confidently, I think, throughout this Parliament on my hon. friends opposite me supplying the arguments that it was necessary for me to supply in previous years. I can well recall how cold a reception my words received at their hands in the debate of a year ago and of two years ago, and I can remember how vociferously and how vigorously they applauded the speeches and the theories of the then small party of fourteen that sat in the seats now to my left. I could not help but contrast how feeble was the applause that similar language drew forth this year from hon. gentlemen opposite. Indeed, I felt rather sorry for some members of the Progressive party and particularly, may I say, for the hon. lady member for Southeast Grey (Miss Macphail), when I recall utterances, similar to those they made this year, sounded in those two previous contests, and thought how if they had only been so fortunate as to have made on those occasions, the speeches that they made in this debate(they would have received as a meed of praise from the Liberal party those thunders of applause with which we were so familiar then.

Yes, I can leave for the present the defence of the cause of protection to hon. gentlemen opposite. Their policy is quite clear. It is embodied in the tariff they have presented to this House. It is the policy described in an election address by the hon. member for St. Antoine (Mr. Mitchell) as the very "same that we have pursued for forty-three years in Canada." It is the policy described by the present Minister of Justice (Sir Lomer Gouin) in many of his speeches as the policy pursued by the Laurier government and by all governments since 1878. That is the policy that they have advanced, and that is the policy for them to defend. There has not, indeed, in my judgment—been any serious attack upon its soundness in this debate. There have been the usual charges advanced, there have been the usual appeals against monopoly, the usual sectional appeals, the usual assumption that this system is designed to oppress the many and to enrich the few; but there has not been much delving to the heart of the question in an endeavor to show that any other policy would give this Dominion a better or any chance in the commercial race of this world.

The hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster) endeavored to argue by comparison. So far as I know, he was the lone sparrow across the floor who dared to say a word for the free trade principles of yore. He endeavored to argue by comparison, and he described the results of the tariff impositions of certain countries of Europe. I do not think he got to anything larger than the Netherlands. He confined himself to very small countries, countries that by virtue of their compactness, by virtue of their comparative absence of basic natural resources, are wholly different from ours. But he did not give the whole facts regarding them. I mention only one, and the corresponding argument would apply to all. He gave us the revenue from customs of the Kingdom of Belgium, and its total importations, and he said: There is virtually a free trade country.

Mr. McMaster: A very low tariff country.

Mr. Meighen: A very low tariff country—because its importations are so large and its customs revenue is so small—only one and a fraction per cent. of the total importations. Well, a country might have a tariff that only brought in half of one per cent., and still be a protected country, still be a country that followed the principle of protection and abandoned the principles of free trade or revenue tarff. A country, on the other hand, might be one whose proportions of customs revenue to imports would run from twenty to thirty per cent., and still be a country without any protection to home industries at all. It all depends on the nature of the articles upon which the duty is imposed. Belgium, for example, not having natural resources in degree like Canada, resources of the mine, resources of the soil—

Mr. McMaster: If the right hon. gentleman will permit me, does he suggest that Belgium has not great resources of the mine?

Mr. Meighen: Nothing comparable with Canada. She has not the variety of natural resources that this country has. Therefore, she does not need to apply her tariff to ensure the development of her natural resources. She only needs to apply it to the protection of those industries of her own that compete with other countries. It is obviously to her advantage to admit to her shores free those raw resources she has not at home She needs to apply only to a few—but she does not neglect those few—the principle of protection. Take, for example, the clothing that she cheaply produces, ladies' clothing, men's clothing, hats and so forth. On these she applies a duty of 20 per cent. On sugar, one of the greatest of her industries, in which for her population she is one of the foremost producers of the world, she imposes a duty of 20 francs per hundred kilo grams, or 220 pounds, which is a duty very close to 2 cents per pound, higher than the duty we have in Canada.

The range of goods upon which it is to the advantage of Belgium to apply protection is narrow compared with that of this country. The range of goods upon which it is to her advantage to let them in free, because they do not compete seriously with her industries at home, is large, and that accounts for the reduced percentage that the total amount collected bears to the total value of her imports.

In Great Britain, on the other hand—even before the Safeguarding of Industries law—her average of duties to the whole value of importations was about 8 per cent.; so at a time when Great Britain undoubtedly was a free trade country, imposing duties only on goods that did not compete with home production, her average would be four or five or six times the average in Belgium. But Belgium was a protected country because Belgium laid her duties on goods that did compete with home production. There comes the difference between the principle of protection and the principle of no protection.

For this Dominion of ours to abandon that system, applied in careful measure as we have it today, would be to invite, in competition with other industrial nations, undoubted disaster. Hon. gentlemen say, "Oh, there is this indus-

(Continued On Page 3)

Embargo Extended On Sugar Imports

LONDON, June 16.—A Reuter despatch from Cape Town says the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa to-day adopted a bill extending for a year, from June 30, the embargo on the importation of sugar, and also on certain classes of boots and shoes, and defining the Government's powers in the mater of fixing the price of sugar. The Minister of Fiance, Hon. H. Burton, in a statment on the currency situation, said the embargo on the export of coin bullion would be allowed to lapse, but in consequence of the unforseen advance in the exchange value of the pound sterling, due to the Americans realizing Britian's ability to restore her monetary position, the Government thought it best to adopt a wait-and-see- policy, instead of standing on the policy of the inconvertibility of gold certificates which the Currency Commision recommended last month. The members of the House of assembly who are engaged in commerce welcome the approaching termination of the Government's control of trade.

Says He Was Cause Halifax Explosion

SEATTLE, June 16.—Canadian and United States authorities are investigating, it became known today, the alleged confession of William Johnson, alias N. Primatchenk that he caused the explosion of three British ammunition ships, in the harbor of Halifax, N. S., late in 1917, resulting in many deaths and great destruction in the city. Johnson committed suicide in a lonely spot on Bacon Creek, in Skagit county, Washington, last month. The alleged confession, Federal egents said today, was to J. R. Cox a mine watchman, a few weeks before Johnson killed himself. Cox immediately notified American and Canadian authorities, who have been since conducting a careful investigation.

It has been established that Johnson, a native of Finland, Graduated from a European University, and was an expert chemist. He was in Halifax at the time of the explosion, according to officers.

A quantity of alleged radical literature was found in his effects after his death.

Lieut.-Col. C. Starnes, acting commissioner R. C. M. P., states last night that no advice of the alleged confession had been received in Ottawa. He stated that so far as he knew, no investigation was being carried out here of Johnson's activities.

Only one British ammunition ship blew up in the explosion referred to.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED BUDGET MODIFICATIONS

OTTAWA, June 15.—The verbatim text of that portion of Hon. Mr. Fielding's speech in which he announced the proposed changes in his Budget taxes follows:

Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to call your attention to some proposed amendments in the resolution of waich I have already given notice. What I propose to do is to lay on the table resolutions in amendment of those tabled on 23rd May, so that the two may stand separately, and, by comparing them, honorable members may see exactly what is proposed. Then, after they have in that way been laid on the table by way of notice, we will consolidate the two, and in consolidated form the resolutions will be considered in committee. In the meantime, I am sure the House will desire to know at the earliest possible moment at least what the most important of these amendments are, and it is for that purpose I will detain honorable members for a few minutes longer.

TAX ON CONFECTIONERY

In the resolutions already tabled, there is provision for a tax on confectionery of 5 per cent. The tax remains, but we are making a proviso that it shall not apply to "goods packed ready for sale in cartoons, or other packages bearing the name of the manufacturer, selling by retail at 10 cents or less per cartoon, nor to include candy known as 'gross goods,' selling by retail at 1 cent." There is a lot of confectionery that is made in moulds, and the changing of these moulds would be a very troublesome and expensive business. I have reason to believe, therefore, that this modification will go a long way towards removing the objection that was raised.

Sir Henry Drayton—Is that the same modification we had before?

Mr. Fielding—In the sales tax? I think it is along the same line.

Sir Henry Drayton—It seems to be the same.

Mr. Fielding—That is right. Of course every interest that is touched feels badly about it. I would not care to say that every interest is going to be completely satisfied. Every interest that is touched feels injured, and comes and complains that it has been particularly singled out when it has not. However, we are doing the best we can to modify cases and meet some of these objections. In levying taxes for revenue, there is always a danger that you may shoot too high and miss your mark; that if you put our tax too high you will affect consumption and you may get less revenue. I rather subscribe to the doctrine that moderate taxation will give more revenue than high taxation. Upon reflection we are going to apply that doctrine to some of these things. Now we have had representations from day to day from numerous large and powerful deputations representing each interest, and we have had oceans of correspondence, and we have had the benfit of a long debate in this House.

(Continued on page seven)

Italian Cabinet May Collapse

ROME, June 14.—The coulapse of the Facta Government before the adjournment of the present session of the Chamber of Deputies was predicted by observers today. Premier Facta has won the support of the country by his foreign policies and Italy is ahead of the rest of Europe in post-war rehabilitation, but through internal politics the present cabinet's fall is almost certain. Former President Nitti, it is believed, will come back to power at the head of a Socialist Democratic-Catholic ministry. Important changes in Italian political groups have made this new line-up possible, trouble with Fascisti at Bolonga is an apparent cause of internal dissatisfaction with the Facta government. New poitical elements which brought on the threaten crisis all developed this week. First, there was the decision of the majority Socialist deputies to collaborate with the government, then the recently fusioned Democratic group split into five independent groups, third, there was launched at Milan a new party known as the Constitutional Union of Socialists, division of the Democratic fushion renders it possible for leaders of various parties to form majority combinations. The situation looks distinctly favorable for ex-Premier Nitti, who besides controlling the Democratic group, still remains the only candidate upon whom the Socialists and Poplarican can combine.

Sixty Years in the Ministry of Methodists

SYDNEY, N. S., June 15.—Sixty years a minister is the record of Dr. W. H. Heartz, of Amherst, who was honored with a cane and an address by his brethren of the Nova Scotia Methodist Conference, in session here today.

In point of active service, in which he continues despite his eighty years, Dr. Heartz, is the oldest Methodist minister in Canada. He told the conference today that, in spite of the trials and difficulties of the pastorate, if he had the thing to do over again he would choose the life of a minister of the gospel as he did in 1862.

Dr. Heartz replied to the congratulations of his fellow clergymen in a full, firm voice that penetrated to every corner of the church. He said, among other things:

"Sixty years in the ministry. Who are they talking agout? Some old man? I have not felt the infirmity of years as much as you, perhaps, might expect. I feel that God has been very gracious to me in continuing mercies that I did not deserve, and in pouring blessings innumerable upon my head.

Would Do It Again.

"I have no apologies to make, not one, for having entered the Methodist ministry sixty years ago. It is true I found the Methodist ministry not a very easy profession, I have not found it to be a lucrative one. I have not laid up any money through my ministerial connection, and I am not here to boast of anything that I have done, but I am here to say that if I were placed back in the same position as in 1862 I would do precisely as I did then. I want to say, moreover, that whilst there have been difficulties and obstacles in the way of service, yet the compensations of this ministry have been many."

Declaring that he has no thought of retiring, Dr. Heartz concluded: "If I can be of any service to the brethren of this conference, I shall be glad to so spend any time God may yet give me. If you think the time for service is past, say so and I will go somewhere else and do all that I can."

Soft Drinks and Boxed Candy Protests

TORONTO, June 14—The manufacturers of soft drinks are considering sending a deputation down to Ottawa to request a further reduction in the government tax as they say it means the end of the five cent drink The retail confectionery manufacturers are also very much incensed about the injustice which they claim has been shown them when the excise tax was taken off confections in cartoons retailing below ten cents, such as chocolate bars, Eskimo pie and children's candy, and left on boxed candy. A deputation of the coinfectioners will go to Ottawa to lay their case before the minister.

Home Secretary Exonerated in True Scandal

LONDON, June 14.—A motion to adjourn Parliament as a protest against the action of Hon. Edward Shortt, Home Secretary, in reprieving Captain Ronald True, was defeated today, only 28 members of the House supporting it.

A defense of the Home Office in reprieving Captain Ronald True, former aviator convicted of murdering a street girl, was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Shortt. In a long statement Mr. Shortt declared re had acted in accord with custom in seding True to an insane asylum after experts had declared him mentally unbalanced, following his conviction.

The Home Secretary justified the reprieve on the legal principle prohibiting execution of insane persons.

Rumors that True is the natural son of a titled society lady led to his reprieve becoming the "scandal" of the year, and attacks upon the government because of Shortt's action were planned by the opposition in Parliament.