

cial adjustment which had been made brought Sir James Whitney to his feet on a point of order that the question of financial terms had not been mentioned in the resolution or the amendment. Hon. A. G. MacKay said that a distinct variation had been made in the bargain with Manitoba, and the other Provinces should have been consulted. Speaker Hoyle took another view, and ruled Mr. Elliott out of order.

Mr. T. Herbert Lennox (North York) replied to Mr. Elliott, and he was followed by Mr. T. Marshall (Monk), Mr. C. R. McKeown (Dufferin), and Mr. Allan Studholme, who will likely continue to-day.

#### Loss of Jurisdiction.

Mr. Elliott criticized the admission of the Government that territory was not a serious question. What, then, was the serious question? Was it the sentimental value of a Provincial-owned port? as suggested by Mr. Gamey last week. Mr. Elliott contended that, under the British North America act, when the Government extended the T. & N. O. Railway over the Manitoba boundary it would immediately pass from under the legislative jurisdiction of the Province. The price of the five-mile strip to Hudson Bay was the control of this railway. Then the railway would suffer from the loss of immunity from spurious action, which, as at present, could not be brought unless the Attorney-General granted a fiat. "The whole arrangement has been made without any consideration of where Ontario is likely to land."

#### Financial Adjustment.

Mr. Elliott proceeded to discuss the advantage which Manitoba had gained in the settlement by reason of the financial adjustment, when he was interrupted by Sir James Whitney that there was not a line in the resolution or amendment before the House relating to financial terms. "Whatever may have been the claim twenty or thirty years ago, it had nothing to do with the Province of Ontario to-day."

"We are discussing the adjustment of this territory and the adjustment of the claims appertaining thereto," replied Mr. Elliott.

"Mr. Speaker," interrupted Sir James, "I must stop the hon. gentleman in his attempt to draw into this discussion a matter which has not been referred to. I ask you to rule that the hon. gentleman cannot discuss this or any question of a financial nature."

"May I ask," countered Mr. Elliott, "if the Government of Ontario has been invited to discuss with the Government of the Dominion of Canada anything in connection with the financial adjustment of the rights of the various Provinces in connection with this matter?"

"We have never been asked—there is no such thing in existence as the rights of the various Provinces in regard to the financial aspect of this territory. What does the hon. gentleman mean? Manitoba has made some financial adjustment, but it has nothing to do with the Province of Ontario," continued Sir James.

At this point Mr. Rowell came into the discussion with the remark that Mr. Elliott had a right to place his views before the House before the Speaker made his ruling. The member for Manitoulin (Mr. Gamey) had moved an amendment to his resolution, which expressed the thanks of the Legislature for the settlement which had been made. To carry out that settlement a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons providing for a division of territory with financial terms to Manitoba, but no financial consideration whatever to Ontario. The order in Council read by the Prime Minister made no mention of anything beyond a strip of land.

#### No Justification.

Sir James replied that the House had "no knowledge of any bill" which had been introduced in another House. Mr. Rowell was not frank; he used language in such a way as to show that there were financial terms in relation to the Province of Ontario. "There is no justification whatever for the hon. gentleman taking that stand. The Province of Ontario has no more to do with financial terms than the kingdom of Morocco."

Hon. A. G. MacKay then took a hand in the debate by pointing out

that a distinct variation had been made in the arrangement of Confederation in favor of Manitoba, which was part and parcel of the whole settlement. Manitoba had received distinct financial advantages, and Ontario had received none. Nothing yet had been done by the Dominion Government to preclude Ontario from pressing her claim; it was not yet too late to make some reasonable showing.

The Speaker sustained the point of order raised by the Prime Minister. Nothing affecting financial terms had been stated in the resolution or the amendment, and Mr. Elliott would have to confine his remarks to the boundary discussion. Failing acceptance of that ruling he would ask the House to wait until to-day for a written opinion.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. Elliott said it was not time to lay the blame on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, or even on the Prime Minister of Ontario, but to look after the rights of the Province; it was a time to avoid political differences and place the Province before party, that it might receive the consideration to which it was entitled.

#### Mr. Elliott's Amendment.

Mr. Elliott's amendment regrets that the Government had undertaken to deal with the division of 324,000 square miles of territory in Keewatin without consulting the Legislature, and failed to realize the great importance of securing such an extension of the Provincial boundary; that the Government failed to properly and adequately present to the Government of Canada the claims of the Province to the territory, and, without securing the aid of the Legislature, admitted that this Province "had no legal right whatever," and had consented to a division of the territory in question; that the order of the Governor-General in Council of the 20th February, 1912, providing for railway access to Port Nelson or Fort Churchill, by traversing lands within and subject to the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba, was entirely unsatisfactory.

#### The Government's Duty.

It was the duty of the Government to prevent the proposed division. If the Provincial railway was extended to Hudson Bay it would involve a cost of \$10,000,000, which would mainly benefit Manitoba. The alteration of the terms of the Confederation compact, as outlined in the Federal bill, without consultation with or consent of the other Provinces, was a violation of the spirit of the British North America act.

#### Entitled to Credit.

No person claimed, said Mr. T. H. Lennox, North York, that the Dominion Government was bound to secure territory for Ontario. Still, he said, it was the duty of the Dominion to give Ontario the territory she was entitled to. By the settlement proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ontario had no outlet to Hudson Bay. By the present arrangement, Ontario had secured access to these ports, and it was through the efforts of the Ontario Government that she secured it. If any Government was entitled to credit for having done all it could, it was the present Government.

Here Hon. A. G. Mackay pointed out that up to the convention between Mr. Roblin, his colleagues and the Dominion Government, in 1905, there was no demand by Manitoba that her boundary be extended eastward.

"I suppose, then," retorted Mr. Lennox, "that the reason the Province was not asked to come in before was because they could not trust the Government of that time."

#### Benefit Manitoba.

Mr. T. Marshall (Monck) spoke of the importance of developing New Ontario. If Ontario built a terminal railway into Port Nelson through the five-mile strip of territory, they would have to develop power for telephones, etc. Where were they going to develop it in a strip five miles wide? They might develop it in Manitoba, but every dollar thus spent would be tribute to the Government of Manitoba.

The Ontario Government had given the Canadian Northern Railway two million acres of land in the clay belt, a larger grant per mile than Ontario would get.

Mr. T. R. McKeown (Dufferin) referred to the fact that Manitoba has been called the "postage stamp" Province, and asked if it were a great