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Overcoats, cut
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ASQUITH CURBS HOME RULE FEEDER

**Chancellor Declines to
Support the Motion,
Which, When Am-
ended, Carried
313 to 157.**

LONDON, March 30.—The house of commons to-night, after a lengthy debate on the question of home rule for Ireland adopted by a vote of 313 to 157, a resolution moved by John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, that "in the opinion of this house the solution of this question can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs" after having been amended by adding the words, "all subject to the supreme authority of the imperial parliament."

It was known beforehand that the debate could have but an academic interest, because the government already had pledged that there would be no deal in the matter of home rule until it had been given a mandate at the general election. But the debate was made notable thru the strong declaration of Chancellor Asquith, which was all the weightier because made at the moment Mr. Asquith is actually assuming the premiership.

Mr. Balfour, in a brief speech had accused his opponents of speaking with two meanings, a radical meaning, and a Nationalist meaning. He asked how it was conceivably possible to carry out great Irish reforms in a British parliament, and ironically challenged Mr. Asquith to clear up this ambiguity.

And ironical Asquith's laughter, Mr. Asquith rose and said that never in his life had he felt less embarrassed. For over twenty years he himself and his colleagues had steadily and consistently advocated self-government for Ireland's purely local affairs. He held that opinion now as strongly as ever.

He could not, however, support Mr. Redmond's motion in its present form, because he found in its explicit recognition of imperial supremacy, and, further, because no parliament would be justified in embarking in such a task unless the matter first had been submitted to the electorate. It would be a gross and inexcusable violation of their promises to do so in the lifetime of the present parliament.

As far as the present parliament was concerned, he said, they had expressed their powers in regard to the problem of Irish government in the Irish councils bill last year.

Timothy Healy closed the debate, declaring that Mr. Asquith had mistaken if he supposed he would commit himself to the Irish nation by his speech.

Earl Percy, on an amendment declaring the house to be unalterably opposed to the creation of an Irish parliament with a responsible executive, but the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Redmond declared that an overwhelming majority of the house of commons always had professed their belief that the concession of home rule was the only solution of the Irish problem, and that every member of the present government, at one time or another, had given public pledges to the same effect. He now proposed to put them on record and free the hands of the Liberal party and the government at the next elections, so as to make clear that there would be no repetition of the gratuitous pledges made by so many of the members at the last election to introduce home rule during the life of the present parliament.

The only argument remaining against home rule, Mr. Redmond continued, was an argument of fear. It is said, he declared, that Ireland is disloyal; so was Canada in 1837, and so was Gen. Botha until the Transvaal was given self-government.

Mr. Redmond, in conclusion, asked the house to give Ireland what had been given the Frenchmen of Quebec and the Dutchmen of the Transvaal, and thus close the blackest chapter in the history of the empire.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell came out squarely in support of home rule, and declared there was not a man in the house of commons but who knew that sooner or later there would be a very substantial modification in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The imperial parliament, he said, had not time to attend to the needs of Ireland; there were scores of vital measures requiring immediate and constant attention unless they were going to allow "something like hell" to prevail in Ireland. If the Nationalists should bring their proposals clearly before the people at the next general election, Mr. Birrell said, he believed the English electorate would rally to their help in solving the problem.

**W. K. Fraser is Chosen
Rhodes Scholar
From Toronto**
Son of Prof. Fraser Selected
by University Senate as
Third to Go to
Oxford.



William Kaspar Fraser, eldest son of Professor W. N. Fraser of Toronto University, is the third student of the institution to have achieved the honor and distinction of going to Oxford. Only 23 years of age, he has won against all competitors for the Rhodes scholarship for a three years' course at Oxford, England, the premier university of the world.

Mr. Fraser received his preparatory training at Upper Canada College and the Parkdale Collegiate Institute. He matriculated in 1904, gaining the Edward Blake scholarship for classics and moderns. Entering Yarsity, contrary to usual custom, he took two courses—classics and moderns, and in his first year succeeded in winning the Edward Blake scholarship for moderns. In his second year he retained a normal position, but in the third he outshone all his fellows, headed the list in both classics and moderns, and won the Moss scholarship for classics, an achievement that has not been accomplished for several years.

He is of a retiring and modest disposition, very popular with his fellow students, an ardent athlete, taking part in football and hockey of which sports he is a no mean exponent. This year he is president of the Modern Language Club, to which position he was unanimously elected.

He succeeded in winning the Rhodes scholarship, worth \$400 a year, for three years against six competitors, as he was the only candidate to fulfill the requirements of the late Cecil Rhodes will, viz., "his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, unshakableness and good fellowship, in addition to literary, scholastic attainments."

Mr. Fraser will leave for England in September and commence his new studies in October. The best wishes of his fellow students, the staff and senate of the university will go with him.

THE LIGHTS ARE LIT.
PORT DALHOUSIE, March 30.—The Port Dalhousie light-houses are both lighted to-night for the first time this season, and will be kept lighted nightly from now on until the close of navigation.

LAD'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.
Lost for Two Days Found Badly Frozen.

CHATHAM, N. B., March 30.—(Special.)—While Smith, son of Horatio Smith, Loggieville, went thru a terrible experience on Miramichi River, where from Saturday morning until Monday forenoon he wandered lost, and was found several miles from his home with hands and feet badly frozen.

The boy had gone with companions across the river from Loggieville Saturday morning to fish and was returning in a snowstorm when he wandered from the track and became lost. Search was made for him all day and Sunday, but without result and it was not until this morning that he was found by Samuel Breen of Neguac on Portage Island. Doctors say he may recover, but will be maimed for life.

GOVERNMENT TO REINSTATE SYSTEM

**Prime Minister Declines
to Accept Mr. Foster's
Suggestion for a
Purchasing Com-
mission.**

OTTAWA, March 30.—(Special.)—That the government will not depart from the old system of purchasing supplies was made evident to-day by the prime minister, who declined to adopt Mr. Foster's suggestion to take the work out of the hands of the departments and appoint a permanent commission. He agreed fully with Mr. Foster's remarks that all supplies ought to be purchased by tender, but he insisted that the responsibility of the ministers ought to be maintained.

Mr. Foster's resolution reads: "That all supplies for the department should be procured on the basis of public tender and contract, and the direction of a competent purchasing commission, and with regard, primarily, to quality and price."

The subject had been dealt with by the civil service commission, said Mr. Foster, and that body had recommended that the idea be adopted, observing that there was a "pretty centrifugal tendency," that was, to fly off from the main or central idea. He proceeded to show that for forty years the burden of taxation on the people amounted to about \$1,217,000,000. He laid down these two general principles: (1) Public money should go only to necessary objects, and then in the order of requirement.

(2) It should go directly to the object for which the money is voted. With these principles laid down, he pursued, we should have modern business methods. He proposed to deal with the question in a non-partisan way. Hardly any had had sufficient regard to the progress of the country in the past fifteen or twenty years, and that being the case they were liable to wake any day to find that the old methods would not do. Only the incapable or unwilling man would say that it would not do to apply new methods to changing conditions. He had no sympathy with the idea that nothing but lavish expenditures would suffice to keep up the standard of living.

With regard to the system of buying supplies there was no uniformity. The old-fashioned system of buying by contract was falling in disrepute. He believed the minister of militia and defence adhered to the old system; the same applied to the department of agriculture, but in other departments they had fallen away.

Circulars were sent to party friends, calling for tenders. Then there was the vicious principle of purchase thru the middleman. The latter made his profit as high as he could get, and a most vicious, wasteful and indefensible method.

Next was the patronage list, the officers being instructed to buy from certain individuals, while another method was to entrust officials with the duty of purchasing for the government. This was not to be recommended. He had a most vicious, wasteful and indefensible method.

Mr. Foster proceeded to show the difference in cost of provisioning soldiers and sailors. At the Royal Military College the departments, some men was 50c a day; Halifax garrison, 21c; Quebec garrison, 21c-10c; while on some of the government steamers the average was sometimes 40c per cent. greater.

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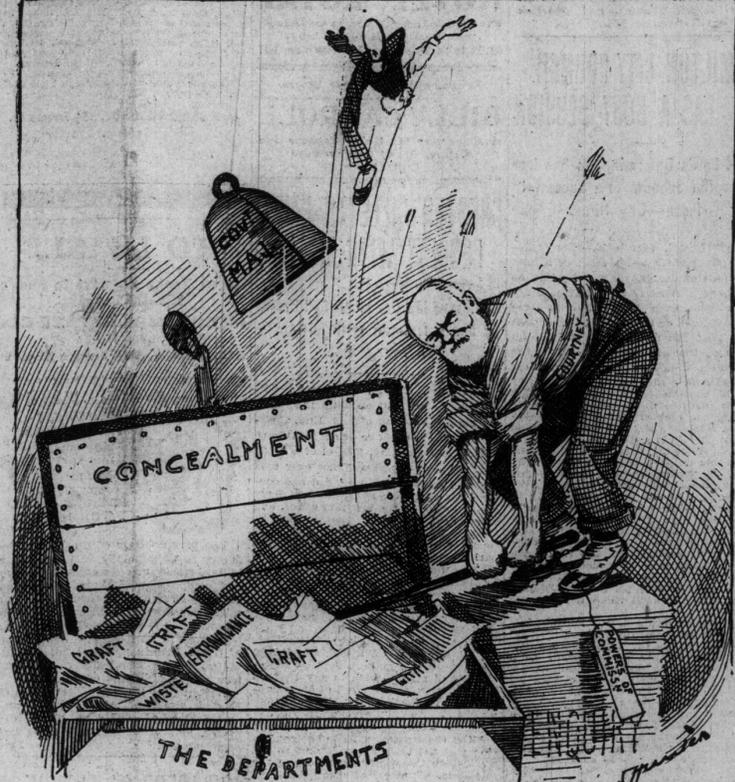
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WHY WILFRID CAME OFF THE LID



MR. COURTNEY: Oh, I guess he found it wasn't Foster that was "prying" this time.

LOCAL LIBERALS ARE GETTING BUSY NOW REORGANIZING THE CUSTOMS HOUSE STAFF.

**John H. Bertram Likely to Become Collector if Mr. Small Retires, with
"Corney" Ryan as Assistant**

Seven years ago John Small, collector of customs for Toronto, offered his resignation to Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, but the minister did not see any occasion for a change at that time or since that date, altho the customs staff was increased and re-arranged so as to relieve Mr. Small of considerable exacting and trying phases of the work.

Should the collector, however, now press to be allowed to retire, it is understood John H. Bertram of the customs staff will be promoted to the position of collector, and re-organization of the staff will be effected.

During recent visits of M. J. Haney, P. C. Larkin, J. F. M. Stewart, Cornelius Ryan, and others of the Toronto Reform Association to Ottawa, the Toronto port of customs was fully taken into advisement, and it is understood when the changes outlined have taken place, that Cornelius Ryan will be appointed assistant collector or chief appraiser of customs at Toronto.

A selected committee of the Toronto Reform Association will to-day consult with the patronage committee and draft a scheme of complete re-organization and forward the necessary recommendations to the minister at Ottawa.

AUTO WORKS' EMPLOYEES PROTEST AT LEGISLATION

**Mass Meeting at West Toronto
Factory Appoint Delegation to
Wait on Government and Board
of Trade.**

The recent action of some members of the Ontario Legislature in introducing legislation almost prohibitory in its nature with respect to the running of automobiles in the rural districts is causing not a little uneasiness in the local industries.

At the big Canada Cycle & Motor Co.'s works, at West Toronto, at 12 o'clock yesterday, a mass meeting of the employees, numbering over 450, was held, at which the whole matter was discussed and a committee appointed to wait upon the government and board of trade with a view to heading off the threatened legislation.

It was pointed out that 450 skilled workmen, representing altogether, with men in other departments, some 700 families in West Toronto alone, are vitally interested in the successful operation of the works, and the passage of the bills introduced by Mr. Sutherland of South Oxford, Mr. Bowman of North Bruce and others, is passed, will mean the closing up of the factory.

The matter is regarded as most serious, and Dr. Godfrey, M.L.A. for West York, who is himself an enthusiastic motorist, is out strongly against any legislation which would have the effect of closing down the enterprise.

The Premier in introducing the legislation which was expending \$30,000,000 at the present time on the construction of a national transcontinental railway.

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feet of 12-ft basement, excellent ship-
ping facilities, two large vaults.
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28TH YEAR

ONTARIO MEANS BILLY WITH ALARM

**Premier Whitney Sub-
mits Strong Resolution
Against O. and M.
Power Co. Incorporation.**

Premier Whitney laid a resolution before the legislature yesterday respecting the "Ontario and Michigan Power Co." The company has a blanket measure before the senate of that comprehensive type of which James Connors has generally been regarded as the original designer.

Premier Whitney hoped that the house might attempt to realize that the bill reaches out to grasp control by the parliament of Canada of every imaginable occupation or form of business enterprise in which any citizen of Ontario may enter.

He quoted an editorial from last Friday's Globe stating forth the objections to the measure, and denouncing it as a "very anticlimax of legislative tomfoolery."

He intended that the resolution be considered to-day, and justified its importance in view of the "tremendous possibilities attached to any such legislation passing at Ottawa."

Hon. Mr. Mackay doubted whether there was sufficient time given to consider the matter.

Premier Whitney pointed out that the bill is to come up to-morrow at Ottawa, and that a protest to be of any use must be made at once. He thought when Mr. Mackay read the bill he would make no difficulty about this resolution.

Premier Whitney considered the question one of national importance, but did not hold the federal government responsible for introducing the bill.

The Resolution.
The resolution is as follows:
Resolved, that the attention of the house has been called to a bill introduced in the senate of Canada entitled, "An act to incorporate the Ontario and Michigan Power Company."

"That it is proposed by the bill to incorporate two persons who are described in the bill as the United States of America, and Herman Finger of Port Arthur, and A. W. Fraser and Thomas A. Burgen of Ottawa, under the name of 'The Ontario and Michigan Power Company,' and to confer on the company the following powers: 'for the purpose of obtaining, developing, improving, generating, transmitting and using water-power by any means of application, converting water-power into electricity, heat, light or any other form of energy, storing water-power, gas, compressed air, electricity, heat, light or any other form of energy, and of transmitting and supplying the same by any means for use in any manner at any place in Canada, or in the Isle Royale or in any place in the United States of America, the company"

(a) Acquire lands, easements, privileges, water and water-rights at any one place on each of the following rivers, namely, the Pigeon River in the Province of Ontario, and the State of Michigan, the Nestor River and the Sturgeon River, both in the district of Thunder Bay in the said province.

Can Regulate Waters.
(b) Acquire such lands, easements, privileges, water and water-rights as are necessary for establishing, maintaining, improving, generating, storing, controlling and regulation of the water in any lake whose waters flow into any of the said rivers, and in any streams or other watercourses conveying such discharge, and in each of the said rivers between the points of confluence of such streams or other watercourses therewith and the place selected under paragraph (a).

(c) At any place in the district of Thunder Bay, Isle Royale or the State of Michigan, bore for natural gas, manufacture gas and collect and store natural and manufactured gas, and transmit it and use the same at any place in Canada or the United States for any of the purposes aforesaid.

(d) Acquire all necessary lands, easements, privileges, and other rights, and acquire, construct, erect, maintain, use, control and manage all necessary works, structures, buildings, machinery, plant, appliances, instruments and devices, great poles, stanchions and lay pipes, cables, wires and other conductors and do all other things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Continued on Page 12.

THE MAPLE SAP IS RUNNING.
Maple syrup is made from the sap of the maple tree. And maple sap is nothing but pure water with a little sugar in it, put there by nature. Pure sap is as clear as pure water, and if the sap goes into the evaporator clean, it will come out as syrup with very little color. The quality of maple syrup is shown in its color, or rather, in its lack of color. The so-called deep red color in maple syrup comes from impurities, from leaves, from contact with iron, from comes light and clear in color, because it is evaporated as soon as it can be taken from the trees, touches nothing but tin and is boiled very rapidly in great shallow pans over a roaring fire. It goes thru evaporation in an hour. The old-fashioned way was to boil it two days in iron kettles.

Yesterday marked the best run of sap for this season in the Donlands sugar bush and the evaporator turned out over twenty-five gallons of the finest quality of syrup. It will be on sale this morning at Michie's.

To-day promises another big run. Orders are coming from all over for the Donlands goods. One club in Ottawa has ordered 100 bottles.