FREE WHEAT AND FLOUR AGAIN FOOD FOR DEBATE IN HOUSE

A. K. MacLean and Turriff Insistent in Voicing Demands of West — Free Trade Principle Bound up With Request, Reply of Ames of Montreal.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the house today three speeches were contributed to the budget debate. A. K. MacLean, the Liberal member from Halifax, and the financial critic of the opposition, replied to Mr. White in a somewhat lengthy speech which dwelt with the financial operations of the government, the tariff changes, the demand for free wheat and the high cost of living.

The Halifax member declared that the attitude of the finance minister could best be described as "apologetic to the present and cheerful of the future." Mr. MacLean was outspoken in voicing the demand of the opposition for the removal of the wheat and flour duties, but spoke with more caution and circumspection when he came to discuss the removal of the duties upon staple foods.

Cannot Evade Issue.

H. R. Ames, the Conservative member from St. Antoine Division, Montreal, declared that free food meant free trade. If protection were withdrawn from the farmer, the farmer would soon demand that it be also withdrawn from the manufacturer. Mr. Ames opposed the removal of the wheat and flour duties upon the ground that such removal would injuriously affect the Canadian millers and the Canadian transportation companies.

J. G. Turriff, the Liberal member for Assiniboia, in a vigorous speech presented the demands of the west for free wheat, a lower tariff and freer access to the American market.

During the delivery of Mr. MacLean's speech this evening, Mederic Martin, M.P., mayor-elect of Montreal, entered the chamber amid loud applause from the opposition benches. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Rodolph Lemieux hastened at once to Mr. Martin's seat to offer their congratulations upon his recent victory.

Revenue Less, Outlay More.

A. K. Maclean (Halifax), in opening, criticized the government for having increased its expenditures in the face of a falling revenue. The revenue of the government for the fiscal year ending March 31 last showed a decrease over the preceding year of $6,000,000, yet the current expenditures for that year were the highest in the history of the Dominion. It was fair to presume that the revenues for the present year, which began April 1, would be no greater, if as great, as the revenues for the year just closed, yet the main estimates before the house indicated that our expenditures chargeable to current account would be increased by $30,000,000, and no doubt when the supplementary estimates came down we would be confronted with an increased expenditure not less than $10,000,000. The policy of the government had been aptly, if indiscreetly, expressed by Mr. Nicholson, the Conservative member for Queen's, P.E.I., when he said, "Dash away and spend the money."

Assets Overestimated.

Mr. Maclean said that the finance minister had congratulated the country on the fact that the national debt was $6,000,000 less today than it was when the Borden Government came into power, but he was carrying as assets worth one hundred cents on the dollar three per cent. Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, worth on the market about seventy-five cents on the dollar. If these bonds, now held at their face value of $24,000,000, were written down to their market value of $18,000,000, the net debt of the country would be increased by $6,000,000, and the boasted reduction of the national debt by the Borden Government would be entirely absorbed.

Need of Retrenchment.

Turning again to the increasing expenditures of the government in time of financial stringency, Mr. Maclean pointed out that in 1909 the Laurier Government had cut the estimates severely. Expenses had then been reduced to meet the situation presented by falling of the revenue. The present government on the other hand paid no attention to the decline in revenue, but increased year by year the current expenses. In the militia department, for example, there was a steady increase in the expenses from year to year. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, the estimates for that department aggregated $7,580,000. The following year they advanced to $9,111,000. For the year ending March 31 last they were $10,200,000, while for the year ending March 31, 1915, they would be $10,867,000.

Trade Figures Misleading.

Mr. Maclean admitted that the trade figures for the year just closed would show an increase over the preceding year. These figures, he thought, were to some extent misleading. Owing to a variety of causes the export of wheat last fall had been abnormally large. Then again the Underwood law had given an extraordinary impetus to our exports of animals and animal products to the United States. For the period ending Dec. 31, 1913, our exports of live stock to the United States had risen 162,000 head as compared with 20,000 head for the corresponding month in 1912.

Mr. Maclean then took up the tariff changes. He said that Mr. White had laid down the doctrine that free agricultural implements meant free trade. If that be true, then a reduction in the duties upon these implements must mean an approach to free trade. Nevertheless it was an announcement of a small reduction in these duties that elicited the most hearty cheering from government supporters during the delivery of the budget speech.

West for Free Wheat.

Mr. Maclean then took up the question of free wheat. The Liberal position on this question, he said, commanded the support of the public opinion thruout the country, and was endorsed by the unanimous sentiment of the west. Even the Conservative legislature of Manitoba had asked for free wheat. It was objected that to lower the wheat duties would be to destroy the Canadian railways. If that be true then our railways only lived at the will of Washington, because congress at any time could admit Canadian wheat free of duty. The Canadian miller was credited with opposing the removal of the wheat and flour duty. If this were true, Mr. Maclean said, the Canadian miller stood in his own light.

He was today running at half capacity and nothing could benefit him more than free access to the American market.

At the opening of the night sitting Mr. Maclean practically came out for free food, arguing that the removal of the food duties would benefit the consumer without injuring the producer as Canada was obliged to import enormous quantities of meats, eggs, butter, and other staple products.

Good Times Coming.

Mr. H. B. Ames (Montreal), said that Canada was now fairly prosperous, but that even greater prosperity was at hand. The falling off in the customs receipts was not important. Stocks were now low in Canada and would have to be replenished, so a marked increase would soon occur in the customs revenue.

In explaining the large expenditures of the government during the past year, Mr. Ames said that it would have been suicidal and disastrous to have suddenly stopped work on the Canadian Northern, the National Transcontinental and other public works. The Canadian Northern was an inheritance from the Laurier government. Personally, he doubted if additional railways brought about competition. If there was plenty of traffic for all of them, they naturally entered a combine to keep up rates.

Free Food, Free Trade."

"Free food," Mr. Ames declared, "is free trade. If the farmers do not get protective duties they will not consent to such duties being extended to the manufacturers. Nor would it be just to benefit one class of the community by a system of taxation and deny a similar benefit to another class, and the most important class in the community."

In this connection Mr. Ames vehemently argued against free wheat. The Americans, he said, did not want our wheat, nor did they intend to ship their wheat into Canada. What they wanted was to capture the Canadian market for the United States milling industry and put a competitor out of the export flour trade. Besides that, we had invested such enormous sums in facilities that it was only fair to require Canadian products to be shipped from west to east thru Canadian channels.

Mr. Turriff (Assiniboia) said the budget speech refused all relief to the farmer who needed and was demanding wider markets. It added a trifle more to the load of protection instead of lightening the load.

"SWWETHEARTS" SEAT SALE.

The regular seat sale for the coming of the new Victor Herbert operetta "Sweethears" will begin at the Princess Theatre tomorrow morning. The demand for seats by mail orders and otherwise points to an unusual series of audiences for the engagement as the result of the preceding reputation of this comedy music-work, as its long stay of half a year in New York and the following sensational engagement in Chicago has apparently made its worth better known than many other comic operas to be heard for the first time.

In addition to the charm of its music and an elaborate and costly series of stage settings, it has been found that the producers have drawn together one of the really effective casts that comic opera has boasted in many years. Critics of New York called it "the best cast in a generation of comic opera," and historians of the theatre in Chicago approved their decision. In addition to the long list of principals opera-goers may delight in a chorus that proves it is possible to look well and also sing well, and the Victor Herbert Opera Orchestra is an important component part of the organization.

HEMLOCK DEALERS BELIEVE PRICES WILL GO HIGHER.

Serious Tie-up of Logs Likely as Streams Are Low This Year.

At a meeting of the hemlock lumber men of the province, held at the Queen's Hotel last night, it was stated that the streams and rivers in the north country were lower than they had been in years, that in a number of instances logs are already tied up as a result, and that unless conditions improve a serious tie up of logs is likely to occur.

It was believed that if there was to be any change in the prices this season it will be that they would go higher and not lower.

LONDON COUNCIL HAS COAT OF ARMS

Adopts Armorial Bearings Typical of Ancient Origin of City.

LONDON, March 23.—The London County Council, by 66 votes to 41, has accepted the proposal made by its chairman, Cyril Cobb, that a coat of arms should be obtained for the use of the council on special occasions. In support of the proposal, the general purposes committee has made a statement to the effect that of recent years the council has proved the necessity of a distinctive emblem in the carrying out of some of its business.

The committee have no idea of using the coat of arms for any but extraordinary occasions, and it will in no way supersede the use of the initials L. C. C. Cyril Cobb has already enquired of the College of Arms on the subject and a rough sketch of the arms has been made. It includes a representation of the Tower of London in the first and fourth quarters, and in the second and third quarters an ancient galley, on the chief a lion of England.

The square tower, which may be taken for the Tower of London, symbolizes strength, the ancient galley shipping and the craft of the Thames. The motto proposed is "Loci dulcedo nos attinet," "the sweetness of the place holds us," which is not only happy in its sentiment and expression, but which has the merit of being the first mention of London in history.

According to Tacitus, in A.D. 61, the Roman general having decided to leave London at the mercy of an attack by Queen Boadicea, the citizens decided to remain there because of their love of the place. At the meeting of the council at which the coat of arms was adopted it was agreed that the design for the coat of arms should be submitted to the council after the application for a grant had been made.

FORBES-ROBERTSON IN KIPLING DRAMA

"The Light That Failed" Presented at Princess Theatre Has Strong Grasp.

WITH HAPPY ENDING

Gertrude Elliott Successfully Sustains Twisting of the Original Book Plot.

A drama with an anti-climax concluding the second act and a climax as the final curtain falls which blots out all memory of the former tensity, such is "The Light That Failed," in which Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson appeared last night at the Princess. All the pathos which can be woven into the case of a man gone blind centres about Dick Heldar, Kipling's war correspondent hero. He is Kipling's Englishman, gloriously insular. The girl he worshipped when he had his sigh he turns from when she comes to him in his blindness. He had always been her lover, Dick declares; she will never see him consent to be her pet. The requirements of modern drama require a moderately happy ending, so Maizie wins her former lover away from his stiff self-sufficiency. But it needs the acting of Gertrude Elliott to make the last act effective. The stage is set for tragedy.

Of a company whose acaing is perfect, Grendon Bentley may be mentioned as outstanding. Rarely had a more unattractive part been acted in Toronto. As Torpenhow, Mr. Bentley is required to offend every Canadian idea of deportment. He is the Kipling military-civilian without a bit of pathos to help him out, and yet he is admirable.

"Mice and Men" will be presented tonight.

RETURNED PAPERS TO CITY CLERK

But Hamilton Alderman is Pressing for Investigation Into Paving Charge.

Special to The Toronto World.

HAMILTON, April 7.—Ald. Robson, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the cost of local improvements during the summers of 1921 and 1913, who carried away from the city hall certain vouchers and papers without the permission of the mayor, has complied with that official request and has returned them to City Clerk Kent. This, however, does not end the affair, as an immediate investigation will be held into the charges of Ald. Robson and Walters, that there are grave discrepancies in the costs of public improvements. Ald. Walters urged Mayor Allan to call a special meeting of the city council to deal with the matter, but the mayor thought this unwise until the special committee had its report complete for presentation to the council.

In the meantime Ald. Walters and Secretary Brennen of the works department will confer and find out just what information is still required by the special committee. From the investigations made so far it has been found that certain streets have been repaired at a cost of one cent per square yard, while on another street the same work cost 20 cents per square yard. Asphalt payments were laid on one street without a roller, while the same amount of asphalting on another street required a roller for 15½ days.

The Dominion Government has promised T. J. Stewart, M.P., and the local harbor commission $1,000,000, the expenditure of which will start early this summer, for the development of Stipes' Inlet. The harbor commissioners have been discussing this proposition ever since the board was first appointed, and plans have been prepared that cover a total expenditure of over $3,000,000.

PLEADS CAUSE OF MARRIED WOMEN

But Lack of Support Compels J. W. Johnson to Withdraw Bill.

A last vain appeal for a consideration of his bill to grant married women the municipal franchise was entered by J. W. Johnson of Belleville, late yesterday afternoon. The ground he covered was not new, but it lost none of its vigor in the telling of it. Altho he was a government member, he would say that he could not see the wisdom of letting this matter stand over.

"They say there is no demand," he cried. "What of the vote in Toronto and Ottawa, where large majorities came out and asked for it. The privilege I would extend is right. It is patent and clear, equitable, right and just that they should have the vote."

He asked if spinsters and widows were to be considered of superior intelligence to men's wives and ridiculed the idea that in times of polling contests they stayed at home. In his own riding they constituted an element to be contended with. Feeling, however, that he would get no support, he withdrew the bill.

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE AGAINST ACQUIRING C.N.R.

Suggestion of Single Tax Association Was Not Cordially Received.

QUEBEC, April 7.—A letter from the Single Tax Association of Toronto requesting the Quebec board of trade to pass a resolution calling on the Dominion Government to take over the Canadian Northern railway and operate it as a government railway because of the grants which it had received from provinces and municipalities in the past, was turned down by the council of the local organization today.

SPENDS MILLION ON CIVIC SCHOOLS

Calgary's Phenomenal Growth Responsible for Big Outlay.

BUILD MANY NEW ONES

Law School Started in Connection With the University.

CALGARY, Alta., March 23.—The sum of $1,000,000 was spent by the school board of this city in a year for the maintenance and improvement of public education. An art gallery has been started in the public library, and it is hoped to arrange soon for a permanent home to hold the city's art. Calgary has a symphony orchestra, Metropolitan opera is given here, and the transcontinental dramatic companies include this city in their itineraries.

Calgary's Growth.

This is the largest commercial, industrial and railway centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and its record shows it has had the most notable growth of any city in Canada. Ten years ago Calgary was a plain little town nestling among the foothills, its only claim to fame being that it was the centre of the ranching industry of the west. Today it is a metropolitan city, with a population close to 90,000, according to the latest figures. It is the home of a hundred factories—flour mills, tanneries and packing plants—as well as being a city of fine streets and residences.

Growth Due to Railway Centre.

Calgary owes its growth in the first place to the good fortune which located it at the junction of what up to a few years ago were the only three lines of railroad in Alberta. All traffic bound for any part of Northern or Southern Alberta paid tribute to this city for twenty years, giving it, even in the early days, an importance which neither its size nor commerce then seemed to warrant.

The townsite was platted out by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company nearly thirty years ago. When the time came, in 1911, for the Canadian Pacific to decide on a location for its western car shops, one of the biggest plants of its kind in the world, Calgary was chosen.

When the president of the company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, decided a few years ago to form a department of natural resources, which would manage and control the company's millions of acres of land in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia, as well as its coal mines and its water powers, the head office of this branch was located here, and a handsome stone building erected to house it.

The city has what is deemed a most desirable location, at an altitude of over 3000 feet and in plain view of the Rocky Mountains.

Centre of Rich District.

Calgary is the centre of a rich agricultural district. Millions of acres of fertile lands lie to the north, east and south. To the east the Canadian Pacific is building an extensive irrigation system, while a land company is doing the same on a smaller scale. The commerce of a hundred good towns and villages in this territory has made a jobbing and wholesale centre here and more than 1000 commercial travelers now have their headquarters in Calgary.

The district to the south and west yields minerals plentifully, and natural gas is brought 140 miles from Bow Island by its own pressure and sold to householders and manufacturers in Calgary. The coal fields of the Crows' Nest Pass, where the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways, as well as numerous private companies, operate mines, do most of their buying in this city.

To the north also are large coal fields, tho they have not reached the same stage of development as those to the south. Some forty miles southwest of Calgary two companies for ten months have been drilling for oil, and natural gas in paying quantities has been struck.

The city has thirty public schools, with an attendance of 6700 last year. Of these seventeen are modern stone school buildings, while the others are smaller cottage schools built rapidly to meet the growth of the suburban districts and are being replaced as quickly as possible by permanent buildings.

Calgary has several institutions of higher education, including a university and colleges. A law school has been started in connection with the university and the lectures are well attended.

TANGO UNSUITABLE FOR ENGLISH DANCE

LONDON, March 22.—The Times, commenting on the tango, says:

"Its hold upon modern society is not hard to explain. We have reached again a moment at which the pursuit of pleasure is approved. The pursuit of pleasure is one of the most sensible things to which the mind of man can give itself, for, tho the moralists dwell on the difference between pleasure and happiness, the normal man finds that the greater part of his happiness arises from pleasure.

"Yet the rhythm of life never brings to the surface the same thing twice in the same form. The pleasure of the regency, we should imagine, must have been a grosser and more brutal pleasure than that of the restoration, as the pleasure of the restoration was more partial and physical than the pleasure of Elizabeth's day. About 20 years ago English pleasure reached the summit of a peculiarly disagreeable phase. Pleasure was admitted to be wrong, and was cultivated with an affection of bravery. Today we have passed beyond that stage. We honestly believe that pleasure is not bad, but good—a thing worth having for its own sake, no less than a source of vitality and strength and as a sweetener of life. We believe it to be natural, and sincerely hold that what is natural cannot be evil. And yet we seem to be no nearer than 20 years ago to the understanding of what is, for ourselves, natural. We import our nature. We turn for it to the negro, the South American, the ancient Greek, the modern New Yorker. With a country densely populated by fairies and goblins and sprites and elves, we make plays and ballets out of dryads and nymphs and olympians.

"The waltz has held its own for a hundred years because, tho of foreign origin, it suits the English temperament—dreamy, romantic, sentimental. We know and like its meaning. Doubtless in its native country, the tango has a meaning, but it is not one that can be expressed in an English ballroom. Like our farces from the French, the ballroom tango hints at what it dare not say, and involves its votaries at once in dulness and pretense."

MEXICANS AFRAID OF TEXAS RANGERS

Unique Soldiery Have Effectively Policed Border for Many Years.

NINETY-TWO IN NUMBER

Said to Be God-Fearing Men of Few Words and Fearless.

Until the body of Clemente Vergara was mysteriously returned to Texas from Mexico, most people had sort of lost sight of the Texas Rangers. The Rangers, ordinarily, do not do much limelight work. They are not what one might call looking-glass fighters. They go about things in a curt, business-like way, which courts no interruptions and ordinarily attracts no innocent by-standers. But, if current accounts may be trusted, they get there just the same. No one knows the Texas Rangers better than do the Texas congressmen. Even they don't care to talk as much about them as state pride would seem to dictate. The rangers, not being long on boasting, their friends have taken the cue, and, altho their chests well with pride at their mention, ordinarily they don't like to tell many yarns about them. But the Vergara incident brought them so prominently into the public eye that conversation naturally has been running on the subject of their prowess.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

In the Vergara case the rangers did not cross the border. The first accounts were to the contrary, and those accounts are responsible for a few hours of administration headache. The Mexican situation was troublesome enough without any complication originating on this side. President Wilson, only a few days before, had expressed the opinion that any invasion of Mexican soil by armed American citizens would be an act of war. Coming on top of that declaration the stories of the adventures of the rangers in the matter of the recovery of Vergara's body gave rise to the most disquieting rumors. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan breathed a sigh of relief when the disavowals came. They may believe that no ranger went into Mexico, and then again they may not. But, at any rate, they don't seem to be trying to find out who did cross, if anybody did. There are times when ignorance is a more blissful state of mind.

Texas Crossed Over Before.

"But there have been times," said a Texas congressman, "when the rangers didn't hesitate to cross over the border into Mexico. Invasion? Acts of war? I don't know. Perhaps. But you didn't hear that war resulted from any of these invasions, did you? Once they crossed in 1874. Mexican renegades had made the American side of the Rio Grande their rendezvous. They had robbed, pillaged and murdered. Then they fled into Mexico. Conditions had become intolerable. The rangers assembled quietly one night and went into Mexico. They wanted those outlaws. And they got them. No, they brought none of them back across the border. Whatever was done, was done in Mexico. Perhaps the most desperate Mexican adventures of the rangers dates back to 1892. Captain Lee Hall took the boys into the Chihuahua mountains, some forty miles south of El Paso. They attacked forty bloody outlaws in their mountain retreat. Mexico buried the forty. The rangers lost not a man. Once the rangers made a six-weeks' round-up along the border. They didn't keep track of the number of Mexican border ruffians who bit the dust. Bookkeeping isn't their forte. But they left the Rio Grande, along both sides, as clean as a hound's tooth, and you didn't hear of any more depredations by Mexicans for some years after that."

Not Many of Them.

Congressman John N. Garner, whose district runs some 640 miles along the Mexican border, knows the rangers about as well as any man who is not one of them. "They were organized at the close of the Mexican war," he said. "They are composed of four companies, each having a captain, a sergeant, a quartermaster and twenty enlisted privates. The senior captain is the commanding officer. They were organized under an act of the legislature and their word was law on the Texas side—and, in a measure, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande as well. Border ruffians of both nationalities give them a wide berth. They know why. And yet the rangers are quiet, God-fearing men. At one time they were regarded as the crack gunfighters of the world. They are yet, I take it, but they make no boast of their gun-fighting qualities. They are clean-cut men, crack shots, horsemen par excellence, and they know not what fear means. They neither drink nor gamble, and there are no profane men among them. Most of them are former cowboys. They wear no uniforms, and when they have work to do, they do it without seeking advertisement and without blare of trumpets. Texas has always been proud of them and of their record and attempts to dissolve the organization have proved futile."

Leader Has Reputation.

Bill McDonald of the rangers is well known in Washington. He was President Wilson's personal guard, and is an intimate friend of the chief executive. He is famous as the man who "would charge hell with a bucket of water," and he has given excellent reason for his reputation. When he was captain of the rangers, and it became necessary to select some applicant to fill a vacancy, Bill would merely wink his eye. "That's all I needed to do to tell whether a man had the right stuff in him," McDonald once explained. "I never made a mistake, either." The captain is a religious man. Once four Mexicans ambushed him. He killed them all. The next day he occupied his usual seat at religious services in the Brownsville Church. Some of the rangers are active Sunday school workers.

McDonald Was Willing.

Senator Fall of New Mexico knows McDonald well. "He came to me some time after President Wilson's Mexican policy had been announced," the senator related the other day. "'I've been talking to the president,' Bill said to me, 'and I can't quite make him out. If I thought he wanted Huerta, I'd go get him. What do you suppose I ought to do'?"

Senator Fall dissuaded him from kidnapping the Mexican president. "And Bill meant every word he said," Senator Fall explained. "If he had been given a hint, he'd have gone to Mexico City and yanked the gentleman off his chair. There is no bluff about the captain or those Texas rangers."

It was after one of the border fights between federals and constitutionalists that a body of defeated Mexicans made for the American border. The Texas rangers were on hand. "What are you trying to do?" the captain demanded. "We want to get into the United States," was the reply of the leader of the fugitives. "Oh, that's all right," was the relieved reply. "You can go into the United States if you want to, but don't any of you fellows try to get into Texas."

Knowing the Texas rangers, they didn't.

SANDERSON'S SCOTCH "Mountain Dew" POSITIVELY THE FINEST WHISKY IMPORTED

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THIRTY MILLIONS FOR ROADS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Ontario Government Will Reorganize the Entire Road System of the Province During the Next Fifteen Years—Toronto-Hamilton Highway to Be Commenced.

(Continued From Page 1.)

road mileage to bear the heavy demands of traffic.

To meet the scheme an expenditure of thirty millions is needed, and the province and counties would advance twelve millions apiece with cities six millions, this occurring over a 15-year period.

The revenue of the province would be supplemented by increased motor taxation fixed according to the ruling of the commission on horse-power for automobiles and per ton in case of trucks.

Scale of Taxes.

The following scale is recommended:

Automobiles:—Up to 20 h.p., $10 per car; 21 to 30 h.p., 50c per h.p.; 31 to 40 h.p., 60c per h.p.; 41 to 56 h.p., 75c per h.p.; over 56 h.p., $1 per h.p.

Trucks, 2 tons and less, $10 per car; over 2 tons, $5 per ton.

Motor cycles, $4 uniformly.

Chauffeurs' licenses, $4.

Foreign touring cars and trucks, $10 uniformily (subject to reciprocal arrangements.)

This tax would bring in $400,000 annually and would not be considered as punitive. It is suggested that a light tax on narrow-tired vehicles horse-drawn, as well as motors using permanent roads, would be equitable, but only after a few years' warning had been given.

Railway and other corporations are warned to see that their property is properly taxed, in order to forestall public opinion, which might take from such corporations by legislation what they are unwilling to give by means of the assessment roll. The commissioners point out that the ratio of property assessments on individuals and corporations thruout the province to respective sale figures, varies from 6 per cent. to 96 per cent., and that the present inequalities of assessments might be remedied by appointing an assessor for five years under the jurisdiction of a qualified district or county assessor. Again, in municipal matters, where the management of highways is concerned, a two-year office for councillors might be advantageous, or candidates for office might be designated specifically as reeve, deputy reeve, first, second and third councillor, as the case might be.

Advisory Commission.

The selection of an advisory commission of three public-spirited men, to act as an unpaid board, co-operating with the deputy minister of roads, is considered a solution of the provincial organization question. In this way the British system of a permanent head of a department with authority from a minister of the crown responsible to the people in the legislature remains untouched. It was necessary to investigate questions of taxation and assessment, agricultural production and marketing (actual and potential), and haulage traffic, and the bearing of good roads upon economic conditions in urban and rural communities thruout the province. The co-operation of highway officials in other provinces and in the various states of the American union was sought; letters, forms and circulars were sent out to mayors, reeves, county and township clerks, boards of trade, livery and haulage firms, and to over five hundred representative farmers.

Automobile Registration.

An analysis of automobile registration in Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913, shows the number of automobiles owned by residents of the province amounting to 16,458, horsepower totalling 441,814, and total seating capacity being 74,931 or accommodation for one out of every 33 persons in the province; by far the greatest number were five-seated touring cars, and over 5-8 of all automobiles were of Canadian make. Commercial cars included 237 delivery wagons and 677 heavy trucks. There were 2,900 motor cycles.

An analytical list of resident owners shows that out of 3,161 cars in rural parts and villages, there are almost 1,000 owned by farmers. Doctor's cars number 1,139, of which 900 are urban and 239 rural. A comparison of horsepower rating of Ontario cars with American tourist automobiles shows that while only one out of every seven of the former have a rating of 50 horsepower or over, one out of every three of the latter are cars of like high rating. June, July and August with almost 4,000 tourist licenses were the heaviest months for this sort of traffic, the chief American cities from which the tourists came being Detroit with 1,887 licenses and Buffalo with 1,163.

According to the calculations, Toronto with an estimated population of about 450,000 would require a supporting area of almost 3,000 square miles, that it to say, with a radius of almost 20miles, if the surrounding territory were to be self-sustaining, or about 17 miles if only the city consumers were to be considered.

Toronto-Hamilton Road.

This calculation is particularly interesting in the case of Toronto and Hamilton and its bearing upon the classification of any future permanent road between these two cities can readily be seen. Part 1 contains as well a summary of evidence presented to the commission at its public hearings in the various cities of the province and a list of resolutions submitted by municipalities and other bodies at various times. There is also a tabulation of rural postal routes.

The public roads and highwtys commission was appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council on July 31, 1913, with the following members: C. A. Magrath, C. E. Chairman, Rankin, M. L. A., for Frontenac.

PRAISE FOR WORK OF ARMY IN INDIA

Lord Carmichael Says They Made Friends of Subject Natives.

Lord Carmichael, governor of Bengal, at an army Y. M. C .A. meeting at Dacca, the centre of the region in which the extensive military manoeuvres have taken place, in addressing the soldiers present, said:

"The manoeuvres are now nearly over. I say nothing about them from a military standpoint. I hope they have served their purpose well, but, as head of the government, more immediately responsible for this part of His Majesty's dominions, I want to tell you men of the various regiments that I and my officers thank you for what you have done.

"When you came here, you came to a part of India where very few of the people have ever seen a soldier, and where too many of them have a wrong impression of what a British soldier is. Many of these people have now seen you. Many more will hear about you from those who have seen you. What they have seen and what they will hear will, I trust, correct their impression, and give them a truer idea.

"I rejoice to think that when you leave Eastern Bengal you will leave a people friendly toward the British soldier. You have not only shown that you have a lively and justifiable sense of pride in the army, and that you are ready to work hard if called on in the service of your King, but you have also shown that British soldiers behave like gentlemen; that they treat their fellow-subjects of whatever race with friendliness and good will; that they give fair play to all; that, in short, the British soldier 'plays the game.'

"I thank you for this and for the good-natured courtesy with which, as I am told on all sides, you behaved towards the people whom I govern. By your conduct you have given proof that you are trying to carry out the wishes and the policy of His Majesty the King-Emperor, whose servants you and I are. In this you have shown your loyalty, and I believe that your example has strengthened and will strengthen still more the loyalty of those who have seen you or will hear about you."

St. Vincent de Paul.

The St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society will hold its annual meeting at 25 Shuter street on Tuesday, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

ELEVEN SWIMMING CLUBS OF MONTREAL AFFILIATE.

MONTREAL, April 7.—Representatives from eleven swimming organizations in Montreal gathered in the Windsor Hotel last night and formed a Province of Quebec Branch of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. The clubs admitted were as follows: Y.M.C.A., Y.M.H.A., M.A.A.A., C.P.R. A.A.A., O'Connell, All Year Round, Laurentian, M.S.C., Shamrock A.A.A., Hudson S.C., McGill S.C. The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Dr. A. A. MacKay; first vice-president, H. Herschorn; second vice-president, E. Hamilton; secretary, J. Walsh; treasurer, Albert Farmer.

WAGES RULE HIGH IN PRAIRIE TOWNS

Resentment Expressed at Stories of Unemployment Spread About.

SASKATOON, Sask., March 23.—For some time past a great deal has been said concerning the unemployment situation in western Canada. Exaggeration has been rampant. Ridiculous statements have emanated from outside sources usually deemed reliable. Discussing the situation, a leading member of the Saskatchewan Government recently remarked: "One would almost think Canada the only country in which there were any idle men. We hear little of the critical unemployment problems of Great Britain and the United States. Perhaps such countries draw attention from their own labor conditions by making a scapegoat of Canada, who of all countries suffers least from unemployment. To a certain extent Canada may have been responsible for the circumstances in point, for, when she felt it expedient to curtail the influx of immigration, other than agricultural, she honestly said so in no uncertain tone. Last year the advent of city labor was entirely discouraged, and this year it is not being encouraged. This policy enables the maintenance of a high standard of wages, for instance:

"At the Saskatchewan Builders' Exchange convention, just concluded at Moose Jaw, the following maximum wage schedule was adopted for the present year: Bricklayers, 70c; stonemasons, 70c; stonecutters, 65c; carpenters, 50c; electricians, 50c; painters and paperhangers, 45c; plumbers and steamfitters, 60c.

"It will be obvious to any intelligent person," he said, "that no such generous scale of wages could exist were there any actuaal unemployment problem in Saskatchewan."

LACROSSE GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the O.A.L.A. will be one of the most enthusiastic meetings that the new association will ever see. The game is either due for a great uprising or it is due to go down and out. Secretary Doyle has done everything that could be done to boost the game on his trips, and it is up to the club to come forward and do things themselves now. However, it looks as if the team were going to come across, and then for the banners and praise.

The Norway Lacrosse Club will resurrect itself again this evening at the St. John's Parish House, corner Woodbine avenue and Kingston road, and every person who is interested in the game is requested to make a special effort to be present. Several prominent figures in the lacrosse world will be there and will talk to the boys.

The annual meeting of the Young Toronto Lacrosse Club will be held this evening at eight o'clock sharp in the Empress Hotel parlors. The election of officers for the coming season will take place, while other matters of importance to the club will be discussed. Prospects point to a banner season for 1914. All players and followers of the club are asked to turn out.