# "PEOPLE MUST DECIDE ISSUE" SAYS SIR WILFRID LAURIER

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cogent reasons were given why it should not be a contribution."

He paused to read the opinion of a member on that occasion showing that such a system of contribution was ultimately unwise. Mr. Foster was the man who had spoken. Further, he had stood foursquare for a Canadian navy, and the house was unanimous with him.

"Is there any reason why that policy should not be supported today?" he cried. "In my humble judgment, and I leave it to you, citizens of Ontario, the true policy for today is the policy that was advocated by Mr. Foster. Again I appeal to my countrymen of the Conservative persuasion why this policy should not be adopted. Why should not this thirty-five million be put up to create a navy?"

In 1911, he continued, the country had been told of an emergency, but who spoke of it today? No one. It was laughed at.

In incisive fashion he showed that since the Napoleonic wars England had even greater foes to face. Germany, Italy and other nations of Europe had sprung into powers to be reckoned with and whereas the British navy had once spread over the world, the ships were now called in for concentration in home waters.

To the plea that the danger was in the North Sea an answer had been given of definite character.

**Begin at Home.**

"Defence, like charity, should begin at home," he said, amid laughter. But there were some kind souls not chary of advice who urged unanimity. Well that was exactly what he wished and indeed it had existed at one time. But whose fault was it that it had failed? Not that of his majesty's loyal opposition, but of the abnormal combination of imperialism and nationalism in Quebec. The proposition now advanced was too absurd for common sense.

Proceeding into battleship technicalities he explained the machinery as most complicated and involved. If some such ships were to be loaned to the British navy, who would man them when they came back to Canada? Even the Niobe and the Rainbow were to be sold because they could not be manned. He desired to say that if the wish of the Conservatives was to begin at the top, theirs was to begin at the bottom.

A letter from an old Grit a few days ago had decried the Borden policy and showed the writer uncertain of the Laurier proposal. Sir Wilfrid's mind was turned at once back to the old days of Hon. George Brown and the political problems of the past. "My country is not the Province of Quebec, where I was born," he declared, "but it is in any part of the country over which floats the British flag."

**Share Burden.**

With this firmly in mind he had felt it to be the duty of the Dominion to take her share in the burden of defence.

The word "reciprocity" mentioned in this connection brought a howl of derision from the gallery to the speaker's left, but the disturber was quieted.

"In the last election we had fifteen seats in the province of Quebec," he declared in referring to it. "Let me say this,—I regret nothing. Party success is not the supreme end. The establishing of principle and the performance of duty are the great things."

He was not one, he intimated, to be insulted by Nationalists, but at one time both he and Mr. Borden had shared their insults alike. Today Mr. Borden had not the honor of their insults, but the insult of their applause. As soon as the great victory had been won at the last election, in which a split had been apparent, they had embraced and congratulated themselves. He spoke of the attitude which might have been expected, that altho there was an agreement on reciprocity there was a split on the navy question. This, however, had stood off for a year, and then the contribution being settled Mr. Monk had resigned, and he should be honored for it.

"This is the hybrid agreement today given as the Conservative policy," declared Sir Wilfrid. "No wonder we opposed, and we will oppose it. From the bottom of his heart every man will say we have had the best of it."

"How will this hybrid agreement be forced thru parliament? By what?" he asked.

"The gag," yelled a voice.

'It is an unpopular word," he continued, "and Mr. Borden and his colleagues introduced it with apology." (Hisses.) I said, "who will cast the first stone?"

"They obstructed the reciprocity agreement," he declared with fervor. "But I know the value of the minority and I would not be a member of a minority to employ such a resort as that now proposed."

**Line of Cleavage.**

"Tyranny may be the act of a despot, a mob or of a majority,' he said, "but it is the same thing. There comes a line of cleavage between the minority and the majority. It is either a compromise or an appeal to the people. Ours was an appeal to the people; that of the government is one of brute force."

Before concluding he would say that no minority, however strong, could resist without the force of public opinion. In 1896, without the Remedial Bill the gag would have been applied, and the results would have been disastrous. The Liberals at that time were prouder of their position than the Conservatives of today.

"But the gag will have its way," he declared, "and sooner or later we will come to the people. The closure is but an incident. The naval policy is the issue, and I think I can appeal on it with some show of reason. Canada has passed from the colonial stage into nationhood and takes her place in a galaxy of young nations. New obligations are to be assumed, and one of these is nation defence."

Under the control and responsibility of the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian people, he thought, the means of defence should remain.

Here the speaker repeated the famous lines of Kipling: "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own." "In this sentiment, which recalls at once what we owe to the mother country, but at the same time our own responsibility is the solution of all constitutional problems," he said.

**Had One Aim.**

Hon. W. L. M. Mackenzie King formally opened the meeting by declaiming that altho a difference between the political parties of the Dominion existed during the last few months, all hearts responded to the plea for imperial unity. The parties might be divided on policy, but their aim was one, and freedom of speech and opinion constituted safeguards for British justice. Spontaneous requests, he said, had incited this present meeting in protest against what the government was going to do with the naval problem. Not secondary, however, was the desire to see again the old chieftain. His name, his fame and his policy had ensured his welcome.

**Brutal Majority.**

A great privilege and a great honor Hon. Charles Murphy felt it to be to address such an assembly. With little formality he sprang into the fight against the Borden-Rogers' closure, and the insult to the reverend leader of the Liberal party in Canada. This, he felt, all had come to hear, and hear it they would. "Aw, get out," yelled a voice from the gallery, and this started a series of interruptions. He briefly reviewed the history of Toronto and the part played in the political history of the province. He had made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Peter Blount and Samuel Matthews and found they had died for the right of free speech. In sharp contrast, however, was the brutal majority at Ottawa, which included a complaisant Speaker and a closure by guillotine.

Had the Conservative party not deserted its stand the great division would not have occurred. Hon. Robert Rogers was an unscrupulous gentleman from the west.

"Mr. Borden, like the weakling that he is—" said the speaker, but a chorus of hoots and jeers broke loose and scores broke into hissing. "Take it back; take it back," yelled someone, and the next sentences were lost in the uproar. Upon modulating his remarks, however, he was allowed to proceed. He reviewed again the ground so often covered, from the raising of the naval problem, and claiming the union of the Conservative and Nationalist wings. The Quebec elections were also covered in full, the speaker endeavoring to show that Mr. Borden had constantly evaded election promises and become entangled in a net of Nationalism. Mr. Rogers handled the Nationalists by scattering largess and Mr. Borden promptly invented an emergency for the jingoes.

**A Lurid Light.**

"Mr. Monk's resignation throws a lurid light upon the dishonesty of the prime minister," he said. Here hisses broke forth again. "Shut up." "Take it back," came voices.

"I can adduce proof and will submit it," cried the speaker. Mr. Murphy had a little tabulation of figures by which he could numerically prove the country majority opposed to Mr. Borden's proposition, and for this reason the premier was afraid to go to the country.

Referring to Mr. Borden again, he said, that while he was uttering promises apparently in sincerity, there was falsehood in his heart. Another interruption ensued, and again the speaker was politely requested to "Shut up."

The premier in power hoped, with the aid of Rogers and Frank Cochrane, to bribe the people into forgetfulness of his promises. Sir Wilfrid had been whispered out of office in 1911, but his star was again arising. But at this juncture, in view of the temper of his hearers, the member decided to sit down.

**Angel of Peace.**

Hon. George P. Graham appeared guised as an angel of peace. Seventy per cent. of the "war talk" of the last few months had been shown as manufactured by those primarily interested in wars, he declared. The victories of peace weer those most worthy of celebration. Nevertheless, some of his friends, the enemy, had been fed on loyalty and wanted to fight.

"Show me the man who shouts for a fight and asks some one to hold him and his coat, and I will show you the man who crawls under the barn when the fight comes," he said, amid laughter.

The government policy, he declared, was the offspring of a jingo and a Nationalist, and it was now before the country because the Nationalists had tied up Mr. Borden in pledge.

Three empty ships manned with an army of substitutes was his summary of the proposal. He drew a picture of young Britons coming to Canada and wishing only to spend for defence, but not to spill a drop of blood.

Appealing to those who cried for Canadian-made products, he stated that they could not hold that slogan and vote for the Borden policy.

"You have the land force, but you have not the nerve to get the water force," he declared.

The Toronto representatives he spoke of as bright lights according to their own admission, but not so bright, according to others.

"They were tied, not hand and foot, but tongue-tied," he stated, in referring to their silence in debate.

It was in a pseudo-humorous manner that "Red Michael" Clark of Red Deer warmed up to his share in the program. The arch political conspirator since confederation, he confessed himself, and claimed the big fight in Ottawa emanating from his pointing out that there were two chairmen in the same chamber. He described how he had been named, and the struggle following.

"The Borden naval policy," he said, "walks with a limp, needs frequent rests and is destined to an early departure from this world."

After three or four months the house was getting back to the point where they desired unanimity. They now persisted in the contribution to save their faces. Why did they not produce their permanent policy?

**Like a Canker.**

It was the Nationalist alliance eating like a canker which threatened the death of the government, and yet would a prime minister come before the country and confess that for 25 or 50 years Canada could not have a navy of her own?

He convicted Toronto of being narrow-minded in political matters, especially in the case of British born.

"Where do you place my distinguished leader?" he asked. "Why be born under the British flag is the noblest Roman of them all. He talks British and thinks British."

Among those in the boxes were N. W. Rowell, K.C.; Hon. Auguste Lemieux, Jos. L. Epstein of Ottawa, Sir Wm. Mulock, Geo. Whitten, A. W. Ballentine, Rev. Byron Stauffer, A. F. Rutter, G. F. Beer, E. T. Malone, Geo. Whitten, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.; F. S. Mearns, Senator Carr and other leading Liberals.

## NAMES OF WINNERS OF BALL TICKETS

### Thousands of Answers Sent in to Advertisers in The World.

Baseball fans must have got up very early yesterday morning, judging from the number of replies which were sent in to the different firms advertising on The World's special baseball page. The fact that free tickets to the opening game at the island today were to be given to the first men or women, boys or girls, sending in the advertisements with the correct missing words filled in, added to the interest, and thousands of replies were received by each of the firms which advertised. The lucky winners who struck the correct missing words were: Norman A. Welch, 56 Church street, who carried off four tickets for two correct answers; M. J. Sproule, 28 West King street; Harold Lee, 111 Denison avenue; H. Baird, 161 Fern avenue; Jack Meldrum, Gothic Arts Building; A. Kelly, 314 Gladstone avenue; Wilfrid Bodley, H. Goodman, 179 Palmerston avenue; V. H. Clarke, 70 Wilson avenue; George Helston, 101 Withrow avenue, and P. Alexander, 24 West Adelaide street.

# STATE OWNED ATLANTIC CABLE

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ing any new arrangement. Personally he favored the construction and operation of a state-owned Atlantic cable.

Mr. Pelletier said that Postmaster General Samuel of Great Britain was opposed to constructing the Atlantic cable. At least two cable lines would be necessary and their cost would be five million dollars. Such rapid progress was being made in the matter of wireless telegraphy that the cable lines might be obsolete by the time they were finished. Besides Canada did not own any land lines between Montreal and Vancouver.

**Why Not Own Wireless?**

Mr. W. F. Maclean: "Why cannot Canada own and operate a wireless system, if that is the best, not only across the ocean, but also upon the land?"

Mr. Pelletier said the proposed arrangement was experimental. If it did not have the result of reducing rates he had no doubt but that the British Government would be favorable to the construction of a state-owned cable. He admitted that all the cable companies were in a combine and said that the Marconi Company, which had been subsidized twelve years ago by the Dominion Government, was not regarded by them as a serious competitor. At present there were practically two companies in control of the cable lines, the Marconi Co. was also in the field and the company with which he was contracting would introduce a fourth competitor.

The Universal Radio-Telegraph Co., the minister explained, would have double the capacity of the present cable companies, and it would be able to send four hundred letters (80 words) per minute, while the cable companies were only able to handle two hundred letters (40 words) per minute.

**Lemieux Has Doubts.**

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux doubted if much progress was being made towards cheaper rates by Mr. Pelletier's bill. There was some question as to the feasibility of wireless telegraphy across the ocean. Certainly the Marconi Co. had not done anything as yet to earn its subsidy. A state-owned cable across the Atlantic was the only effective way to reduce rates.

W. F. Maclean, while complimenting the postmaster-general upon his efforts to date to obtain cheaper cable rates, regretted that he was not going ahead with the construction of an allred cable between Canada and the mother country. The private-owned cable companies had shown themselves to be public enemies. They were owned and controlled in New York, and it was intolerable that the cable system of the empire should be under the control of the United States.

**British Cabinet Hypnotized.**

These cable companies had managed to hypnotize every British cabinet, including the present one. What guarantee was there that the present bill would afford any relief to the public? We had got no return from our assistance to the Marconi company. The great cable monopoly had a working agreement with all the telegraph lines, owned the Bell Telephone Co. of the United States and Canada, and would soon obsorb the Universal Radio-Telegraph Syndicate if it gave signs of becoming a serious competitor.

It was more than likely, Mr. Maclean said, that alleged competition among the cable and wireless companies would work out as had the competition among railway companies in Canada. We had subsidized at an enormous expense two transcontinental railways in order to make the C. P. R. lower their rates. Now we were told that the C. P. R. could not lower its rates because by so doing it would destroy the competing companies. In Ontario the principle of state competition had been successfully invoked, especially in the matter of the generation and distribution of electrical energy.

**'Ware Private Companies.**

"Let us keep clear of these private companies," said Mr. Maclean. "If this wireless system was such a good thing, let us take it over and operate it. We have built up a telegraph and telephone monopoly in Canada; are we now to build up a cable monopoly?"

He favored government ownership of the land lines and the service across the ocean. Low cable rates meant a free exchange of public opinion and enlightened public opinion would do more to prevent wars than any other factor. Public opinion was now the big policeman which kept the world in order.

Hon. William Pugsley, Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. Armstrong also discussed the bill.

**British Investors Opposed.**

Mr. Lemieux, who joined further in the debate, said that the British postmaster-general was opposed to a state cable because the stock of the cable companies was so widely distributed in England.

"I venture to say," he observed, "that one family out of five in England, at least among the well-to-do people, is interested in some cable company."

The bill was then read a first time.

# DEWART'S ATTACK ON SIR WILLIAM

An article from the pen of Hartley Dewart, K.C., appearing in a recent issue of The Canadian Courier, has aroused the ire of Sir James Whitney. In giving a character sketch of Sir Wm. Meredith the writer, it is pointed out by the premier, has departed in some cases from the facts and evidently derived a large part of inspiration from the Ontario opposition.

Last evening he issued a statement as follows:

"I observe that Mr. H. H. Dewart has made an attack upon the Chief Justide of Ontario in the rolumns of The Canadian Courier. I desire to mention it for two reasons: first, because the Chief Justice is unable to defend himself and because some of the statements made by Mr. Dewart are absolutely untrue. For instance, Sir William was not chairman of the University Commission; second, he was chosen chancellor of the University by the graduates of the University. About a month ago I received information that Mr. Dewart had been boasting in the city of Ottawa of the attack he was about to make. Evidently his attack has been toned down, and it is, to say the least, interesting to observe several utterances of his which are repetitions of some of the things that were said in certain debates during the present session of the legislature."

# COMMISSION TO PROBE OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

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Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe), and Mr. W. F. Maclean (South York). Mr. Maclean pointed out that extortionate freight rates prevailed on the Great Lakes in Canada and upon the railways of this country as well as upon the high seas. Parliament should assert its supremacy and deal courageously with the great transportation companies, including the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which was at the head of the North Atlantic combine. If Canada asked the British or the United States governments to aid her in dealing with extortionate freight rates she might be admonished to set her own house in order and to deal with the great corporations under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. Railway, steamship, telegraph and express rates should all be reduced and could be easily reduced by enforcing the law, and especially by state competition.

**Spectacular Rate Increase.**

In opening the discussion, Mr. Meighen said that the startling and rapid increase in rates had begun about eighteen months ago. The rate on flour had risen from eight cents to twenty-three cents per hundred pounds. The rate on wheat had increased fully one hundred per cent. These increases were serious, but the spread between the wheat rate and the flour rate was most alarming. If it continued long we would soon see an end to our milling industry, and dairy farming and stock raising would become impossible. Moreover, the increase was not only upon exports, but also on imports, and to such an extent as to absorb the entire British preference.

**Problem That Puzzles.**

Mr. Meighen confessed himself to be unable to suggest any solution of the problem. To deny vessels access to our ports meant driving out trade thru American channels. True, the shipping companies were subsidized by the Dominion Government, but the total subsidy was one million dollars, which was a mere bagatelle in comparison with the profits they were making by doubling and trebling their rates.

The United States was facing the same problem, and Mr. Meighen suggested that the governments of Great Britain, Canada and the United States might by treaty constitue a board or commission with jurisdiction over ocean rates between North America and Europe, such as the board of railway commissioners in Canada had over railway rates.

**Millers in Monopoly.**

Hon. Frank Oliver submitted that the milling monopoly was as oppressive as the shipping monopoly. He was informed that a sack of Ogilvie flour sold in England, freight paid, at the same price for which it sold within the shadow of the mill. The miller, after all, was the middleman, and freight rates were in the end paid, not by middlemen, but by the initial producer and the ultimate consumer. In his opinion, the monopoly on the Great Lakes was more serious than the monopoly on the high seas. The big merger engineered by the Richelieu & Ontario on the upper lakes gave the combine a strangle hold on the western farmer. He twitted the government with having voted down the amendment to the recent R. & O. legislation proposed by the member for South York (Mr. Maclean), which would have checked this monopoly.

**Commission That Failed.**

Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) said the Laurier government had taken a wise step years ago in appointing a national transportation commission, composed of high-class men, but the commission had not been allowed to finish its work, and its recommendations have been ignored. What this country needed was real national policy respecting transportation.

Mr. Thomson, Liberal member for Qu'Appelle, thought reciprocity in flour would save the milling situation in Canada, as the Canadian miller would have the advantage by having cheaper wheat.

**Relief Urgent.**

Mr. W. F. Maclean (South York) said that the member for Portage la Prairie (Mr. Meighen) had brought to the attention of parliament one of the most important, perhaps the most important question of the day. There might be some merit in the suggestion of an international commission to regulate ocean rates. Steps had been taken a year or two ago to create an internation commission with control over international railway rates between Canada and the United States, but the proposal had been chloroformed by some influence.

In Mr. Maclean's opinion, however, parliament had a great deal of power to deal with the present situation. The head of this big ocean combine was the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which exercised a paramount influence upon the lake rates and the railway rates.

If we sent a commission to England, and the United States asking for joint action we might be told to go home and set our own house in order.

**Parliament Supreme.**

"Our first duty," said Mr. Maclean, "is to assert the supremacy of parliament. This country is more powerful than the Canadian Pacific Railway if we have but the courage to deal with that corporation. As it is our principal business seems to be the filling of cans of milk for that corporation to cream."

Mr. Maclean then pointed out that the Canadian Pacific had violated its charter by not reducing its rates, and had placed a heavy tax upon the people of Canada, and especially of the west by its melon cuttings and high finance. The first duty of parliament was to equalize railway rates from sea ta sea, to establish the two-cent passenger fare and reduce telegraph and express rates. These things could be accomplished if in no other way by state competition. The telegraph monopoly could be regulated by a government telegraph line and the express monopoly by the long-promised and long-deferred parcels post.

**Club for Railways.**

It might become necessary for the government to take over one or more of the great transcontinental lines, even the Canadian Pacific Railway itself. At any rate the Canadian Pacific, which had made itself an outlaw by its extortionate and discriminatory rates, and by its high finance, should be compelled to reduce its rates, even tho the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern had to be further subsidized in order to meet the cut.

Mr. Maclean in conclusion said that parliament should deal with the railway monopoly, monopoly on the great lakes and then with the ocean combine. The Canadian Pacific should be brought under the law and compelled to withdraw from the ocean combine or be taken over by the government.

"Let us deal with our own affairs in this chamber by courageous legislation at this session, or at a session to be called in the very near future for that purpose, instead of running over to England and the United States for advice or assistance.

**Ocean Rates Exorbitant.**

Hon. George Perley said he was sorry the discussion had not been entirely confined to ocean freight rates, for that was a big enough topic for the debate. He pointed out the great expenditure that had been made in railways in Canada, and the control that had been placed over the railways in the railways commission. These were right steps, but it would be a bad thing if the steamships, by raising rates, could undo this good work. Parliament should be able to find a remedy. Ocean rates were clearly higher than they should be, and there was no good reason shown for the raise, but it was a world-wide condition and was hitting the United States just as it hit Canada.

## Reception to Minister

An informal reception will be held at the King Edward Hotel today at 4.30 in honor of Sir John Allen, minister of defence for New Zealand, by the Canadian Suffrage Association. The mayor will extend greetings for the city, Dr. J. L. Hughes for the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen for the medical alumni, Constance Boulton for the Daughters of the Empire and Mrs. Flora MacD. Denison for the Canadian Suffrage Association.

# FLOGGING URGED FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES

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past seventeen years in the matter of suffrage since the time when the subject was brought up first before the National Council at its sessions then held in Montreal.

Prof. C. M. Derick, M.A., gave the result of investigation regarding "employments for women.' During the last year, said the report, little progress has been made in securing better conditions for women workers. In Toronto the women teachers have expressed their dissatisfaction with the fact that men receive double the salary of women of similar grade. They believe they should receive equal pay for equal work.

The summing up of the clause regarding the employment of women and children in the canning season was that those classes of the community should have an eight-hour day, that the age limit ought to be raised for children from 12 to 14 and that additional women inspectors should be appointed.

Reformative institutions for women with trained matrons, superintendents and instructors in agriculture, horticulture and other industries were among the things thought to be desirable.

**Report Held Over.**

Dr. Ritchie, England, president of the Montreal council, took exception to the part of the report on citizenship relating to Montreal. It was therefore decided that the report should not be published until it had been altered and passed by the council.

The strenuous work of the morning, which had been enlivened by a good deal of alert discussion, was further relieved by the acceptance of the invitation of the mayor, and other civic authorities to lunch at St. Lawrence Hall Hotel. After the repast Miss Boyd, on behalf of Ald. Boyd, read an address of welcome.

Mrs. Torrington, on behalf of the council, thanked the civic corporation for its great hospitality and expressed the appreciation of all at the honor done the council.

**Child Welfare.**

In the afternoon a visit was made to the milk station, where an address was given by Dr. Adams on "Child Welfare." The speaker had given up a visit to Washington to be present at a medical convention and felt amply repaid by the opportunity given him of addressing the ladies. He told of the workings and results of the child welfare exhibition last summer in Montreal. As a consequence every parish in Montreal is now receiving instruction and assistance in the treatment of their little ones.

Screens, showing the conditions of the home in Montreal, which had caused the deaths of 25 out of every 100 children, lined the walls of the milk depot hall.

Tea was served by the Irish Women's Clubs. The tables were picturesque with lamps shaded in yellow and green, and the same symbolic shades were carried out in the entire decorative scheme. The pretty Irish girls and handsome women waited on their guests with true hospitality, giving to each a real "Caed Mile Failthe."

**Mrs. Snowdon's Address.**

A move from the lecture hall to the body of St. John's Methodist Church was made to accommodate the audience that turned out to greet Mrs. Phillip Snowdon, the noted English speaker, of the evening session. The chair was taken by Prof. C. M. Derick, M.A., who, as president of the Montreal Suffrage Association, introduced the speaker.

The advent of Mrs. Snowdon, accompanied by Mrs. Torrington, Miss Derick, Mrs. Leathes, Mrs. Watt, Rev. Dr. Simons and others on the platform was received with clapping of hands by way of greeting.

**All Favor Suffrage.**

Miss Derick in her opening remarks reviewed the suffrage movement since the formation of the women's council twenty years ago. The Montreal council, said the speaker, had declared in favor of the suffrage cause. In 1910, after many throbs and much discussion, the National Council had declared in favor of it in the same year, and last Saturday night a resolution asking the municipal, provincial and Dominion Government to give equal suffrage to men and women had passed without a dissenting voice.

"Her clearness, her sincerity, her powers, impress all who have met her for the first time," was the way in which Mrs. Leathes of Toronto, who spoke previous to Mrs. Snowdon's address, was introduced.

Mrs. Leathes summarized the antecedents of the present form of suffrage. First it was the right of freedom in religion that was denied. Then came the right of the masses to representation and again the right of individuals who were sold at one time like cattle. Democracy does not mean that people will ever be alike in wealth or social status, but that every individual will be alike in his own divine capacity, no one shall take it upon himself to say you shall not exceed what I conceive to be your limit. Women have been, by force of circumstances, forced out into the outside world in competition with men. Previous to this all necessities were done in the home under the control of the mothers. The introduction of power-driven machinery had transformed everything. Eventually it became necessary for commercial purposes that the women leave the home. People think that when the women does this she changes her nature. This is the one thing she cannot do. She remains a woman.

To find out what women will do with the ballot you cannot do better than follow the activities of the women's council regarding the home and the industries.

The average man may think in terms of dollars, but the average women thinks in terms of husband, home and babies.

**Mrs. Snowden's Address.**

Mrs. Snowden said it was a work of superrogation to bring a British woman here to speak on suffrage, when they had one to speak as the previous speaker had done; she thought it was not incorrect if she described her own country as the storm centre of women suffrage. The women there had been working for about half a century for equal suffrage for men and women. She referred to the meeting at Peterboro, when the soldiers had cut down the people, thinking they had met for other purposes.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Society of Britain existed since 1867 and from that they have worked for the emancipation of women, tho they have not received this they have removed a wonderful number of disabilities. A hundred years ago the men were not disfranchised.

**Progress of Education.**

Education has progressed tho the women may not wear the honors of Oxford and Cambridge. "Yet we do not expect anything better of Oxford and Cambridge," said Mrs. Snowden. Now the married woman is allowed to hold and dispose of her own property. "Considering all this we have no right on earth to be pessemistic," said the speaker.

All these things have come about in account of the agitation for woman suffrage. "I may as well tell you," said Mrs. Snowden, "that the sentiment of public opinion in my country has changed towards suffrage. Petitions have been presented by the scores and hundreds. During the last month 100 new societies had been organized." Out of 10,000 men in her husband's constituency 7000 had signed the petition for suffrage and 152 municipalities had done the same.

**"Why Don't They Win?"**

"Why don't we win then?" asked the speaker, "Because there are so many other subjects dividing attention.' For instance the temperance people want suffrage, but they work for temperance first, being too foolish to see that the way to get what they want is to get suffrage first. There is more love between the suffrage Britain and the average German than there is between the average Conservative and the average Liberal."

"Suffrage in Britain is sure to come," was a statement of Mrs. Snowden. Democracy has not failed. Women's suffrage is part of democracy. Those who do not believe this are Rip Van Winkles and want to be wakened up.

"It is a divine campaign for the rights of individuality for wonder and the right for every child to be well born. Suffrege will bring perfect homes and that which does not exist in the world today, a perfect state." M. L. HART.

# PEACE DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED

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for our own interests, just as much as tho we were two states belonging to the same empire, instead of two states, but belonging to different political entities.

**Buy With English Money.**

"It is quite true that in all our relations with this country we buy from you enormously more than we do from any other country in the world. We bought $15,000,000 worth in actual money in excess of our purchases from any other country and Old England loans us the money to do it. (Laughter.) She does not loan us all the money, but she also buys the surplus of goods from us and that enables us to get the money to make purchases from the United States. That is one of the reasons why we did not desire that reciprocity, but that other kind of reciprocity, which Mr. Wilson probably introduced, by which our tariffs will grow more alike and you will really buy more from us than you do, even tho we may continue to buy more from you.

**Century Behind.**

"For political and geographical reasons, our country is practically 100 years behind. We are beginning to develop a country with an area as large as the United States, but peopled by two people to the square mile, while in the United States it is 350 to the square mile, and in England 550 per square mile. That will give you some idea of the tremendous enterprise the people of Canada are entering upon at the present time. They are trying to receive five new people for every 100 people in the country and on the prairie part of the country they are trying to receive and take care of 10 new people, because that is the way the proportion comes to the western country.

"I believe that in the interests of the people of North America it is best that the two Anglo-Saxon communities should grow up and develop such idiosyncrasies as are natural to them, and be as it were an example to each other of that harmony which may live where differences do exist among people who have far more in common with each other and far less of differences with each other than we have."

# THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ON FIRST DAY OF CAMPAIGN

### Boys' Dominion Fund Made a Good Start Yesterday, But Subscriptions Should Be Sent in Early—Physical Side of the Work.

The following are the first day's receipts to the Toronto Boys' Dominion maintenance fund. The total amount required is $10,000. Your contribution is needed. The amounts below are acknowledged with thanks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Bradshaw | $500 |
| D. A. Dunlap | 500 |
| J. Morrow Oxley | 250 |
| Jos. Banigan | 25 |
| S. Dillon Mills | 10 |
| R. J. Blaney | 10 |
| Moss Park Trading Co (a T.B.D. Boys Co.) | 5 |
| David McGee | 5 |
| P. J. Lee | 5 |
| An appreciative father | 2 |
| A. friend, Berlin | 2 |
| J.A., one of the boys | 1 |
| Total | $1,315 |

The physical side of the Boys' Dominion is conducted on the plan that physical exercise is as necessary to the boys' development as are rain and dew to the growth of the plant. An interest in the boys' sport and play always affords an avenue of approach. The Toronto Boys' Dominion in locating a site for their headquarters sought premises where an athletic field would be available. The Moss Park Rink probably afforded the last field large enough for such a purpose in the down-town section of the city. The securing of this property gave them nearly two acres of a field at the immediate rear of the club house. This is used for all of the outdoor sports in season, the spring and summer being given over to baseball and lacrosse, the autumn to soccer and Rugby football, and the winter to hockey and pleasure skating. The Boys' Dominion had nine baseball teams playing in leagues last summer and this summer will have 12. In the fall there were six teams playing Association football and two playing Rugby. In the winter there were eleven hockey teams playing in Boys' Leagues. Two championships were won in baseball, one in football and two in hockey, which was considered a good showing for the first season.

**Gymnasium Classes.**

The old rink dressing rooms have been converted into a gymnasium and during the fall, winter and spring classes have been in operation under volunteer instructors every week-evening. Altogether nearly 500 boys were enrolled in these classes, but the attendance varied owing to the other club attractions. Saturday evenings were given up to instruction in boxing and wrestling. A field day of athletic events was held on July 1, with hundreds of competitors; most of the events having to be run off in several heats. A mid-winter field day was also held, when competitions in great variety on ice were engaged in. The citizens from the several provinces, composing the Boys' Dominion, took part in these field days, the competition being between provinces, as well as individuals.

**Shower Baths.**

Six shower baths have been installed with a heating equipment that provides an abundance of hot water. Towels and soap are provided free, and the baths are among the most popular features at the club. In the summer time they were used on an average by sixty per day. In a room adjoining the baths two wash tubs have been placed and a large dryer, for it is found that cleanliness is contagious and that after a bath the boys do not like to put on soiled garments. A shoe shine stand has also been installed and a barber's chair, so that facilities for a general clean-up are available.

A supposition that boys dislike soap and water does not prove to be true in actual experience, as one case will show. A boy, too young for citizenship, had repeatedly applied for admission to the baths, a request which had been declined for lack of room. One day, however, his appearance indicated such a distressing need of a bath that he was allowed in and enjoyed it thoroly. This lead to frequent requests for admission from the same boy, which were declined and again a few days later, the need being quite as apparent as on the previous occasion, he was admitted, when one of the other boys remarked, "He has put it over you all right this time," and explained that he had seen this boy deliberately smearing himself with dirt in the back field, exclaiming that he was going to get into the baths or know the reason why. Such a case as this shows the need of public baths in the City of Toronto, and has made the Boys' Dominion Management anxious for improved bathing facilities.

**Summer Camp.**

The summer camp might well be classed among the physical features of the club's work. Last July the first camp of the Boys' Dominion was held on Lake Simcoe, and, of course, was thoroly enjoyed by all the boys who were able to go. The management provides transportation, tents, boats, etc., but the boys are expected to pay a fee sufficient to cover the food. This camp is provided for citizens from all the provinces and a large attendance is expected this summer. The physical advantages to be derived by city boys, many of whom are employed in mechanical pursuits during the balance of the year, from summer camp cannot be over-estimated.

**In the Zoo.**

One of the features at the club house is a room called the zoo, where boys can gather for trials of strength and where they are sent if they become too obstreperous in other parts of the building. This room has been papered with menagerie posters and upon the walls hang pictures of animals suggesting the strenuous in life. Here the boys have an opportunity of working off their animal spirits and incidentally getting a physical training as nature intended.

The board of directors of the Toronto Boys' Dominion have decided upon the employment of a regular physical director for the coming year, so that this department of the work may be thoroly efficient.

## Campaign to Raise Funds FOR Toronto Boys' Dominion

**OBJECT** To raise $10,000 for maintenance for year, May 1st, 1913, to April 30th, 1914. Additional amounts contributed to be used in extending the work.

**PLAN** The six daily newspapers of Toronto to present details of work, insert subscription blank and acknowledge contributions from May 3rd to 10th.

Thos. Bradshaw, Treasurer,
123 Shuter Street, Toronto.

I hereby agree to contribute the sum of ..... Dollars to the Maintenance Fund of the Toronto Boys' Dominion.

Payment to be made as follows: .....

.....

Signature .....

Address .....

Fill in this form and send to Thos. Bradshaw, Treasurer Boys' Dominion, 123 Shuter Street, and acknowledgment will be made in these columns.

## PLAYED HAVOC WITH NEWSPAPER OFFICE

LONDON, May 5.—(Can. Press)—A militant suffragette effected an entrance to The Standard newspaper office today and ran amuck thru several of the rooms smashing furniture. The woman was finally ejected by the police.

The Standard asserts that the poisoning of the Pekinese champion, Choo-Tai, the property of Miss Violet Ashton-Cross, last week, was the work of militant suffragettes. The dog died soon after winning the championship at the Southampton show.

**Any Victrola Record You Want.**

Out of the large assortment of records on hand in the Victrola parlors of ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 193, 195, 197 Yonge street, you are sure of finding the record you want. The selection is never allowed to run down. Phone M. 6587, or write if not convenient to call.