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**SWALLOW A CAMEL  
AND STRAIN AT GNAT**

House Passes Five Hundred Million Dollar Appropriation for War.

BALK AT \$50,000 ITEM

Meighen's Bill to Amend Indian Act, Regarding Leases Discussed.

Ottawa, April 23.—The House of Commons, after quietly swallowing a camel in the shape of Sir Robert Borden's bill to appropriate \$500,000,000 for military purposes, strained and gagged at a gnat in the shape of a bill introduced by Hon. T. W. Crothers to appropriate \$50,000 for the coordination, supervision and assistance of provincial labor bureaus throughout the country. The vote of \$500,000,000 showed thru committee of the whole this afternoon in about three minutes, but it took three hours to get Mr. Crothers' bill reported. The curious thing was that no person seemed to have any objection to the principle of the measure or to the amount of money appropriated. It was simply a desultory discussion which went on apparently for the purpose of using up the evening.

In the evening the house discussed in almost as leisurely a manner Mr. Meighen's bill to amend the Indian Act, and then went into supply on the estimates of the customs department. The principal object of Mr. Meighen's bill is to bring under cultivation the large acreage of Indian lands in the prairie provinces.

**Strategy Necessary.**  
These lands cannot be alienated even by the crown without express consent of the Indian bands to which they belong and great difficulty has been experienced in inducing the Indians to sell. When it is necessary to acquire land for the Indians near large cities like Winnipeg and Vancouver, all kinds of strategy, not to say bribery of chiefs, are necessary to get the Indians to sell. It is necessary to get the Indians to sell the land in order to have it for the Indians. The Indians have not been paid for the land, and they have remained in the possession of the Indians. This means that vast stretches of fertile land are lying idle, and the Indians are crying for more food. Hence, the government is determined to lease the land to practical farmers and hold the proceeds in trust for the red men.

**Government to Make Leases.**  
The Meighen bill gives authority to the government to make such leases, and it is assumed that the greater part of those reserves will be leased to settlers owning farms in the neighborhood. Dr. McMillan, who was for Provencher, insisted tonight that the land should be only leased for grazing purposes.

He said that the farmer who would lease and cultivate this land temporarily could be trusted to abandon it as soon as the price of wheat declined. He would mine the land and leave it after a year or two unfenced, full of weeds and in generally bad condition. The Indian would suffer and the country get little benefit. He more than intimated that it was a great scheme for friends of the government. However, the bill met with downright opposition as always happens, the noble red men found many friends and sympathizers to the left of the Speaker. The government, however, took the stand that the Indians would suffer no real injury and that he was interested like the rest of us in keeping the subject of the Indians on the other side of the house.

**Order Still Operative.**  
Mr. Crothers asked the minister of militia of the order-in-council passed in December empowering him to release from military service for work on the farms still at work on the farms. Major-General Newburn: "It is still operative so far as it applies to release from the Military Service Act in which exemptions have not been cancelled."

The five hundred million dollar war appropriation bill was put thru the committee stage with practically no further discussion, in about five minutes. After the bill had been reported, third reading was given to Sir Robert Borden's bill which provides for the chairman of the national registration board and the reconstruction and development committee of the cabinet.

**Employment Offices.**  
The house then went into committee on the bill to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices. G. H. Nicholson, East Algoma, said that employment offices up to the present had not got the country anywhere. If it was the desire to provide adequate machinery in order that employers and employees might get in touch with one another, and vice versa, then he thought the government should in some way assume control of the many private agencies throughout the country, and in this way the main work of the government would be facilitated.

Hon. Mr. Crothers pointed out that it was intended to establish a clearing house in Ottawa. Five of the nine provinces had already legislated in connection with labor bureaus. Mr. Devlin asked the minister of labor if it would not be possible to utilize some of the men in his department for the proposed clearing house in Ottawa. Mr. Devlin referred to the cost of living branch. For some reason the services of Mr. O'Connor as cost of living commissioner had been dispensed with, and Mr. Crothers had given the further information to Toronto newspapers that he was not inclined to take Mr. O'Connor back. The commissioner's staff might now be used to collate the information required by the proposed clearing house.

**A New Commissioner.**  
Mr. Devlin made reference also to the food control board. This board was costing millions of dollars. There was a staff of hundreds paid in the thousands of dollars, a great deal of which could be saved, to the people of Canada and diverted directly towards war channels.

Mr. Crothers replied that the position occupied by Mr. O'Connor would not have been created had it not been considered necessary for the administration of the order-in-council passed early in November, 1914. "That I may say," Mr. Crothers added, "that I think it is necessary to have such a man as Mr. O'Connor. Arrangements have already been made for another man to take his place, and I think the public interests will not suffer by the new man."

**Does Not Go Far Enough.**  
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux approved the establishment of labor bureaus throughout the country, especially in view of the reconstruction period which would come after the war. The establishment of such bureaus was a step in the right direction. It was a good policy to provide for labor bureaus, but the government should go farther. It should first give to the laborers of Canada better technical education. He declared that if Canada was to take the lead after the war in the industrial battle, our labor must be equipped to meet the demand.

The government had not made provision for the reconstruction period, which he hoped was fast approaching. Mr. Du Tremblay suggested that a commission should be appointed to study the question of employment after the war. Mr. H. Butts, Cape Breton, took the view that the bill did not go far enough. There should be a grant made to decrease the antagonism between capital and labor. He pleaded for the adoption of a uniform labor law throughout the Dominion.

The minister of labor referred to the work of private agencies in obtaining employment for men, saying that they were not considered the best means to this end. Private agencies were paid a fee for getting men employment, therefore it was also in their interest that they should be plentiful in men out of employment.

Mr. Crothers said that a bill very similar to the one now under discussion was before the United States Congress in Germany and Holland a similar system to that proposed by this bill was in operation. He did not favor a national system of employment bureaus, preferring that the federal government should aid the provinces in establishing and maintaining these bureaus.

Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, feared that the work of the department of immigration, and that done by these labor bureaus might overlap, causing unnecessary expense.

Hon. J. A. Calder said there was no likelihood of overlapping between his department and the bureaus. At the conference between representatives of the provincial governments and the federal government in Ottawa, he said that the work of establishing these bureaus was better done by the provinces with federal aid than by the federal government. The same view had been obtained at the conference between representatives of labor and the government. If the federal and the provincial authorities would get together there was no necessity for any duplication of work.

**Vague, Says Laurier.**  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to know if it would not be possible to place the amount which would be granted to each province in the bill. It was simply provided that these amounts were to be a matter of agreement between the various provincial governments and the federal government. This seemed rather vague.

Mr. Crothers said that the general character of the agreement between the provinces and the federal government was set forth in the bill. The amount asked for the establishment of the bureaus was \$50,000 for the first year, \$100,000 for the second and \$150,000 for the third. The reason for increasing the amount was that the work would probably expand as time went on.

Hon. W. S. Fielding asked how the federal government proposed to allot the money to the different provinces. Mr. Crothers explained that the money would be paid to the provinces at the close of each year on the basis of the amount spent by each. The idea was to grant each province one-half of the total amount which they had expended in connection with the bureaus.

Mr. Fielding contended that if the \$50,000 was not enough to go round, some of the provinces would be left themselves with very little of the federal government's grant.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked the minister of labor if he had made an estimate of the expenditure which would be required, and Mr. Crothers replied that it was very difficult to make any estimate.

The bill was reported, during which many members appealed for protection of the Indians, a bill to amend the Indian Act was reported. In the main the bill provides for the withdrawal of Indians in special cases from their present condition and their erection into the condition of citizens.

**Canned Foods Act.**  
Hon. T. A. Crerar's bill to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act, was considered in committee. E. W. Nesbitt said that there had been a good deal of complaint about canned foods put up by our own canneries. He asked the minister of agriculture for provision for inspecting these products was made by the government.

The minister of agriculture stated that there was an inspection by officials of the department, who visited the canneries at any time to see that the foods were up to standard. In addition to this inspection, however, the British authorities conducted a very strict examination of all canned goods sent overseas, and 20 per cent. of their value was withheld until they had been opened for use in France.

Captain Read, Prince, asked if small canneries were inspected by the department officials. He understood, he said, that the product of a factory had to be over a certain figure before the department would inspect it. The smaller canneries were unable to engage in certain classes of business because their output was not sufficiently large to command government inspection.

Mr. Crerar was unable to furnish information on this point, but promised to make enquiries. He said that factories turning out canned goods for home consumption were not subject to the inspection laws of the province or municipalities in which they located.

**CANADIAN CASUALTIES**

Infantry.

Killed in action—L. N. Henderson, Vancouver; W. Russell, Cornwall, Ont.; R. J. Smith, Central Butte, Sask.; E. Honeault, Steadfast Bn., Q.; A. Beaud, Quebec.

Died of wounds—R. F. Kearney, St. Catharines; W. J. Owens, Sandridge, Man.; Major A. T. Powell, D.S.O., Ottawa; J. Fox, England; G. J. Jenkins, Watford, England.

Died—J. McMillan, Paisley, Ont.; Wounded—C. A. Smith, England; M. Morrison, Fifehead, Cornwall, W.; L. A. Brown, Seattle, Wn.; J. W. Lambert, Montreal; O. Berthiaume, Deux Montagnes, Que.; J. A. Norman, Caswell, Mont.; A. E. Boulton, Rosemount, Q.; J. Weatherburn, C. W. Val, Que.; R. G. Adams, New Westminster; J. M. Hardie, Dryden, Ont.; B. D. Murray, Strath, Alta.; L. L. Murray, River, N.B.; J. Hill, Kenora, Ont.; G. Ross, Victoria; C. Thomas, England; F. W. Reynolds, Hull, Q.; J. H. Ellinger, Walton, N.S.; M. Robertson, Vancouver; M. A. Johnson, Zurich, Switzerland; E. B. C. Brown, Chatham, Ont.; J. A. Morrison, Westboro, Ont.; J. Greenwood, England; T. A. Thorndike, Iceland; J. Thibodeau, Montreal; D. Cameron, Amherst, N.S.; P. Brazier, Montreal; W. C. Norman, Sask.; W. L. Chamberlain, Montreal; A. McLaughlin, Metegon, N.B.; F. A. McCall, Cape Breton, Que.

Died of wounds—H. Choudhury, Gascara, Q.; H. Duff, St. Catharines, N.Y.; F. Atley, England; R. Monnell, Trout Creek, Ont.; D. G. Flinn, N.Y.; J. Taylor, Scotland; A. Senechal, H. Hamein, Montreal; A. Bacon, St. Eugene, Que.; P. Paul, England; N. Duclos, Irberville, Q.; O. Sabourin, Montreal.

CAVALRY.  
Killed in action—A. Paul, Drake, Sask.; J. M. G. England; A. Cutts, 25 Salem avenue, Toronto; W. J. Radner, 95 McPherson avenue, Toronto; W. E. Marshall, 1000, Heavood, S. Spargo, England; D. R. Dallas, Simcoe, Ont.

Died of wounds—W. Mortimer, Detroit, Mich.; Wounded and missing—T. G. Grady, Gray, Ont.; C. Lickert, S. Shene, H. Missel, Scotland; A. J. Vincent, Ireland; W. J. H. Woodward, England; W. Madden, Descon, 924 Lippincott street, Toronto; W. C. Squires, Ottawa; H. Clark, England; J. C. Carson, Southampton, Ont.; A. Bourdonnais, Embrun, Ont.; C. F. Bushnell, Windsor, Ont.; H. J. Lynch, 375 Indian road, Toronto; J. H. P. Lacey, Swift Current, Sask.; J. A. L. Winters, Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAY TROOPS.  
Wounded—W. G. Conker, Kerwood, Ont.

ENGINEERS.  
Gassed—J. T. Martin, London, Ont.; P. T. Llan, Castlemead, Ont.; Wounded—C. Kilgus, Scotland.

DEMAND CONCESSIONS.  
German Paper Complains of Holland's Obstinacy in Resisting Them.

Amsterdam, April 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Volkszeitung, a copy of which has been received here, complains of the obstinacy with which Holland resists imperatively necessary concessions. He understood that Germany will grant a concession in exchange of a proposed system of exchanging ships with America but "naturally on quite definite conditions and in return for quite definite concessions."

**QUICK UNLOADING OF STEAMER**  
Direct Shipments to St. John Would Keep Many Cars in Canada.

St. John, N.B., April 23.—Somewhat of a record in the quick handling of freight at this or any other Atlantic port was created here this week, demonstrating how efficiently Canadian port facilities have been organized to carry out the demands made upon them by the war.

A ship arrived here a few days ago with a cargo of 4,000,000 pounds of raw sugar for the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd. Discharging commenced at 7 a.m. and the steamer was completely discharged, bunkered and cleared by 10 a.m. Conference.

Port authorities here are jubilant over the feat and claim that it has now been clearly demonstrated that direct shipments from the West Indies to St. John are in the interests of economy and efficiency. Freight men here declare that direct shipments of this port would release thousands of Canadian cars which are now tied up in the trans-shipment of freight at New York. Direct shipment to St. John, they say, would keep these cars in Canada.

**DUTCH KNOW NOTHING.**  
The Hague is Ignorant of Any German Ultimatum to Government.

London, April 23.—A Reuter despatch from The Hague says: "Nothing is known in competent quarters of the rumored German ultimatum from the occupied territory of Dutch ports unless certain demands are yielded."

**AMERICAN MISSING.**  
Morristown, N.J., April 23.—Lieut. Gustav H. Kissel, an American in the British Royal Flying Corps, was officially reported as missing in action in a cable message from the British headquarters in France to his father, Rudolph H. Kissel, a New York banker.

**TERESTCHENKO ESCAPES.**  
Stockholm, April 23.—A despatch received from Copenhagen says it is reported there that Michael Ivanovitch Terestchenko, former Russian minister of foreign affairs in the Kerensky government, has escaped from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress in Petrograd and made his way to Scandinavia.

**GERMAN MINISTER PROCLAIMS VICTORY**

Claims Hundred and Twenty Thousand Prisoners and 1,750 Guns Taken.

Amsterdam, April 23.—Advices received from Berlin say that at a meeting of the main committee of the Reichstag, which was discussing army estimates, War Minister von Stein made a statement on the western offensive in which he paid a tribute to the gallant conduct of the German troops.

"Our officers," said Lieut.-Gen. von Stein, "once again have proved their well-earned faithfulness unto death." The war minister said that some detachments had lost two-thirds of their company leaders.

"Our losses have been quite normal, and in some cases remarkably small," Lieut.-Gen. von Stein continued. "They are mainly attributable to infantry and machine gun fire, and a great number of the wounded already have been sent back to the front, thanks to the devoted activity of our medical officers."

"Our successes in the west are to be regarded as a great victory. From southwest of Arras to La Fere we broke thru the English positions to a depth of sixty kilometers. About one hundred thousand prisoners and 1,500 guns were our booty there."

"Afterwards we drove the French from strong positions across the Oise and canal and beat the English again in battle at Arrmentieres, capturing over 20,000 prisoners and 250 guns."

After an allusion to the long range bombardment of Paris, the minister described the difficulties of rapidly pursuing an army.

He said that the roads and paths were impassable. Nevertheless a supply service was successfully established, owing to the large quantity of supplies of the British which fell into German hands.

"These battles we, in general, have attained those lines on which the enemy formerly stood. He has again found advantage points of which he has made use. In order to overcome these a continuation of the battle is necessary for the campaign which is proceeding."

**Dublin's Lord Mayor Applies For Passports to Washington**

Dublin, April 23.—The lord mayor of Dublin announces that he has applied to Foreign Secretary Balfour for passports for himself and his secretary in order that they may proceed to Washington.

A despatch from Dublin last Friday said that after a prolonged conference at the mansion house there representatives of the Nationalists, Sinn Feiners, O'Brienites and Laborites decided to prepare for presentation to the world a detailed statement of Ireland's case against the Compulsory Military Service Act. The despatch added that the lord mayor of Dublin had been requested to go to Washington and personally present the statement to President Wilson.

**CONFERRED DEGREES.**  
Montreal, April 23.—Three honorary degrees of doctor of divinity were conferred by the Wesleyan Theological College here at the annual convocation tonight, as follows: Rev. T. E. Artley, Toronto; Rev. R. G. Peener, London, Ont.; and Rev. J. R. Saint, president of the Newfoundland Methodist Conference. The first two were conferred personally and the last named in absentia.

**Dominion Police Activities**  
Get Thirty-Seven More Men

Dominion police activities in Toronto district during the week just ended resulted in no high records, the cases of 22 alleged draft act defaulters being investigated. Of these 164 were put into uniform in the Dominion police yesterday.

**Absolute Command Given To General Foch in Field**

Paris, April 23.—After the fullest discussion, the allies have agreed to give General Foch absolute command in the field, which will not be influenced by any external pressure.

**COLLEGE AS HOSPITAL.**  
Montreal, April 23.—The Presbyterian College, on McTavish street, which has been handed over to the military authorities for use as a hospital for returned soldiers until the opening of the fall term of the college, rent free, will have accommodation for 150 patients. Yesterday occupation was begun by 35 returned men, who are there for treatment.

**SWISS TO GET GRAIN.**  
Berne, April 23.—Switzerland's negotiations with Germany for the safe conduct of American grain appear to be reaching a favorable conclusion. It is understood that Germany will grant safe conduct to all ships carrying, in addition to the American or other flag, the Swiss flag and marked plainly with the inscription "Schweiz."

**On Parliament Hill**

BY TOM KING

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The gallant controller, who innocently repeated a remark made by Col. Currie to the effect that there was a powerful lobby at work in favor of the bill, suddenly found himself in the storm centre of an excited, angry crowd, which demanded that he should apologize to the committee and take it back. As a matter of fact, there had come to the assistance of the government some powerful supporters who found themselves for the first time leading the cause of public ownership as, for example, Senator Nicholas, Harry Dewar, Col. T. H. Lennox, Manager R. J. Fleming and Mr. William Sloan.

The committee was at first more or less puzzled by the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway, which belongs to the government, should be seeking the renewal of its charter to build a road from Toronto to the Niagara frontier. But as Hon. J. D. Reid explained, the government does not own the Canadian Northern road, but does own the capital stock of the Canadian Northern. The company is a private corporation, altho its entire capital stock is owned by the government. The taxation and municipal bylaws to the same extent and in the same way as

are the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. Of course, the government might easily change its mind but there is no immediate intention of doing so. The board of directors, however, will be reorganized in the near future.

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Perhaps that deliverance will be foreshadowed if not anticipated in the budget speech, and it looks now as if the parliamentary machine will slow down until the budget is delivered. There was evident today a distinct lull and a disposition to mark time. The test and trial upon government action for the budget will come with the budget debate.

The budget speech will be delivered by the minister of finance, Mr. Mackenzie King, in the first instance by Mr. Mackenzie King, the newly-elected member for Brome. This will open a debate which may widen considerably. It will not be confined to a discussion of the tariff, but will touch on the banking and currency question, the big economic problems that the government would prefer to have solved over still another session of parliament.

**BURNS GIRL'S BODY; Buries the ASHES**

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Schmidt killed himself by lifting the iron bed in his cell and crashing it down upon his head.

Miss Steinbach disappeared immediately after coming here in March, 1917.

**TO ALLOT ALLIED TONNAGE.**

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**Extension is Imperative—Will You Help?**

This work cannot wait till the war is over. The sick and suffering must be cared for at home as well as our brave soldiers at the front—many of whose wives and families have been treated at the Women's College Hospital.

Present accommodation is so limited that patients are being refused admission every day—there is a waiting list of 15 to 20 always. The only hospital in Canada where women in public wards may be treated by physicians of their own sex.

**Campaign Headquarters—9 King St. East**

Lady Eaton, Chairman—Mrs. James Casey, Vice-Chairman—Miss G. A. Gooderham, Hon. Secretary—Mrs. F. H. Cameron—Mrs. F. A. Kandel—Dr. Skinner—Gordon—Miss Mona Cleave—Mrs. W. H. Harvey—Mrs. A. B. Fisher—Dr. Caroline S. Brown.

Mrs. A. O. RUTHERFORD, Pres. Miss MARY LOWREY, Secy. Miss SADE WARNER, Treas.

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw, Hon. Treasurer