JUST OUT FOR EASTER

If you realize the importance of a good appearance, you'll appreciate the character of our clothes specially arranged for your Easter wear.

One, two and three-button model suits, from $12.00 to $32.00.

We have a beautiful showing of smart things in suits for this season. Tweeds, worsteds, overplaids, serges and vicunas. For those who prefer the two-piece style our new "pinch back" model will prove a revelation. We are strong in $15.00 values in this style, sizes 33 to 40.

The big, stout men are never forgotten in our store, and can be fitted just as nicely as the younger men—$18.00 to $30.00. Don't say you can't be fitted; you can, and we'll do it to please you.

If you are going out of town for Easter you'll want to go well dressed. We'll be glad to be of service with our all-ready-for-the-road suits.

We've Taken a Firm Stand on the Quality Platform, It's One of Your Advantages in Trading Here

A light-weight top coat is like a pocket in a shirt—"mighty handy when you need it."

We carry almost every style to meet all needs, from $10.00 to $35.00. The slip-on is a favorite with men who like the easy, careless fit-at-some-time stylish coat for all occasions.

Most all of the well dressed men are customers of ours.

Clothes That Are in Tune With Every Occasion

When you slip away for an afternoon jaunt or a trip of any kind be sure and have one of our new slip on tweed rubber coats with you—the best friend you can have for any emergency. Shown in a host of patterns from $6.00 to $18.00. Lots of men prefer them to our regular slip on tweeds.

If a rain coat is the question ours are the answer, and you'll find them useful all round the calendar.

Our Boys' Clothes Are Home Run Hitters in the Durability League

We put in stock this week fifty splendid serge Norfolks to sell at $7.50, sizes 25 to 35, nicely made and trimmed, and a good quality cheviot serge; others at $8.50, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

Thousands of tweed suits to select from; five or six very special values at $5.00, made from good solid tweeds, nicely tailored, strictly new models and full cut bloomers. Other lines at $6.00, $7.00, $7.50 and up to $18.00.

The Good Style in Our Boys' Clothes is Tailored to Stay

and our dress-up suits for boys are always admired. Our juvenile department is brimful of new wash suits, from $1.00 to $2.50; wash pants, vestee suits, Tommy Tucker styles, shirt waists, from 60c to $1.50; rain coats, in tweed and paramattas, $3.50 to $12.00; reefers, $3.00 to $12.00.

Boys' military suits, caps, whistles and swagger sticks for ages 2 to 14 years.

Suits, $4.50, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50; caps, 75c and 85c; cord and whistle, 25c each; sticks, 25c and 35c. If your boy is a real, red-blooded, vigorous boy, he's going to like our clothes.

Our Easter Service

We promise to deliver every garment purchased from now till 5 p.m. Saturday so that you will have them for Easter Sunday.

Our Motor Will Work Overtime to Please You

Store closes Good Friday, open till 10 Saturday night—"Shop today in the big store on the Lucky Corner.

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J. C. COOMBES, Manager

HUGHES MAKES REPLY TO CHARGES OF KYTE

"Mushroom" Companies Declared to Have Executed Orders Most Efficiently.

DEFENDS COL. ALLISON

Hughes Asserts Latter Earned Any Commissiones He Received

(Continued From Page 1.)

arise to his feet, Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed the floor. He rose, he said, to a question of privilege. The Winnipeg Telegram had represented him as holding a conference with Senator Choquette and other French-Canadian Liberal leaders on the bilingual school question. The conference was said to have occurred in Sir Wilfrid's office at midnight, immediately after Senator Choquette's anti-recruiting speech in the senate.

Sir Wilfrid's Denial.

"The public is asked to believe," said Sir Wilfrid, "that Senator Choquette and myself hold the same views as to recruiting, and as to Canada's participation in the war. As a matter of fact, his views and mine are as far apart as the Antipodes. Moreover, our relations have been strained for years past. We never exchange a word together on the bilingual question. He was not in my office at the time stated, or any other time this session, and no conference was held, as alleged. The story, in short, has no foundation in fact. I have only spoken once to Senator Choquette during this session of parliament, and that was in reference to a certain railway concerning which legislation will no doubt be introduced by the government at an early date."

Hughes Given Ovation.

There was some applause from the opposition benches as Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded, but it was drowned in the great uproar of acclaim with which the Conservative members greeted the rising of Sir Sam Hughes. Indeed, it was several moments before the minister of militia could proceed. In quiet tones, with just a trace of emotion, he began:

"Mr. Speaker, with your consent and with the consent of the house, I desire to make a personal explanation. I left for England on March 9. That I was going, and the time of my departure was well known for some time before I left. At the suggestion of the prime minister I consulted the leader of the opposition and several of his followers, including the member for Halifax (A. K. Mcalean), and the member for Pictou (E. M. Macdonald). They all agreed in saying there was no reason for my deferring the time of my departure, and that nothing affecting my department was likely to come up during my absence. I will say, however, that the leader of the opposition said he could only speak for himself personally and could not guarantee that nothing would be brought to the attention of the house by any of his followers."

Gen. Hughes then complained that on the night before his departure Mr. Carvell, speaking in support of the Laurier resolution for an investigation into the shell committee, purposely prolonged and extended his speech so as to prevent the minister making a reply. However, what Mr. Carvell said, in the general's opinion, was not important enough to require comment.

Charges Silly and Idle.

Then came the Kyte charges, which Gen. Hughes had hastened home to answer. A mere summary had been cabled him, and he was astonished when he arrived in New York and read the speech to see how silly and idle were the charges against him. He would not stop to enquire what motive had inspired that speech, but it was probably nothing higher than mere petty, parochial, partisan politics. Still the charges, such as they were, had been made, a royal commission had been appointed to enquire into them, and Gen. Hughes said that he intended to assist the commission in every way to learn the entire truth and probe every charge and insinuation to the bottom. For that reason he had asked his friend, the prime minister, to look after the details of the militia department while he, Gen. Hughes, was engaged with the Meredith-Duff commission.

Horde of Self-Seekers.

Before coming to the Kyte charges, Sir Sam briefly reviewed the history of the munition business in Canada. At first everyone was afraid to go into the business. The manufacturers, almost without exception, refused to make experiment, and the bankers to advance any capital. When, however, a few brave, unselfish men had stepped into the breach and demonstrated that shells could be made with profit in Canada, a horde of self-seekers wanted contracts and bankers pestered Gen. Bertram to build up little sideshow enterprises all over the country.

Now, what were the charges respecting the fuse contracts? One charge, the general said, was that two companies to whom the contracts were given were mushroom concerns, without capital, without plants, without employes. The fact was the two concerns today were employing 9000 men and had plants worth $6,000,000. One concern was backed by the American Tobacco Company, with a capital of $500,000,000, and the other had stockholders equally wealthy and powerful in the financial world. Moreover, both companies had given bonds, signed by one of the greatest and richest trust companies in the world. So satisfactory had been the work of these concerns that the British Government had recently given an order to one of them for 4,000,000 time fuses and a million-dollar order to the other company at the same prices as those fixed by the shell committee. They had been remarkably successful in deliveries, and in this respect had the best record of any country on the continent, with the single exception of a company that had been engaged in the manufacture of fuses for years before the war commenced. That company, by the way, has declined an order from the Canadian shell committee for fuses at the prices obtained from the two companies in question.

Advance Was Moderate.

Gen. Hughes said it had been objected that 15 per cent. of the contract price was advanced on the fuse contracts. The usual advance was 25 per cent. Every dollar advanced had gone into labor or material and not a cent of it had been distributed in rake-offs or commissions of any kind. A profit of $1,000,000 from $22,000,000 would not be out of the way, but he doubted if there would be any profit. He knew nothing about a contract between Yoakum, Allison and Bassick by which $1,000,000 was to be divided on the basis of forty cents per fuse. He doubted if there would be forty cents all told for them to divide. At any rate, they never received one cent of the advances made to the American Ammunition Company or to the American Arms and Fuse Company. As to the alleged contract between Allison, Yoakum and Lignanti, he denounced that as a mere invention and dramatically defied Mr. Kyte to produce it or to say in his presence that any such agreement existed or ever did exist.

To this challenge Mr. Kyte made no reply.

Could Not Delay.

Sir Sam said it might have been better if the fuses had been manufactured in Canada. He had desired to have them manufactured here, but it was a rush order and the British Government wanted no delay. No Canadian manufacturer could be induced to attempt to make them, and this led him to repeat the statement most emphatically no matter what T. A. Russell or Lloyd Harris might now say to the contrary.

The minister and the shell committee had gone over Canada with a fine tooth comb in their search for a Canadian manufacturer who would undertake to make fuses in Canada in the spring and summer of 1915.

General Hughes admitted that it was thru Allison that he learned of people in the United States willing to make fuses. Shells, he said, were no use without fuses and fuses could not be made in Canada, and therefore one day at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa he appealed to Col. Allison. The latter wanted to know what the shell committee would say, and the minister had referred him to General Bertram, saying, "I don't know a confounded thing about it".

Allison's Associations.

After seeing Bertram, Allison had gone to the United States and had conference with capitalists and manufacturers, including a wealthy Canadian in New York named Dr. Harris. Col. Allison, Sir Sam said, had been for years associated with the Vanderbilt family, was the purchasing agent of the New York Central Railway and enjoyed the respect of the United States manufacturers. He justified his former assertion that Allison had saved the allies many million dollars. For example, Canada only paid $2300 for motor trucks, for which England paid $5240. Allison had also saved the allies enormous sums in the purchase of powder, ammunition, and arms of every kind. When the war broke out United States manufacturers refused to guarantee delivery of any commodities to any belligerent country, but Allison had succeeded in effecting delivery to Canada, and thru Canada to England, for the American manufacturers during troublous and uncertain times.

Earned Commission.

Perhaps Allison had sometimes got a commission for selling war munitions. If so he earned the same, and was as much entitled to it as many men who were making profit and collecting commissions from the sale of everything to the government from boots to sausages.

General Hughes then eulogized the work of the shell committee. He said all the charges against General Bertram, Mr. Watts and Carnegie had fallen to the ground. As for Col. Cantley, the Nova Scotia Steel Co., Canada owed him a debt she could never repay. He expended $500,000 of his own money in experiments, which finally demonstrated that the basic steel, Canadian steel, could be used in the manufacture of shells, and millions of shells made from Canadian steel had already been hurled at the German hosts. As to the prices paid to the shell committee he showed conclusively that the prices paid for shells in Canada were much lower than the prices paid in the United Kingdom and the United States. Then the shell committee had expended $42,690,630 less than the estimate of the British War Office, that much less than they were authorized to spend, that much less than the British War Office expected to pay.

Turning again to Col. Allison, General Hughes said that he and Col. MacKay had placed an order for the Russian Government for shells at $15.65. The Russian Government thru the Morgan Co. had paid at the rate of $15.65 a shell for a much larger order.

Phantom Commissions.

Turning to the charges about the so-called Allison-Sutherland rifle deal, Gen. Hughes said that a big consignment of rifles, some time ago had been purchased by the German Government and sent to Brazil. There were 70,000 German reservists in Brazil and adjoining countries, and at that time the German Government may have anticipated some trouble with the United States. When the present war broke out the British Government conceived the idea of purchasing these rifles, but it was a rainbow chase. They never were purchased, and if Allison and others figured upon getting a commission on their purchase they were simply dividing stage money.

The same observation would apply to the charges about purchase of citric acid. None had been purchased, no commissions had been earned and no money had been divided.

German Claims.

In closing, Gen. Hughes said that the Germans claimed to have added to their population since the war commenced 55,000,000 people. They had Belgium, a large part of France, Poland, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Albania, and had drawn closely to them the great Turkish Empire. The finest train in the service ran every day from Berlin to Constantinople. The Germans boasted that they had realized their dream of an empire extending from the North Sea to the Adriatic, the Aegean Sea and the Euxine. They had incorporated in their empire the vast resources of copper, oil and manufacturing enterprises to be found in the conquered territory. Their forces still outnumbered ours in the field, and yet in this terrible hour, when he returned to Canada, he found the 200 men charged with the destinies of the Dominion engaged in listening to and seriously considering the miserable piffle contained in the speech of the hon. member for Richmond (Mr. Kyte).

When Gen. Hughes resumed his seat there was loud applause from the Conservative members, in which the crowded galleries participated.

New Charge Coming.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier sarcastically observed that the minister of militia had talked about nearly everything except the fuse contract. His speech might be regarded as a contribution to the debate upon the resolution calling for a parliamentary investigation of the shell committee. However, the minister declared himself ready to meet all charges, and no doubt he had in mind the rumors in circulation respecting the sale of small arms ammunition.

Sir Sam Hughes: I will discusse them at any time or place inside or outside of the house.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: The minister lost an opportunity to discuss them this afternoon.

Gen. Hughes: I never heard of them before.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: You will doubtless hear of them again before prorogation. In the meantime I would like to ask whether the hon. gentleman (Gen. Hughes) is still a member of the government.

Borden's Reply.

Sir Robert Borden: The minister of militia is still a member of the government. He has asked me to undertake the administration of his department while he is occupied with the investigation which has been granted at the instance of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house. Has my right hon. friend concluded his remarks?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I have.

Sir Robert Borden: "I desire to say that with regard to the matters to which the right hon. gentleman has alluded and which are now under investigation, the minister of militia and defence has assured me that he not only desired but intends that the investigation should be full and complete to the end, and that he is prepared from henceforth to place his time at the disposal of that commission in order that a very full investigation may be made. I sent a telegram on Friday last to Sir William Ralph Meredith, which I communicated to the Hon. Mr. Justice Duff as I had not heard that the commission had been organized, desiring them to undertake the organization of the commission and proceed with the enquiry at the earliest possible moment. I received a telegram in reply from Sir William Ralph Meredith, on Saturday I think it was, informing me that the commission would meet tomorrow and would proceed to organize and to continue the investigation with every possible expedition until it is completed.

Charges Well Met.

"I do not know that there is anything further in the observations of my right hon. friend to demand comment at the moment. The minister of militia and defence had not before had an opportunity of making allusion to certain matters with which it was sought to connect him thru the observations of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house. Many allegations were introduced with regard to enormous profits supposed to have been made by Mr. Allison, which were not connected, so far as I am aware, with the shell committee or with the militia of militia and defence or with the government in any shape or form or manner whatsoever. The allegations of the hon. member for Richmond were entirely new to me in respect of nearly all these matters, but they were introduced in such a way as to endeavor to connect the minister of militia and defence with the supposed enormous profits. Therefore, notwithstanding the criticism of my right hon. friend, I think it was a perfectly proper thing for the minister of militia and defence to make the observations he did in reference to the supposed contracts in order to dissipate the idea that he had any connection with them or that any such contracts were, as a matter of fact, ever made or any such profits were ever realized."

Detractors Rebuked.

"The object of hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, at a very critical time in the history of the country and the empire, seemed to be to swell up an enormous sum of supposed profits, and by veiled insinuation to connect the minister of militia and defence with them. (Great applause.)

"I am free to say that there never was a royal commission granted or recommended to the crown for the purpose of enquiry into the conduct of a minister of the crown that was passed on such slender and slight foundations as the order in council, and the commission issued in pursuance of it as in this case.

"In recommending that course to H. R. H. the governor-general, I went beyond the pledge that I had given to the house, and I went beyond that pledge because I knew of the impression which hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house endeavored to create, and I was determined that the matter should be probed to the bottom. I want to tell by right hon. friend and gentleman on the other side of the house, that it will be probed to the bottom by this commission, and every effort on the part of this house made to get to the bottom of it.

United in Determination.

"In making that assertion to this house I am expressing the determination and conviction not only of everyone of my colleagues, but especially of the minister of militia and defence himself. (Renewed applause.)

"Tomorrow this matter will proceed before the tribunal which has been selected, and while that investigation is being carried out, the minister of militia and defence will give his whole time and his whole energies to the investigation of the truth and facts. I am prepared, at his request, altho it is a very great burden upon me, to undertake to give my attention to the affairs of the department in the interests of this country in doing its part in the great battle which the empire is carrying on, that it may not be misapplied or may not suffer in any way whatsoever. That is the whole situation which we have exposed frankly, without any hesitation whatever, to the members of this house, and to the people of this country." (Applause.)

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TOWNSHIP OF YORK TAXES 1915

Ratepayers of the Township of York who are owners of vacant lands are reminded that TEN PER CENT. will be added to unpaid taxes for the year 1915, and arrears of taxes on the 1st day of May, 1916. And in case of taxes for 1915 on occupied lands remaining unpaid after said date the statutory provisions for enforced collection of same, by distress or otherwise, as may be determined by the collector, will be taken.

W. J. DOUGLAS,
Treasurer and Collector, Township of York.
40 Jarvis Street, Toronto, April 19, 1916.
3634

ARRESTED ON VAGRANCY CHARGE.

HAMILTON, April 19.—George Millbrook and James Leaboy, both of Toronto, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Cameron and Goodman on a charge of vagrancy.

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SCORE'S TOGGERY SHOP.

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