W. D. EULER, NORTH WATERLOO, CARVES, SKEWERS AND ROASTS UNION CARCASS TO A TURN

"Government Wonders at Existing Unrest; You Cannot Suddenly Remove Freedom and Democracy Without a Disturbance"—Declares That Labor Demands Liberty and Comfortable Living.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, March 11.—W. D. Euler, M. P. for North Waterloo, today delivered one of the most eloquent, most critical and most practical speeches that has been uttered during the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne. His criticisms were for the most part constructive and gave the Government leads on many questions.

"We have three great problems to solve, all inter-related. Debt, reconstruction, allaying of unrest. We owe two thousand millions of dollars, placing a staggering weight of $250 upon every man, woman and child in Canada. So far we have not felt it. We have lived on borrowed money, but must pay the piper, and begin paying right away. It can be done, but only by a courageous people working harmoniously to develop our own resources," was one of his telling points.

Mr. Euler Prods Government.

After paying a feeling tribute to the late leader of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Euler discussed important issues at some length.

"I desire to thank the former minister of militia for his kind words with regard to German-Canadian soldiers who fought in this war," said Mr. Euler. "When he stated that these lads had fought just as courageously as other Canadians, he said what some of us knew, but which we appreciate with especial gratitude, because of the apparent feeling of race prejudice which exists in some quarters where normal feeling is absent, and the sense of proportion and fair play is gone.

"I had no intention to make any personal reference, but a remark by the former minister with regard to myself must be my excuse. He stated that he did not know whether I had any German blood in my veins.

Is Pure Canadian.

"I have nothing but contempt for the man who denies his father or the race from which he sprang. But I want to say also that the blood which flows in my veins is exactly the same as that which flows in his own. It is not English or French or German. It is Canadian. And lest any person should mistake what I say, I freely offer the information that the man who gave me his name came to this land at the age of two years, long before Confederation, and, more important than anything, is just as good a Canadian as is his grandson, who is still bearing arms overseas.

"A good deal has been said about the light in the window, and the latch key's location on the outside of the door. For my part, I think there should be no occasion for the light. The road is familiar, and anybody who desires to do so can find his way home.

The Coy Maid of Red Deer.

"The member for Red Deer (Michael Clark), does not like the metaphor. He compares himself to a coy young maiden, who is being courted by two swains. Naturally she likes it, and has decided not to make up her mind for a while. Well, that is quite all right, but I would caution the young lady from Red Deer with the old saying that the question, 'Whom will I take?' may change over night to 'Who will take me?' Then again in this practical and modern world, worldly young ladies with an eye on the main chance, refuse to make a decision until they can take a peep into Dun's or Bradstreet's, to ascertain who can supply her with the good things of the earth. Of course, I know no such sentiments actuate the western member. Those who listened to his fervent declaration that his attitude is dictated entirely by regard for his country are willing to admit that he was at least as sincere as he was in his magnificent laudation of his former friend and leader.

Better Get Off the Fence.

"But, if it were otherwise, we on this side would admit, without a moment's hesitation that we cannot compete with gentlemen on the other side. The lady from Red Deer might, therefore, as well make her choice at once, place her reluctant hand in that of the gentleman from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt), climb off that most uncomfortable picket fence which they are said to be straddling, and say in the words of Ruth, 'Whither thou goest, I will go, thy people shall be my people; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried.'

"I listened with interest to the speech of Hon. J. A. Calder. He asserts he is still a Liberal. If he feels that it is his duty to put his Liberalism in cold storage for another year, I would merely express the hope that these cherished ideals of theirs do not perish in the rarefied atmosphere in which they are living. I would describe these members as Sleeping Beauties; may they not, like another famous sleeper of Washington Irving's tale, wake up too late, and like Rip Van Winkle, find that the world has moved on, and the place that knew them will know them no more forever.

A Challenge to Come On.

"The minister invited suggestions, criticisms and opinions as to the temper of the people themselves. There is a constituency known as North Ontario and another known as Glengarry, and still another as Assiniboia. These three parliamentary seats are vacant, and in the last two the electors have been disfranchised for nearly a year. Let the Government bring on by-elections in these ridings, and they will obtain an inkling of what the people think of them.

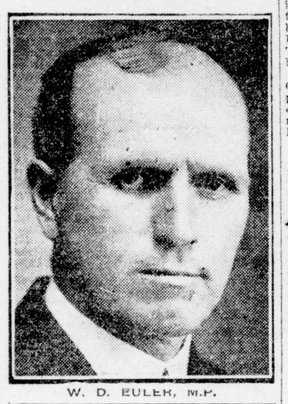
"Possibly the name of North Ontario has not an agreeable sound in the ears of gentlemen opposite. The rebuke administered to another government in that riding may be an intimation that autocracy in Dominion affairs is just as objectionable as it is in provincial matters."

Mr. Euler severely criticized the Government for its failure to call the House in session for more than nine months, but had substituted the order-in-council for constitutional rule.

Prussianism in Canada.

"The Government wonders at the existing unrest. You cannot train a people for years in the ideals of freedom and democracy, and then suddenly remove them, without danger of disturbance. I believe the Government has entirely misread the temper of the

SCORES GOVERNMENT BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL



W. D. EULER, M.P.

Canadian people. They have shackled the newspapers, although I admit many of them bear their chains with much cheerfulness, so long as the checks come in in payment of extravagant advertising. They tried to take away the one effective weapon of the workingman, the right to strike. They forbade free speech. Canadian prisons were used as instruments of oppression. Men entirely innocent of wrongdoing have been imprisoned, and illegal fines imposed by two or four magistrates under the apparent impression that patriotic fervor showed itself by judging a man guilty until he was proved innocent. Conscientious objectors were sent to jail for long terms because they had the strength of mind and conscience to refuse to do what they thought wrong. An almost infinite number of organizations and publications were banned, some properly, but most of them without any discrimination whatever.

Unjust, Foolish Methods.

"I am no socialist, but I have no sympathy with those who placed a ban upon these people, so long as they sought to obtain their objects by constitutional means and deprecated violence in so doing. Many were imprisoned and persecuted for having harmless literature in their possession. Such methods were not only unjust, but also foolish, and calculated to defeat their own purpose. You cannot heal a sore by covering it up, and forcing the corruption into more dangerous channels. If socialistic doctrine is wrong, free discussion of its principles will provide its own cure. Suppression and persecution merely aggravate the evil, and it will break out in worse form."

Living On Borrowed Money.

"We have three great problems to solve, all inter-related. Debt, reconstruction, allaying of unrest. We owe two thousand millions of dollars. Placing a staggering weight of $250 upon every man, woman and child in Canada. So far we have not felt it. We have lived on borrowed money, but must pay the piper, and begin paying right away. It can be done, but only by a courageous people working harmoniously to develop our own resources.

"This Government spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make the Canadian people realize their patriotic duty to buy bonds and when the people were ready with both hands to contribute of their substance because of the fervor of that feeling, the Government threw away the benefits of the campaign by offering inducements that made the buying of Victory Bonds not a patriotic matter, but merely a first-class financial investment. They gave the tax-free privilege. I am sure that it would have been just as easy to sell 5 per cent bonds as 5½ per cent bonds. The people were in a patriotic, not calculating mood with selfishness predominating. That loss of ½ per cent alone will cost the country some ten or fifteen millions annually for a generation or two.

Crushing the Wage-earner.

"The minister of public works wants the income tax to operate on both higher and lower levels. Certainly large incomes must pay larger taxes. I do not agree with him when he says that the taxes should fall on men who earn $1,000 a year or less. The man who earns wages has a heavy load to carry. It is barely equal to $500 a few years ago. How much of a surplus has he got with a family of four or five children with meat at 25, 30 and 40 cents a pound, with woolens almost prohibitive and everything else in proportion. He has carried the brunt of the war. It is the worker, the rank and file, who suffered and bled in this war. He does not have to pay a tax to realize that this is his country. The casualty lists have told him, while the rich man has given only of his abundance—in fact, has been piling up money.

Get After After Sir Joseph.

"The ex-minister of militia says that Sir Joseph Flavelle owns the Government. If he does, the suggestion I am going to make will not meet with favor. Sir Joseph has denied that he owns it, but the Government does not. It seems then, it is reasonable to say that he half owns it. The Government should seriously consider a heavy succession tax. **No man can earn a million dollars. If he possesses that much it is the product of the labor of others. A large portion of every large fortune, say 50, 75 or 80 per cent, should come back to the people on the death of the owner. No injustice would be done. Large fortunes merely represent the labor of the working people.**

"Let them return to the state which provided the opportunity for their accumulation, leaving sufficient for the reasonable needs of the family of the former possessor. Thus, when the time comes that the revered knight of bacon fame is gathered to his fathers, and the Government takes some fifty or seventy-five millions of the one hundred millions he is reputed to have, it would simply be restitution of what he has taken from the people.

The Cause of Unrest.

"The labor problem is the greatest of all. I do not mean the problem of unemployment. There is much unrest. The cause of this unrest is human selfishness. Under the present conditions, where no ordinary man is absolutely secured against the future, the only course is for each to seize all he can and the devil take the hindmost. Selfishness is the logical result of modern conditions. **LABOR, CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY, DEMANDS THREE THINGS—INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, A COMFORTABLE LIVING, SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE. I BELIEVE THAT UNDER EFFICIENT CONDITIONS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY, AND PERHAPS LESS, SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE EVERY PERSON WITH A COMFORTABLE SUBSISTENCE.** Fear of the future is constant with everyone. We must remove that. If that means more practical education, the fitting of the man to the job, old age pensions, pensions for unemployment, for widows and mothers, care of the sick, then I am prepared to give my support to efforts in that direction. We have traveled far in these last four years. Governments must progress as well.

Hundreds Disfranchised.

"I want to bring the attention of this House to the unfortunate positions of men who are to all intents and purposes Canadians, and who are yet men without a country.

"In Waterloo County and in other parts of old Ontario there are hundreds of men, who have lived here 25, 30, 40 and even 50 years. They came from Germany. Many of them took the oath of allegiance years ago, considered themselves British subjects, although technically they were not such, as they were not aware complete naturalization required taking out of papers. They have heretofore always voted. The fact that both political parties agreed not to challenge a voter because of nationality aggravated the trouble. No one foresaw the war. Then war broke out, and the real position of these people became apparent. In Kitchener 93 of these men applied for naturalization under the order-in-council of 1917. They were recommended by the judge. They were refused. Yet I read that in that year 471 Austrians and 43 Germans of other sections of the country were naturalized. Did they vote Unionist, and so were made citizens? I know of one case in Kitchener, a man sent from Germany fifteen years, who had been back shortly before the war, but because he was a Unionist he was given naturalization. The war is over, and these men should be given naturalization papers."

Mr. Euler, in conclusion, asked the Government to deal fairly with all people in the preparation of the new franchise act, that it be worthy of the Dominion of Canada, and that it be in keeping with national honor.

Bolshevik Legislation?

Mr. Euler's speech followed that of Mr. Rowell. He had always wondered, he said, where the Government had gone for the models of some of its legislation, but since Mr. Rowell had read from a pamphlet which was prohibited by order-in-council, his eyes had been opened.

Mr. Rowell had mentioned obligatory labor as being imposed by the Bolsheviki. Perhaps that was the origin of the Work or Fight order-in-council in Canada. Mr. Euler added that as Mr. Rowell was reading the pamphlet, he could not but draw a parallel between it and the War-Times Election act.

HOUSE DEBATE

(Continued from page four)

lieved that Canada's future would be found in associating with these nations.

General Hughes asked where the responsibility was for the colonies.

Mr. Rowell: "This imperial war cabinet was a creation for the purposes of the war. The question of constitutional relations is to be settled at the conference after the war."

Responsible at Home.

E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford, asked if in the case of a Canadian representative not agreeing with other representatives on policy he would not have to return and get the consent of his own parliament.

"Absolutely," said Mr. Rowell. "The representatives are responsible to their own Government."

Mr. Rowell then said that while Canadians had been claiming the status of a nation since 1897, they did not get the status till 1917. He explained the simplifying of the communication between the overseas and the British Government. Under the old system if the prime minister of Canada wished to communicate with the prime minister of England, the dispatch was handed to the governor-general of Canada, who sent it to the colonial office, from which it was sent to the British prime minister. At the imperial conference of 1917 a change was agreed upon by resolutions moved by Premier Hughes of Australia. Now the prime minister of Great Britain and the prime ministers of the dominions communicated directly on matters of cabinet importance. This was another recognition of Canada's status as a nation which had resulted from the war.

A Nation of the World.

Turning to the other phase of his address, namely, Canada's status among the nations of the world, Mr. Rowell declared that the British Empire was the greatest experiment in free democratic government which had ever existed. It was composed of a number of autonomous nations owing allegiance to a single king. The other nations at the peace conference had found it difficult to comprehend the constitution of the British Empire.

The prime minister, said Mr. Rowell, had been criticized for leaving Canada before the signing of the armistice. The reason for his early departure was that it was felt that Canada should be represented as a nation at the conference. When Premier Lloyd George was informed of this, he expressed his hearty concurrence, but requested that Premier Borden should come to England and discuss the matter with the other nations. The negotiations between the British dominions and the representatives of the Allied nations were protracted, and there was some opposition to the claim made by Canada. However, finally she was accorded representation as one of the secondary powers at the conference.

Borden May Sign Peace Pact.

There were, said Mr. Rowell, five great powers at the conference and a number of secondary powers. Canada was not only represented through the representatives of Great Britain, but at all sessions wherein matters concerning her were discussed, she had one, or perhaps two, of her own delegates present. In answer to a question by H. A. Mackie, Mr. Rowell said that he had no official information, but he believed that Premier Borden would be one of those to sign the peace treaty.

Mr. Rowell then dealt at some length with the league of nations, expressing his opinion that Canada would be a charter member of that organization when it was formed. The league, he said, would be controlled by an executive committee of nine members and a general council. Each of the five great nations would have a representative on the executive committee and the four remaining members would be chosen from the general council. Canada would undobtedly have a representative on the general council.

Menace of Bolshevism.

Turning to Russia, Mr. Rowell outlined the constitution of the Soviet republic. He quoted a pamphlet, giving it in detail, and declared that it was stated very frankly to be dictatorship by the proletariat and included only those who worked with their hands. Land was confiscated and turned over to the tillers of the soil without compensation. There was universal obligatory labor service and the press was suppressed. The Bolsheviki had abolished the right of a man to own his own home. They considered woman a chattel and in many of the Soviets women had been nationalized as common property. Bolshevism was the greatest menace to the world's peace and to civilization existing today. If Bolshevism spread through Germany as well as through Russia, no one knew where it would stop. And possibly that was the purpose in view in the suggestion that an early peace should be concluded so that Bolshevism in Germany might be checked by a stable government.

Mr. Rowell closed with praise for General Sir Arthur Currie. General Currie, he said, had always two objects in view; first, the attainment of his objective; second its attainment with the least possible loss of life.

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TO ST. THOMAS—†5:00, †*6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 1:20 a.m., 1:45, *3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:25, *†8:20, 9:20, 11:35 p.m.

TO PORT STANLEY—†*6:20, *8:20, 11:20 a.m., 1:20, *5:30, 9:20 p.m.

*Limited. London to St. Thomas.

†Daily excpt Sunday.

E. E. GRAHAM GETS SUPERINTENDENCY

E. E. Graham of Toronto has been engaged as parks superintendent by the parks board on the approval of the public utilities commission at a salary of $1,800 a year. It is expected that he will be in London to take up his duties on March 24.

WALL STREET.

New York, March 12.—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—The bullish demonstration which featured yesterday's final operations on the stock exchange was resumed with greater vigor at the opening today. Rails led the extensive buying movement on definite assurances of banking support. Increased strength was shown by speculative shares, however, gains among such issues as Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Iron, New York Air Brake, General Motors, Texas Company, Industrial Alcohol, United Cigars and American Tobacco ranging from 1 to 5 points. U. S. Steel reacted to the highest quotation of the year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, March 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Balt. & O.	50½	..	49¾	..
Erie	17⅞	..	17⅝	17¾
Erie, 1st pfd	30½	..	..	..
Gt. Northern	94¾	95¼	94¾	..
New Haven	32⅝	..	..	..
N. Y. Central	77½	77⅝	76¾	77
Rock Island	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
St. Paul	41	41½	40	..
Wabash, A	36⅞	..	35¼	..
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison	93¾	93⅞	93½	93⅝
Colo. Southern	20¾	..	..	..
Miss. Pacific	25¾	25⅞	25	..
Nor. Pacific	94⅝	94⅝	94	..
South Pacific	103½	103⅞	102¾	102⅞
South Railway	30⅛	30¼	29¾	..
S. Railway, pfd.	69	..	..	..
Union Pacific	131½	131½	130¾	130⅞
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	60¼	60¾	59¾	..
Lehigh Valley	56	..	..	..
Norfolk & West.	105½	..	..	..
Pennsy.	45	..	44⅞	..
Reading	86½	86⅞	85⅝	86
Traction Shares—				
B. R. Transit	24⅜	..	24¼	..
Interboro	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Industrial—				
Allis-Chalmers	36	..	35½	..
Am. Beet Sugar.	75⅛	..	74¼	74X
Amer. Can	48¼	48⅝	47⅛	..
Amer. Car Fdy	94⅛	94¼	93⅛	93¾
Amer. H. & L.	19⅜	..	19	..
do. pfd	100½	100¾	99⅞	99⅞
Amer. Loco	68¾	..	67⅝	67¾
Amer. Sugar	119¾	120½	119¾	120½
Amer. Smelters	70⅞	71¼	70½	..
Amer. St. Fdy	86⅛	87½	86½	87
Amer. T. & T.	107¾	..	107½	..
Amer. Wool	66½	67	65½	66
Atl. Gulf	108½	111	108½	109¾
Baldwin	88½	91⅝	88½	89¾
Cen. Leather	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	..
Corn Products	49⅛	50⅛	49	50⅛
Col. F. & I.	42	42¾	41¾	42
Distillers	63⅝	63⅞	62½	62⅞
Gen. Elec.	160¾	..	159½	..
Gen. Motors	160¾	162¾	160	160½
Gooderich	68½	68¾	68½	..
Gt. Nor. Ore	43½	44½	43⅜	44¼
Int. Paper	46¾	48	46¾	47¼
Int. Nickel	25⅝	25¾	25½	..
Ice Securities	47½	..	46¾	47
Maxwell Motor	36¾	..	36¼	..
Marine	25½	26⅛	25¼	25⅞
do. pfd	107⅛	109¼	107	108½
People's Gas	52	..	51¼	..
Pacific Mail	32	..	..	..
Ptn. Chemical	59	..	57½	..
Rubber	82⅞	..	..	..
Studebaker	61¼	62	61¼	61⅜
West. nUion	89	..	88⅞	..
Westinghouse	47⅛	47½	46½	..
Willys Overland	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Copper Shares—				
Anaconda	62⅜	62⅝	62⅛	62¼
Chino Copper	35	..	34¾	..
Inspiration	47½	..	47	47¼
Ray Cons	20⅛	..	..	..
Utah Copper	72¾	73⅜	72½	72⅞
Oil Shares—				
Amer. Cot. Oil	45¼	46	45¼	45¾
Calif. Petroleum	27½	28	27½	..
Sinclair Oil	36½	37⅛	35½	37
Texas Oil	197¾	208¾	197¾	208¾
Steel Shares—				
Bethlehem B	69	69⅛	67⅝	67¾
Crucible	67¾	69	67¾	..
Lackawanna	71⅝	72½	71¼	..
Press Steel Car.	69½	71	69½	70¾
Railway Steel	78½	78¾	78	..
Sloss Sheffield	56	58¾	56	57

Sales to 1 p.m.—$33,400.

Easy to Make This Pine Cough Remedy

Thousands of families swear by its prompt results. Inexpensive, and saves about $2.

You know that pine is used in nearly all prescriptions and remedies for coughs. The reason is that pine contains several peculiar elements that have a remarkable effect in soothing and healing the membranes of the throat and chest.

Pine cough syrups are combinations of pine and syrup. The "syrup" part is usually plain sugar syrup.

To make the best pine cough remedy that money can buy, put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, and fill up with home-made sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you make 16 ounces—more than you can buy ready-made for $2.50. It is pure, good and very pleasant—children like it.

You can feel this take hold of a cough or cold in a way that means business. The cough may be dry, hoarse and tight, or may be persistently loose from the formation of phlegm. The cause is the same—inflamed membranes—and this Pinex and Syrup combination will stop it—usually in 24 hours or less. Splendid, too, for bronchial asthma, hoarseness, or any ordinary throat ailment.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is famous the world over for its prompt effect upon coughs.

Beware of substitutes. Ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

TRAINED NURSE NOW TESTIFIES

Says She Feels Made Over Since Taking Tanlac—Gains Nine Pounds.

Mrs. F. O. Forrester, a trained nurse, residing at the Grand Central Hotel, Denver, Col., is but one of this high profession who have testified to the merits of Tanlac. Mrs. Forrester recently said:

"I had been in miserable health seven years, suffering from indigestion. Everything I ate would sour and even cold water would cause me much distress. The pains in my chest and about my heart were almost unbearable at times and I suffered terribly from neuralgia. I would have vomiting spells daily and for three months couldn't retain a thing on my stomach but oatmeal. Often at night I would wake up feeling like I was smothering to death and would have to get up out of bed and stand on my feet awhile to get my breath.

"One of my friends who knew of my awful condition, and who had been benefited by Tanlac, advised me to try it. I did so, and my relief has been remarkable. Really I feel like I have been made over again. I have already gained nine pounds in weight and intend to keep on taking Tanlac as long as it does me as much good as it is now."

Tanlac is sold in London by Standard Drug, Limited, and by an established agency in every town.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

From $17.50 to $17.75 per cwt. was paid for live hogs, selects, on today's market. Fat sows were $14.50 per cwt. This sudden jump in the price of live hogs most likely will make the price of dressed hogs go up.

Hay was in good demand today, the price ranging from $17 to $19 per ton. There were 20 loads of hay sold on yesterday's market.

Straw is $7.50 to $8 per ton, and slow.

Hay and oats were the only products offered for sale this morning.

LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady.

Calves—Receipts, 150; $5@20.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,100; 35@50c up; heavy and mixed, $20 15@20 25; yorkers, $20@20 15; light yorkers, $19@19 25; pigs, $19; roughs, $16 15@17; stags, $12@14.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400; steady and unchanged.

Montreal, March 12.—Offerings of live stock at the Canadian Pacific stockyards today were: 150 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 225 hogs and 500 calves.

Trading was almost negligible, as butchers had generally supplied themselves at the Monday market and only some buying to fill immediate needs was in evidence. Prices do not show any change from former quotations. Choice steers were quoted at from $12@13 50, while others were down to $10.50. Common stuff sold at $9@10. Choice butchers' bulls and cows were as high as $11, while poorer quality was down to $8.50. Sheep were $9@10. There was some demand for hogs at $18@18 25.

Chicago, March 12.—Steep advances in the price of hogs, despite removal of all restrictions on hog shipments, gave a decided upward swing today to the corn market.

Buying of corn received impetus also from advices indicating speedy signing of a peace treaty with Germany. Besides, unsettled weather was looked for and consequent further hindrance to rural wagon traffic. Opening prices, which ranged from ¼ to 1¼ up were followed by moderate additional gains, and then by a reaction due to fresh purchases of Argentina corn to be brought to the U. S.

Oats were governed by the action of corn. Opening ⅛ to ⅝ up, the market receded to slightly below yesterday's finish.

Toronto, March 12.—Hog prices again advanced at the Union stockyards this morning, $19 being paid for fed and watered stock. A further increase in price is expected. Cattle trade showed considerable improvement, and the trend of prices is firmer, Lambs were firmer and calves steady.

Receipts—871 cattle, 180 calves, 1,035 hogs, and 25 sheep.

Toronto, March 12.—Export cattle—Choice, $15@16; export cattle, medium, 13 25@14 25; export bulls, $10 25@11 25; butcher cattle, choice, $9 25@10; butcher cattle, medium, $9 25@10; butcher cattle, common, $7 75@8 75; butcher cows, choice, $11 25@11 50; butcher cows, medium, $9@9 50; butcher cows, canners, $5@5 50; butcher bulls, $9@10 25; feeding steers, $9@10; stockers, choice, $8@9; stockers, light, $7@8 50; milkers, choice, $90@130; springers, choice, $95@145; calves, $17 75@19.

Sheep—Ewes, $11@12; bucks and culls, $6@11; lambs, $16@18 75.

Hogs—Fed and watered, $18 75@19; f.o.b., $18@18 25.

Chicago, March 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; higher; bulk of sales, $19 50; butchers, $19 65@19 95; light, $19 10@19 75; packing, $18 50@19 65; throwouts, $18 50@18 25; pigs, good to choice, $17@18 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; good and choice beef steers and butchers' stock, 15@25c up; others slow and unevenly; calves, firm; stockers, strong beef cattle, good, choice and prime, $16@20 25; common and medium, $10 50@16 50; butcher stock, cows and heifers, $7@15 75; canners and cutters, $5 75@7; stockers and feeders, good choice and prime, $11 25@15 25; inferior, common and medium, $8 50@11 25; veal calves, good to choice, $17 50@18.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; strong, higher in spots; lambs, choice and prime, $18 60@19 75; medium and good, $18 40@19 60; culls, $15 25@17; ewes, choice and prime, $13 75@14 15; medium and good, $11@13 75; culls, $6@9.

NEW WELDING COMPANY WILL OPEN PLANT HERE

As a result of negotiations with the Chamber of Commerce, the Thompson Welding Company of Windsor, Ont., will open a plant at 775 Dundas street, and will operate an oxy-acetylene and electric welding concern. The company will repair castings and metals of all descriptions. W. H. Lawrence, demonstrator at the San Francisco world's fair for the Presto-lite Company, will have full charge of the company, and will have J. F. Trainer as his battery expert.

Hitherto, according to the secretary of the C. of C., it has not been possible to get this kind of work done here.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.]

Toronto, March 8.

	Asked.	Bid.		Asked.	Bid.
Ames, c.	76	..	Sawyer	14	..
A Sugar	21	19	do pfd.	40	35
do pfd.	69	65	Spanish.	20	19⅛
Barcel.	10¼	10	do pfd.	80	78
Brazilian	55¼	54⅞	Stl Can.	63⅛	62⅞
B C Fish	49	46	do pfd.	94½	93¾
Bell Tel.	129½	128	Tooke, p.	76	75½
Burt, c.	88½	..	Tre'wey	38	36½
do pfd.	95	94	Tucketts	28¾	28
C Bread.	20	19½	do pfd.	83	82
do pfd.	83½	82½	Tw City	49	48
C Car.	32½	31	Win Ry.	49	48
do pfd.	88½	87½	Banks—		
Cement.	66⅝	66⅜	Com'rce	204	..
do pfd.	100	99	Dom	212½	..
C S L.	43½	42¾	Haml'n	186	185
CGElec.	104½	103½	Montr'l	213¾	212½
C Loco.	..	63	NScotia	..	270
do pfd.	91	90	Royal	..	208
C Salt.	135	..	Stand	210	..
C Dairy.	..	50	Toronto	201	200¼
do pfd.	..	88	Union	..	159
Conlag's.	260	250	Loans, etc.—		
Smelters	26¼	25½	C Land.	148¾	..
Con Gas.	152	151½	C Perm.	172	..
Dome	1325	1275	Dsavings	..	50
Canners.	35	34	H Prov.	..	135
do pfd.	85½	84	H & E.	..	210
DSteel,p.	..	96	do 20pc.	..	201
DSteelC.	62	61¼	do new.	..	105
Dom Tel	..	85	do 20pc.	..	100½
Duluth.	..	31	L Bank.	..	139
LWoods.	167	..	L & C.	..	126
Larose.	42	35	Ontario.	..	155
Mackay.	77½	77	do 20pc.	..	145
do pfd.	65	64	T Mort.	..	134
M Leaf.	141	..	C Bread.	94	93¾
do pfd.	101	100	C Loco	..	94
Monarch	..	60	C Car.	..	94
do pfd.	..	85	Canners	..	90
N S Car	14	13	D Iron.	..	88
do pfd.	52½	..	Elec Dev	..	91
do vt.c	11¾	10	Penmans	91	90
do vt.p	..	52½	P Rico.	..	80
Nipiss'g	925	915	Ontario.	..	83
NSteel.	53	52	Quebec.	63	60
P Burt.	28	..	Rio Jan.	..	85
do pfd.	..	75	Spanish.	..	84
Penmans	..	89½	Stl Can.	..	96
do pfd.	..	90	War Loan,		
P Rico.	..	35	1925	98½	98¾
P Paper	60	50	1931	99	98½
do pfd.	90	..	1937	..	99¾
Quebec.	21	20	Victory,		
Riordon.	121	119½	1922	100¾	100⅝
do pfd.	95½	94½	1927	..	102½
Rogers.	75	65	1937	106	105⅞
Russell.	81	80	1923	100¾	100⅝
			1923	104⅜	104¼

Toronto, March 12.—Morning sales: Brazilian, 1,020 at 54@54¼; Can. Bread, 25 at 19½; Cement, 500 at 65¾@66¾; do, pfd, 15 at 100; Steamships, pfd, 215 at 79¼@79¾; Can. Gen. Electric, 29 at 104; Dom. Steel Corp., 175 at 61@61⅝; MacKay, 10 at 77¼; Maple Leaf, 298 at 139@141¼; Monarch, 5 at 60; do, pfd, 7 at 85; N. S. Car, 10 at 14; do, pfd, 50 at 52½; N. S. Steel, 10 at 52; Pac. Burt, pfd, 13 at 75; Quebec Ry., 25 at 21; Russell Motor, 25 at 75; do, pfd, 165 at 80; Steel of Canada, 325 at 62@63; do, pfd, 10 at 94.

Banks—Commerce, 13 at 204; Hamilton, 8 at 186; Toronto, 21 at 200¼.

Bonds—Canada Bread, $1,000 at 94; War Loan, 1,925, $2,000 at 98½; do, 1,931 $300 at 97; Victory Loan 1,922, $5,600 at 100½@100⅝; do, 1,923, $4,800 at 100⅝@100¾; 1927, $11,50 at 102¼@102¾; do, 1,933, $68,400 at 104@104⅜; do, 1,937, $7250 at 105¼@105¾.

STANDARD MINING STOCK.

Toronto March 12.—Davidson, 3,833 at 67, 500 at 67½, 400 at 69, 1,000 at 66, 4,250 at 68, 6,900 at 68½; Dome Ex., 1500 at 29; Dome Lake 500 at 26, 1,000 at 25¾, 1,500 at 26¼; Holly, 700 at 630; Kenora, 500 at 18, 1,500 at 17½, 3,000 at 17, 1,000 at 17¼, 500 at 16¾; Kirk., 3,000 at 49½; Lake Shore, 2,000 at 94; McIntyre, 700 at 177, 100 at 178; New Ray, 16 at 18; Por. Crown, 3,500 at 29¾; Preston, 275 at 4, 1,000 at 4⅝, 40 at 5; Por. Imperial, 6,000 at 3; Schumacher, 2,000 at 37½; Trethewey, 1,600 at 37; Tisdale, 1,000 at 2½; Baldwin, 1,500 at 34½; West Dome, 1,500 at 15¼; Wasa-lka, 1,200 at 45½, 1,800 at 46; Rock, 100 at [illegible], 1,000 at 5¾; Adanac 1,000 at 18¾, 3,600 at 18½, 4,000 at 19; Bailey, 8,000 at 5¼ 5,000 at 5⅜; Beaver 1,500 at 44½; Reserve, 100 at 49, 550 at 48; Nip., 5 at 925; Ophir, 1,000 at 11½, 5,700 at 11, 5,000 at 10¾; Peterson, 500 at 8¾; Leaf, 1,000 at 28; Temisk., 200 at 32, 1,000 at 31½.

VICTORY LOAN PRICES.

[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Ground Floor, Royal Bank Building.]

	Noon.
Issue of 1922	100½
Issue of 1923	100½
Issue of 1927	102¼
Issue of 1933	104⅜
Issue of 1937	105¾

ENGINEER REQUESTS INCREASE OF $1,000

About $2,000 increases are being asked for in the city engineer's department. Engineer H. A. Brazier has requested that his salary be raised to $4,000. His present salary is $3,000. The question has been laid over for consideration with the estimates.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS.

Montreal, March 12.—Grand Trunk earnings, March 1 to 7, 1919, were $1,224,388, an increase of $389,646 over last year.

Opportunity

FOR YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE.

A man, not under 20, who likes to write, who has a sound knowledge of English and a Collegiate or University education, will will be given an opportunity to join our staff and receive a valuable training.

As this position calls for clear thinking, steady and close application to the work, it will be useless for any but clean-cut, ambitious and manly young men to apply.

Write at length, telling what you have done, what and where you have