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At \$5.00 we show a strong Canadian tweed Norfolk suit with extra pants. Sizes 22 to 28.

The same suit in the larger sizes—12 years to 18, for \$6.50 with two pairs of pants.

At \$10.00 we show a beautiful gray all-wool tweed suit, with two pairs of pants, to fit boys age 4 to 18 years. The style of the suit is a very neat knife-pleated Norfolk, excellently made and trimmed. The extra pants fill a long felt need.

Two hundred pairs extra good Boy's Bloomers, well made and lined, 75c a pair. 22 to 35 sizes.

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Echoes From Parliament Hill

BY TOM KING

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—(Special).—The budget speech was the event of the week. It dealt with the grave financial situation which confronts the government and fully justified a recourse to increased taxation. The country will accept the burden. On the other hand it developed nothing new or original in fiscal legislation. Tariff duties are lacking up to increase revenue, and a basic principle of the national policy is disregarded by the taxation of raw material. Putting raw cotton, for example, on the dutiable list is clearly a case of tariff for revenue only. The tax upon wool, hides, iron ore and some other commodities which must largely be purchased from abroad by the Canadian manufacturers has only the semblance of protection. The war and business conditions have already given the producers of wool and hides an insatiable market with high prices.

A fast increase upon substantially every article on the dutiable list is a short cut to tariff revision, which might be invoked hereafter by those in favor of a revision downward. Finance Minister White seeking to avoid a "rich man's budget" and a "poor man's budget" alike has involved what may be called a "fuzzy man's budget." It may lead to some strange anomalies. Ad valorem duties are as a rule objectionable in a country like this where freight rates produce startling inequality in prices.

The stamp duties and other special taxes are those often resorted to by countries in time of war. Unfortunately they will not, even when added to the tariff increases, contribute anything to the war chest, which must be entirely replenished by loans from the British Government. They are "war taxes" in the same sense as the recent

taxes imposed by the United States Congress are "war taxes." That is, they are taxes levied to make up the deficiency in customs revenue due to causes growing out of the war.

Immediately following the budget speech, Hon. Wm. Pugsley fired the first shot in what promises to be a conflict between the two political parties in parliament. He made the charge that the agents for the British and Canadian Governments in New York had paid extravagant prices for ammunition. Instead of paying \$25 per thousand rounds for ammunition, as Mr. Pugsley said they should have done, they paid \$35, and as one order amounted to two hundred million rounds, the net over-payment was \$2,000,000. What, Mr. Pugsley knows about it remains to be seen, but the public will be inclined to agree with Sir Robert Borden that the agents of the British War Office paid no more than they had to.

Even more sensational was Mr. Pugsley's insinuation, that the purchase of the two submarines for the Pacific coast was a reckless and extravagant expenditure of public money. It seems to be true that the boats in question were refused by the Government of Chile, by whom they were ordered, and in view of the recent testimony of Secretary Daniels of the United States Navy before the house committee on naval affairs, it is quite likely that the Electric Boat Company of New Jersey do not turn out a satisfactory submarine. On the other hand, submarines were badly needed last August for the protection of the British Columbia coast, and no others were available. Certainly if Sir Richard McBride had not acted with promptness and decision the submarines could not have been procured at any cost. They sailed from Seattle just in the nick of time.

The charge of a rake-off or commis-

MANY WANT TO BE "LITTLE FARMERS"

Dovercourt Company Quickly Learn That Public Will Take to Their Plan

In an endeavor to test out the public demand for small price, small size garden plots, and also to keep its organization active, the Dovercourt Land Co. is placing for sale one of its properties on Yonge street above the city limits. The price is being kept down to the absolute minimum, just enough being added to the original purchase price to cover selling expenditures. How low the selling price has been fixed can be determined by the fact that it works out to \$2.50 a frontage foot, and the property adjoining was sold off at \$20 a foot for part of it. It is an excellent investment to "little farmers from the city" the land will be prepared, plowed and harrowed for seeding, under the direction of Professor H. L. Hutt.

THREE CHINAMEN DEAD; VANCOUVER TONG WAR

New Year's Celebration Ended in Pistol Battle and Death List May Be Five

Canadian Press Despatch. VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 13.—Three Chinese are dead and three are in the hospital wounded as a result of a fight which broke out early this morning in the midst of the celebration of the Chinese New Year. According to early stories told to the police, two Chinese were killed in a pistol battle in Chinatown, while a third Chinaman, who was there, committed suicide. The three wounded are now in a hospital near the city. There is no clear idea of what caused the row, but it is apparently a result of recent fighting in San Francisco and Portland, when several men were killed.

tion was thus made by Mr. Pugsley: It is stated by many people and believed by many people that the Pacific coast that this company was not paid either \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 for these submarines. My information is that two cheques were passed, one of which for the sum of \$1,000,000 was issued to the company by the Dominion Government. I do not know whether or not that is so, and I make no charge in that respect, but I do say that having been paid, the fact that these submarines were rejected by the naval expert of the government for which they were built; that the Dominion Government had no market for them, except Sir Richard McBride on behalf of the British Columbia Government; that the boats were reported to be obsolete and not according to the specifications, and that the naval expert of the Canadian Government reported adversely upon them. It is an extraordinary thing that the price paid for them was equal to the price at which two of the most modern and up-to-date submarines could be purchased.

On behalf of the government it must be said that Sir Richard McBride, as minister of British Columbia, paid \$1,150,000, and that the Dominion Government reimbursed him by cheque for the same amount. There was only one cheque drawn by the Ottawa government, and Mr. Pugsley's charge that the Electric Boat Co. received but \$800,000 and that \$350,000 is unaccounted for, seems to lack confirmation. It is at any rate a question of fact which should be easily proved or disproved. Even if it is proved, it is a matter of some large commission as \$350,000, if by no means follows that there was any wrongdoing on the part of Sir Richard McBride or anyone connected with either the Canadian or British Columbia Government.

A significant thing about the debate was the personal and party feeling quite frankly displayed. Indeed, it is quite apparent that the Liberals, if they press their scandal charges, will be taunted with friendship for Germany. Hon. J. D. McLean went so far as to say that Mr. Pugsley should have refrained from making his charges, even if they were true, because his speech would be hailed with satisfaction by the German societies of the United States. The prime minister, rather warily, up an unusual thing for him to do, and snapped defiance at the opposition.

He said: In any observations I make on these questions I shall be governed very largely by the attitude of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house, and I am sure to understand that if there is going to be a fight and recriminations on these questions it will not be a one-sided fight. We are perfectly prepared to conduct this session on the lines laid down by my hon. friend from Red Deer the other day, but if there is going to be a fight upon us from the other side of the house, we are quite ready and prepared to carry the war into the enemy's camp.

To which Mr. Pugsley retorted: Suppose I ought to be very thankful to my right hon. friend and the prime minister for letting us, on this side of the house, know that if we have the audacity to attack the government, we must look out for ourselves. In other words, we have reason to believe that some persons, not members of the government, not members of this house, have made secret rake-offs in connection with the purchase of war vessels or of ammunition, and we dare to breathe it in this house, our action will be resented by hon. gentlemen opposite. They will take it as showing that we are infusing the partisan spirit and they will endeavor to make the country believe that in some way or other we are obstructing them in doing their duty in connection with this war. They will not terrify me and I do not

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With a view to meeting the needs of the time and encouraging production—thereby reducing the high cost of living—the Company has decided to offer 100 acres on Yonge Street, a little north of the city limits, in half-acre farms. To assist the buyers, not only to settle on the land, but also to assist them by demonstration and expert advice as to how and what to grow. To assure the success of this venture, the Company is offering the property at only a slight advance of the original cost, in fact a surplus only sufficient to provide for selling expenses, practically eliminating profits.

As proof of this statement an adjoining property has already been sold as building lots for an average price of \$20.00 per foot. The little farms on this Estate are 165 feet by 132 feet deep, equal in size to 7 city lots. The price is only \$2.50 per foot.

The Homestead Estate is passed by Metropolitan cars, and is only about 40 minutes' ride from downtown. There will be no rent-day for these little farmers, and no big prices to pay for potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, peas, strawberries, raspberries; a few hens will provide a family with eggs at practically no cost. Why pay rent and big prices any more?

Ploughed and Harrowed Ready for Seeding

The Homestead Estate will be ploughed, harrowed and made ready for planting. Prof. H. L. Hutt, for 21 years in charge of the Horticultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, is now in charge of our Horticultural Department, and will gladly give the public expert advice regarding the methods which should be used to develop scientifically and make the most possible of a suburban home and little farm of this kind.

A Demonstration Farm

The Company intends using one of these half-acres as a demonstration farm, upon which a house will be built in the Spring and the whole place will be laid out and planted to show the possibilities of production on a little farm well filled.

Clip out and mail the coupon for a bulletin containing illustrated suggestions as to how a half acre should be laid out to the best advantage, and giving particulars regarding the preparation and fertilization of the land, selection and securing of the best varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and their cultivation and management to obtain the best possible results.

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think they will terrify any other member on this side of the house.

Many people are unable to understand why Mr. W. F. Maclean was not allowed to go ahead with his bill to prevent Germany obtaining arms and munitions through the United States nickel for her battleships, guns, cannons and bullets. There is something fantastic in the idea of our sending soldiers to Europe and at the same time furnishing the material for their destruction. No doubt a large majority of people in this country would like to see Canada keep her nickel at home until the war is over and many members of the house will tell you privately that legislation ought to be passed in that direction, but when an M. P. endeavors to promote a great public reform he finds his path strewn with technicalities and legal obstacles of every kind. It is quite the reverse when some great corporation desires to water its stock, cut a melon or obtain millions from the public treasury.

Mr. Maclean's bill was discharged from the order paper because it was held to be a bill affecting trade, and therefore requiring that the principle should be enshrined in the constitution of the whole house. To get such an endorsement would be impossible without active aid from the government. Even if it were granted as a matter of form the bill founded thereon would be too far down on the order paper to be reached, because there are only three days in the entire session when private members with public bills have a chance to be heard. It is different with bills in which big corporations are interested. Such bills have the right-of-way three days out of five during the entire session.

It is quite doubtful, by the way, if Mr. Maclean's bill required a resolution. A similar measure to regulate the export of electrical current and natural gas was introduced without preliminary resolution by Sir Charles

Fitzpatrick and subsequently reintroduced by so eminent an authority as Sir Alan Aylesworth. Mr. R. L. Borden, then the vigilant leader of the opposition, was present and made no objection on either occasion. Sir Robert, as prime minister, promptly objected to Mr. Maclean's measure going before the house. His objection prevented any discussion of the bill, but it will be hard to stifle all discussion upon so vital a topic for the rest of the session.

Many a man comes to parliament anxious to perform some public service and to carry out the wishes of his constituents, but he finds himself up against the party system. Suspicion and dislike dog his footsteps and he is out of the house seeking to trick and trap him. Unless he is willing to bear slights and insults, ridicule and misrepresentation and has a loyal and intelligent constituency behind him, he soon abandons the struggle and either retires to private life or becomes an applicant for a government job.

Major-Gen. Sam Hughes no doubt felt like a stag at bay at the Conservative caucus the other morning. He was savagely attacked by a number of members and no one spoke in his defence. Nothing was done, however, and the minister remains in his portfolio. It may have been good party politics to encourage dissatisfied members to say their say behind closed doors. The air is cleared to some extent by the incident and there may be less criticism hereafter. General Sam is a warrior rather than a diplomat, but he will require diplomacy to see him thru the present session.

The speech of Mr. White was the best he has yet made, well-delivered and took less than an hour. And the general consensus of the house was that he had handled the situation in about the best possible way.

MARRIAGE.
TURNER—FRASER—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915, at Bond Street Congregational Church, by Rev. Byron H. Stauffer, Effie Fraser to Frank Turner.

DEATHS.
IRVINE—Elizabeth Irvine, wife of Robert Irvine, at 19 Strathcona avenue, on Feb. 12, in her 79th year.
Funeral notice later.

HANGED FOR MURDER.
VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 13.—Ragmal Singh of Natsqui was hanged at New Westminster this morning for the murder of Cebu Singh, another Hindu.

DEATHS.
PATHMORE—At the Western Sanatorium, Feb. 12th, William Wesley Pathmore, beloved son of Lucy Lord of Cobalt street.

Funeral from his home, 729 Indian road, Monday, Feb. 15th, at 3 o'clock. English papers please copy.

WATKINS—On Saturday morning, Feb. 13, 1915, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Shilton, 804 Ontario street, Toronto, John H. Watkins, in his 81st year.

Funeral (private) from above address Monday, at 11 a.m., to St. James' Cemetery. Interment in Elm Village lot.

WATTS—At Wellesley Hospital, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, Emma, beloved wife of James Watts, late of Warden street, Toronto, in her 81st year.

Funeral from 33 Albermarle avenue, Monday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock.

NEW KIPLING TALES

A COLLECTION of little-known and consequently practical, new short stories by Kipling, has been secured by THE SUNDAY WORLD. The first instalment of these, under the general title, "Afloat the Funnel," will be printed in The World next Sunday. They were originally written by Mr. Kipling for newspapers in India and have been collected from old files for Canadian publication. They have the style of the great author's early work, which many critics consider to be his best. The stories in "Afloat the Funnel" are, in a way, a companion set to his famous "Plain Tales From the Hills." They will be found in the magazine section starting next Sunday.