NOW 215,782 CARS IN NEW YORK CITY

And 682,894 Motor Vehicles Are Registered in the Empire State.

Albany, New York.—New York state registered 682,894 motor vehicles, exclusive of motorcycles, last year, a gain of 19 per cent. over the previous year, according to figures given out today by Secretary of State John J. Lyons. This is a car to every fifteen residents.

Passengers types increased 17 per cent. during the year, reaching a total of 524,257; commercial cars number 125,394, a 29 per cent. gain; chauffeurs reached a total of 216,811, or 35,179 more than in 1919. The state's motor vehicle year concluded on Jan. 31. Receipts to the state's automobile bureau amounted to $9,000,000.

New York city is shown with 215,782 cars, or 37,341 more than a year ago, a 21 per cent. increase. The metropolis has 149,922 passenger cars, 11,618 omnibuses, 52,128 commercials, 1,193 dealers, 131,394 chauffeurs, and 9403 motorcycles.

RANEY ORDERS PROBE TO PROCEED

(Continued From Page 1).

tempted to influence him in arriving at judgments in cases that came before him since he was appointed to the position about six years ago. The crown attorney was the only one he had consulted or who had interviewed him in reference to fines, punishment or disposition of cases which came before him during that time. He denied that he was opposed to the O.T.A., but admitted he considered two of the clauses of it faulty. One was in regard to a magistrate having no option but to impose a jail sentence following a second conviction for having liquor for sale illegally, and the other, which made the possession of liquor in living apartments connected with a store an offence in all circumstances. He said he considered the jail sentence proper for regular bootleggers, but too severe for a technical breach of the act.

Admits One Charge.

The only charge he admitted was that in one case (O.T.A.) he imposed a fine less than the minimum specified in the act. He fined one Martin $100 when the lowest fine should have been $200. The crown attorney was present at the time and he and the magistrate had both failed to note the error. The other judgments in his opinion had been proper and he gave the reasons he had for making minimum fines in all the cases were the lowest penalty was imposed.

Contradicts Raney.

Earlier in the day Hastings stated that Hon. W. E. Raney had made a false statement when he said that a letter sent to him was confidential had been given out by the magistrate and that Rev. Thomas Green knew it was false when he made the statement, and that Rev. Mr. Green repeated the falsehood on the witness stand at this inquiry. Mr. Hastings said he received the attorney-general's letter at noon, and as there were several cases called for 2 o'clock that afternoon he formally adjourned the cases for one week, giving the attorney-general's letter as the reason. He informed the attorney-general to this effect.

Must Go On, Says Raney.

Hon. W. E. Raney, when interviewed yesterday afternoon, said he could see no reason why the inquiry at Cayuga should not proceed. In view of the charges that had been made it was only fair that the inquiry should be completed.

With reference to the letter which Magistrate Hastings had made public, he said: "Any letter written by me to an official of my department with regard to departmental affairs is a private matter, and any officer who gives out a letter of that kind to the newspapers without authority from the government commits an impropriety."

The letter in question was written by Mr. Raney to Magistrate Hastings on November 22, 1920, and reads as follows: "Conditions with regard to law enforcement in Dunnville are so unsatisfactory that the government feels compelled to ask another magistrate to take over the work in the territory covered by your commission.

"Pending investigation and further action the suspension will go into effect tomorrow. If you prefer to announce your resignation please wire me promptly on receipt of this letter.

"If, on the other hand, you desire to make representations, I shall be glad to see you in the near future."

PRUSSIAN CABINET TENDERS RESIGNATION

Berlin, March 10.—The Prussian cabinet tendered its resignation today in consequence of the recent elections. The ministry will continue to function, however, pending the formation of a new cabinet.

NO SELECTIONS MADE OF U. S. AMBASSADORS

Washington, March 10.—So far as diplomatic appointments are concerned, it was stated authoritatively today in official circles that President Harding has made no final selections as yet of United States ambassadors to foreign capitals under his administration.

This task, along with numerous others of domestic and foreign policy, is now pressing, and the president has many names under consideration for the various posts that will be open immediately in Europe and elsewhere.

The nearest approach to an actual choice is understood to be Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio for ambassador to France, a post from which he resigned early in the first Wilson administration.

EX-SERVICE MEN NOT OVERLOOKED

Reply Given South York Member Respecting Postoffice Jobs.

Ottawa, March 10.—(Special.)—The rights of returned soldiers under the civil service act and the treatment they are receiving in the Toronto postoffice were the subjects of interpellation of the ministry by W. F. Maclean (South York) in the house of commons this afternoon. Mr. Maclean asked:

"Were a number of single women appointed to the permanent staff in the Toronto postoffice when 55 returned soldiers with the necessary qualifications were overlooked. If so, why?

To this Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice and acting postmaster-general, replied:

"Ten single women, one of whom has since resigned, were selected for permanent appointment by the civil service commission. They had all passed the necessary civil service examination to qualify for permanent appointment and were the senior qualified temporary clerks.

"Fifty-five temporary clerks were taken on for the annual leave. Five of them were stenographers and were afterwards kept on to fill permanent vacancies on the staff. Eleven of the remaining fifty were kept on temporarily to replace permanent employes absent on account of illness, and 39 were let out, their services not being required. None of the 39 let out had passed the necessary civil service examination to qualify for permanent appointment.

"No returned soldiers who possess the necessary qualifications have been overlooked."

Mr. Maclean also asked: "Has the postoffice department taken advantage of the civil service act, passed on November 10, 1919, as it applies to making returned men permanent who have given six months' satisfactory service? If not, why?"

Judge Doherty, replying for the government, asked that the question be amended, as the date mentioned as being the date of the passage of the act was evidently wrong. The question has been amended to meet this objection, and the answer by the government will be given on Monday next.

CREELMAN'S RESIGNATION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

London, March 10.—(By Canadian Associated Press)—It is officially announced that F. C. Creelman, agent-general for Ontario, has resigned to accept a position as general manager of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association. He will sail for Canada at the beginning of April.

Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture for Ontario, stated today no announcement as to Mr. Creelman's successor would be given out until his own return to Canada.

Ottawa So Prosperous That No Pawn Shops Are Needed

Ottawa, March 10.—Ottawa's only pawn shop has gone out of business. L. Rose, who formerly kept the shop in question, has not applied for a renewal of his license.

Asked the reason for his move, he replied: "I have gone out of business because the people of Ottawa are so prosperous that the business no longer pays."

Central Y.M.C.A. Orchestra Gives Community Concert

In the assembly hall of Jesse Ketchum School last evening the association orchestra of Central Y.M.C.A. put on a capital program of orchestral music, assisted by Mrs. G. Elmere Reaman, soprano, and William Mackenzie Baker, baritone. All numbers heartily received by a capacity audience.

Chief Inspector Cowley occupied the chair.

REGIME OF CUSTOMS A SHOT IN THE AIR

Berlin Financial Organ Says There is No Reaction on the Bourse.

Berlin, March 10.—The fact that neither the bourse nor the Leipsic fair have as yet shown any reaction on the possible effect of the carrying out of the entente penalties against Germany moves The Boersen Zeitung to observe today that the contemplated customs regime of the allies will prove "a shot in the air."

This financial journal says further evidence in this respect is to be found in the self-control of the people and the manner in which the German financial and commercial world views the situation and also in the circumstance that the German mark has not been shaken on neutral bourses.

"However," The Boersen Zeitung continues, "we are not inclined to minimize or underestimate the economic importance of the penalties once they are made fairly effective."

Continuing, the newspaper says: "The occupation of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort plainly indicates the intention of the entente to control the German coal output, thereby paralyzing German industries.

"The entente strategically also is in a position to command the important railway centres, which are needed for the unrestricted hauling of coal, and, with the assistance of Polish bands, it eventually will be possible also to command Upper Silesian output, thus menacing all the German industries and transportation."

The organ of the bourse mentions the possibility of the entente occupying a North Sea port with the purpose of controlling overseas exports.

LIBERALS JOIN IN CRITICISM

(Continued From Page 1).

were not to blame if the debate was not closed earlier. As it was there were many unfinished subjects.

It was the first budget of a new government and they had no past mistakes to apologize for. The present, however, was a time for careful and sane financing. The heavy obligations for Hydro and other capital expenditures were staring them in the face, and the necessity for prudent and cautious action was obvious. Yet no attempt had been made to cut the coat according to the cloth. The mounting expenditures in department after department was a case of extravagance run riot.

Speaking particularly to the farmer members, Mr. Dewart said they would dominate the lawyers and "show them." They had found one lawyer a necessity for an obvious reason. "And now," cried Mr. Dewart, "one little lawyer is bossing and dominating you all today, and like a lot of sheep you are following your bell-wether."

Never was such a raft of lawyers engaged as they have had to engage, because with their class system they had not strong and competent legal brains in their combination to advise them. But the country has to pay the piper.

Lawyers and judges had cost this province from a quarter to half a million dollars this year. Good lawyers in the house on committees were better and cheaper than lawyers on innumerable commissions.

Public Works and Highways.

The improvement to highway construction should not be charged to capital account. It cost $6,664,589, and there was no corresponding gain on capital account. Last year the item charged to improvement to highways, capital charge was $1,805,128, which might well come out of the last bond issue. Now this amount, nearly $5,000,000 greater than 1919, was raised the accounts do not show.

The Beaver motor truck company, Mr. Dewart noted, had as one of its directors Hon. F. C. Biggs. There was no justification for a minister of the crown allowing his name to be associated with corporations which must of necessity have business relations with the department.

The government, Mr. Dewart said, had promised to abolish the patronage system. The promise was a broken reed. The government, particularly the premier, had failed to make good their promise in this regard. Hon. Manning Doherty's presence in England was an insult to the people of England. He should be home attending to his duties here, instead of interfering in British politics. However, his conduct would be further dealt with when the estimates of his department were up for consideration.

Started Off Good.

"The present government," Mr. Dewart proceeded, "started the year with nearly $2,000,000 more cash in hand then they closed the year. They received and had available in addition over five millions more than was received in the preceding year, yet they closed the year over $500,000 behind and yet the provincial treasurer pretends to be proud of his deficit. The members will remember that in 1920 when the supplementary estimates were under consideration we were told that the government would not need the use of the money that was voted, but it was put there to avoid a deficit. Why then have we this deficit now?"

Analysing the last financial statement, Mr. Dewart said: "Leaving out of consideration bonded and other liabilities carried forward and for incurring which this government was not responsible, we find outside of the Dominion government housing loan and treatment of the teachers' superannuation fund, the new general liabilities under general statutory authority amount to $16,500,000.

"Leaving out also the indirect liabilities of the province under guarantees of the three bond issues of the Hydro-Electric Commission of long date bonds, amounting to $21,400,363, we have the direct liability of the province for new bond issues in the last fiscal year and so earmarked for Hydro-Electric purposes totalling $23,000,000.

No Recent Borrowing.

"There has been no recent borrowing under the authority of any express legislative act," Mr. Dewart said. "Indeed the provincial treasurer stated the other day that the moneys received from the loans recently floated were treated as part of the consolidated revenue fund of the province and that the loans were made for general purposes. That being so, how has that money been used it would be interesting to know.

"This situation is still more emphasized in the loans made between Oct. 31, 1920, and March 1, 1921. There are three loans recorded, but sub-divided into smaller issues by separate orders-in-council, and they total $20,839,750. The total payments to the Hydro-Electric Commission for these four months come to $10,500,000.

Paid in Hydro.

"The Hydro-Electric Commission," Mr. Dewart pointed out, "only drew $2,000,000 up to Dec. 18, and $3,000,000 in all up to Dec. 31, 1920. Surely this extra $1,050,000 could have been financed by a treasury bill. Yet on Dec. 7, by order-in-council there was authorized another 15-year, 6 per cent. gold bond loan at the same ruinous price of $92.34 for $9,000,000, and on Dec. 9 for an extra $1,000,000, making in all an additional $10,000,000, which only realized $9,234,000 to meet ordinary Hydro-Electric expenditures, without anything else to provide for on Hydro account, except bank loans on treasury bills, which were not due until April and May of 1921.

"What was the reason?" asked Mr. Dewart, "for this issuing of the additional $10,000,000 bonds in a rising market, when the $6,000,000 bonds already issued had appreciated several points, and any prudent and provident treasurer could have saved the province at least $300,000 by the most ordinary business ability? Is there any reason, except the fact that the Hydro money that should have been available to pay the Hydro liabilities was not available? It could not be available if it had been used for the ordinary government expenditures, to which the government had no right to divert it. The provincial treasurer has told us in the house that this is what was done with the money. The province has had to pay the piper.

What Should Have Had.

"On Jan. 1 we should have had for Hydro-Electric account, in round figures, over $5,000,000. The Hydro-Electric advances for January and February have come to $5,840,000. After providing for all expenditures up to March 1, 1921, there should have been on Feb. 1 a balance of over $2,500,000, without the proceeds of the $10,000,000 February loans. There was nothing coming due except the bank treasury bills, on April 15, 1921, of $6,000,000, and, on May 15, 1921, $1,000,000. Yet, with the house in session since Jan. 25, an order-in-council passed Jan. 27 for a 30-year, 6 per cent. loan of $5,000,000, and another order on Feb. 7 for another 30-year, 6 per cent. loan of $5,000,000. And these bonds are sold without advertisement or tender, without the consent or authority of the house, then in session, by the Aemilius Jarvis syndicate, at 96.787, when the December issue was readily selling at par. The province gets $9,678,700, and loses nearly $200,000 more on this loan, that a prudent and business government would have, and could have, saved the province.

Looks For New Sources.

"No wonder," continued Mr. Dewart, "the provincial treasurer looks for new sources of revenue, and pleads with the house not to criticize and affect the credit of the province—nay, but of the provincial treasurer and the government itself. Now, today, with all this financial frenzy, we should have the balance of approximately $2,500,000, and the February loan proceeds of $2,873,700, or $12,178,700, to meet the April and May treasury bills, with interest at six months at six per cent., $607,000, an approximate $6,000,000 to the credit of the Hydro-Electric account, with which to carry on. Can the provincial treasurer show that this money is available today? What new borrowing does he propose?"

The Liberal leader then moved his amendment.

Conservative Leader.

Hon. G. H. Ferguson prefaced his speech by declaring that seldom during his 17 years in the legislature had he heard an abler speech in the house than the one delivered by the Liberal leader, H. H. Dewart.

The people of Ontario, Mr. Ferguson went on, were at present simply staggered at the appalling condition of the province's financial affairs. When the present government came into power they had $7,000,000 in the bank and in addition to this had raised $5,000,000 more—a sum far in excess of any revenue raised in the history of the province. But on top of all this there was today a deficit of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure.

The present administration had doubled the debt of the province within a year of coming into office and had made absolutely no provision to meet the liability. If the present government continued in office very long and proceeded along their present lines the Province of Ontario would soon be insolvent. They simply left everything to posterity. That might be good business from the viewpoint of a man used to managing a hundred acre farm, but it was not good business as far as the affairs of the Province of Ontario were concerned.

Evidence of Incompetence.

Mr. Ferguson referred to the last provincial loan as an evidence of the government's incompetence in financial affairs. That loan would ultimately mean a loss of $17 on every $100.

"Have the plain people," asked Mr. Ferguson, "just fled their promise to manage the affairs of this province economically? I don't think they have. In all my years' service in the legislature I have never witnessed such a pathetic thing as when the good-natured treasurer of the province said he was "proud of his deficit, but for God's sake don't say anything about it.' (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Smith, Mr. Ferguson said, would go down to posterity as the treasurer of the spendthrift government. He was surrounded by an aggregation of utterly reckless spendthrifts, and it was no wonder he had been imposed upon. All he could say was that he had done the best he could "with this bunch of pirates," but for heaven's sake say nothing and I will do better next year." (Laughter.)

The attorney-general, proceeded the Conservative leader, who looked up, like a spring robin, was largely responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs in the province.

The attorney-general: Hear, hear.

Mr. Ferguson: That's what the public are saying now, and soon they will be saying "There! There!"

Jabs at Attorney-General.

Directing his attention more particularly to the attorney-general, Mr. Ferguson said they all sighed for the good old days when the farmer was known far and wide as a paragon of all the virtues. He used to decry the cursed liquor traffic, but now he proudly announced that the province had made a million dollars' profit on one year's business from this same cursed traffic. (Laughter.)

Under the old government prohibition had had three years' trial. During that time they had never heard of the goings on that had occurred during the present regime. The truth was, the attorney-general had shown an utter lack of capacity to handle the situation. It was a case of the skipper having nothing to say, and the fellows in the forecastle running the ship.

Then, too, they had all heard of the unspeakable vice of the race tracks, yet this vice had yielded last year $770,000. There, again, the attorney-general had shared in the profits of a cursed business. He had shared in the profits of the orphan whom he (Ferguson) knew in the good old days. (Laughter.) Sympathy was due the attorney-general in his struggle to get away from the past. Outside of all this, the attorney-general was now prepared to take his share of the profits, "coming from the prostitution of the morals of the people of this country."

The attorney-general: Would you revoke the tax we have imposed on race tracks?

Mr. Ferguson: I'll deal with that later.

The attorney-general: Will you—

Mr. Ferguson: Wait a minute, then you can let your popgun go again.

Proceeding, Mr. Ferguson, referring to the presentation of the race track case to the courts, said that it had not been properly handled.

Attorney-general: Will you put your judgment above that of the representatives of the crown?

Mr. Ferguson: I didn't propose to be dragged into making an invidious comparison.

Proceeding, the Conservative leader said the people of the province were astonished at the expenditures of the present government, and "Drury and Disaster" was the idea expressed in their minds.

"There is no use talking," he concluded, "the present government has bedevilled the finances of Ontario; has enormously increased the public debt and thrown all pre-election pledges to the winds.

Premier on Defence.

The premier, who followed, was in particularly good form and has seldom been heard to such good advantage. He held out the reason of the increased expenditures during the past year and proceeding, said, in part:

"Let us look at the financial situation when we were called to office two weeks after the fiscal year 1919 had commenced. We had, of course, to assume the financial obligations and the commitments of our predecessors. During the year 1919 they had increased the public debt by nearly $22,000,000. They had a deficit on the year's transactions of $1,559,802, and they had collected a direct war tax of $2,035,000, which they had abolished. They also laid a legacy of unpaid debts incurred during the previous year of $608,000 for the general election, and we had to assume an obligation of $460,000 to teachers' superannuation fund, which had been ignored by the retiring administration. In addition to this, the cost of everything reached the highest peak in 1920. We had to pay about 15 per cent. more for all supplies than was paid in 1919, and the cost of living rose in the same proportion to all the employes of the government.

Had Great Obstacles.

Under these circumstances, the financial outlook for 1920 presented serious difficulties. To carry on the works of the government and meet its obligations we had to secure additional revenues, and we did so. In 1919, the ordinary revenue, including war tax, was $19,964,772, and in 1920 we raised revenue of $25,078,094, or an increase of $5,173,322, over the receipts of 1919. Not one dollar of this money was levied in direct taxation upon the people. The bulk of the increased revenue was brought in by means of taxes on amusements, luxuries, corporations, estates passing at death, and receipts from mines and forests.

"The expenditure during the year increased from $21,404,574 in 1919 to $26,558,843 in 1920. The actual increase was $4,416,269, which was $757,053 less than the increased revenue. We find that the result of the year's operations is a deficit of $552,749.

"One of the financial critics of the opposition has undertaken to establish a deficit of $1,700,000, and another has gone about $300,000 better, and is satisfied that the deficit is $2,000,000. This sort of criticism, while not helpful to the province, is in line with party methods and so long as such methods prevail we may expect to see oppositions magnify deficits and, if necessary for party purposes, create them. We find, however, that a business man's view of the situation is very much different to that of the politician. The Financial Post points out that this government has paid into capital certain receipts which formerly went into ordinary revenue, and it adds: "Had the former system of bookkeeping been followed in connection with these items, the result would have been a surplus of $875,198.' The Post adds that "the deficit was not caused by any decline in provincial revenues, but by great increases in most instances uncontrollable, in provincial expenditure." These observations, coming from a non-partisan source, and from a financial expert, may be fairly set against the vain imaginings of the critics on the opposition side of the house. It is worthy of note that The Post, in speaking of the provincial treasurer, says: 'A minister who is courageous enough to initiate such reforms within a year deserves the commendation of the business community.'

Causes of Increase.

"Let us examine the causes which brought about the increase in the expenditure last year. First of all, there were certain increases beyond our control and these amount to $2,016,492. These uncontrollable increases are as follows:

Increased cost of carrying the debt incurred in 1919	$ 946,944
General election accounts left over	608,960
Debt to teachers' superannuation fund, assumed	460,588
	$2,016,492

"These three items account for nearly half of the increased expenditure. Two other items of increased expenditure, which are worthy of special attention, account practically for the balance of the increase. These outlays are:

Education	$1,610,058
Maintenance of public institutions	705,146
	$2,315,804

"The government accepts full responsibility for increasing the assistance to education, and it looks forward to dealing still more generously with that branch of the public service, believing that we can make no better investment than in the citizenship of our country. We are responsible for maintaining the public institutions, but the increased cost could not be avoided. We must feed and clothe and house and care for the helpless and afflicted at the prevailing rates, no matter what they may be.

Had Other Obligations.

"These five items of expenditure involved an increased outlay of $4,432,296, which is within $34,000 of accounting for the entire actual increase in expenditure last year. It is true that in 1919 there was a war expenditure of $1,491,722, whereas in 1920 there was no expenditure so labeled. But, nevertheless, we had to meet many demands similar to those which had previously been classified as war expenditures. Out of our ordinary revenue we provided $527,191 for these so-called war services, and out of capital $935,844. The outstanding feature of the financial transactions on war account during 1919, is the fact that the government collected for war purposes nearly $600,000 more than it spent, and applied that sum to its ordinary expenditure.

"On the other hand, without any war tax, we spent $527,191 for war purposes. We had, therefore, in 1920, not only to forego the surplus revenue from the war fund of $534,000, but to provide $527,191 for war purposes, making a total difference of $1,121,440, which was the actual burden we had to carry on this account in 1920, as compared with 1919.

Causes Are Explained.

"Increases and decreases were caused in several departments by reason of the fact that, for various reasons, certain sub-departments were transferred to other departments during 1920. These changes are mainly matters of bookkeeping, and do not affect the general financial summing-up. The actual outcome of the year's operations is an increased expenditure of $4,416,000, nearly half of which is uncontrollable, and the balance due to the increased grants to education and the increased cost of maintaining the public institutions.

"How far the cost of the administration was affected by the increased cost of living is a matter of speculation, but it must have been a substantial figure. The cost of everything reached the peak in 1920. The dollar shrunk from 1915 to 1919 to 50 cents, and from July, 1919 to 1920 to 53.7 cents (statement by Ontario Civil Service Association).

"Last year," continued the premier, "our capital expenditure reached a total figure of $56,968,046. Of that sum, however, $22,313,208 was used to pay off maturing debts. We have, therefore, to account for the balance, which amounted to $34,846,402. The greater portion of this was used in what may be described as self-sustaining investments. We advanced $18,076,500 to the Hydro-Electric Commission to carry on works begun before we assumed office and which must necessarily be completed in order that the investment already made may be made productive. We advanced to various municipalities under the housing act $4,236,708, which comes mainly from a Dominion loan for housing purposes and which will be repaid with interest. These items account for $22,313,208 of our capital expenditure. Of the balance, $10,932,296, we spent $1,607,005 for northern Ontario purposes, which included advances for permanent improvements of the T. & N.O. Railway, for colonization roads and for northern and northwestern development.

"The interests of returned soldiers called for a capital expenditure of $445,844. We provided $866,000 for educational buildings and $910,000 for public buildings. Our capital expenditure on highways was $6,664,589, but of this sum $1,000,000 was spent on behalf of the Dominion government and will be returned to the province. We may, therefore, fairly eliminate that sum from our capital expenditure in arriving at the actual amount, and it brings the capital outlay for the year down to $9,932,296, as compared with the $34,000,000 for which some critics of the government would hold us accountable."

Plans for Future.

In conclusion, Mr. Drury pointed out that in spite of the largely increased expenditure in ordinary and capital account, which he had explained, members on the opposite side of the house had motions on the order paper calling for further expenditures, amounting to millions, whereas the government looked forward to reducing by means of reforms and wise economies the financial burdens of the province, which had been growing for many years, but which ought to be brought as quickly as possible within reasonable bounds.

Treasurer Explains.

Hon. Peter Smith, the provincial treasurer, also complimented Liberal Leader Dewart for his able speech, which Mr. Smith observed, had all the ear-marks of careful preparation. The house, he went on, had heard attack after attack on the attorney-general, but then it should be remembered that it was only the men who did things who were criticised. The attorney-general even had been threatened by a member of the house—the member would shoot him. He knew that because he was in the house at the time when the said member had acclaimed he could make the attorney-general duck.

Dr. Godfrey—That's what I said.

Mr. Smith—You have no cartridges except blank ones. (Laughter.)

Where Would They Cut?

The provincial treasurer, continuing, wanted to know if the Opposition wanted the government to cut down on mothers' allowances, and on Hydro-Electric expenditures. There was no answer, and he added that the government would soon have the legacy of debt which they inherited, wiped off.

The vote on the Dewart-Sinclair amendment was then taken, and declared lost by the speaker.

The house rose at 11 o'clock.

GROWTH IS SHOWN BY ORANGE ORDER

Next Grand Lodge of Ontario West Session Likely to Be in Sarnia.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 10.—(Special.)—It is probable that the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West, in session here, will choose Sarnia as the place of meeting for 1922.

At today's sessions of the Grand Lodge and of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, nearly 700 delegates were in attendance. Mrs. F. Burrows, of Hamilton, grand mistress, presided at the annual meeting of the latter organization, which was welcomed by Mayor Stephens, Ald. Mrs. Widdall and Rev. S. W. Piercey.

Mrs. Burrows, in her address, spoke encouragingly of the progress of the association, and satisfactory reports were presented by Grand Secretary Sister L. Rowe, of Toronto, and Grand Treasurer Sister M. Cullum, of Toronto.

The officers of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association waited on the Orange Grand Lodge this afternoon and extended greetings.

Officers Elected.

Following are the officers of the Provincial Grand Black Preceptory of Ontario West for 1921:

Grand Master, Sir Kt. Thomas R. White, Cookstown, re-elected.

Deputy grand master, Sir Kt. Dr. C. E. Miller, North Bay.

Associate deputy grand master, Sir Kt. W. H. Tuck, Toronto.

Grand chaplain, Rev. W. A. Morrison, Gravenhurst.

Deputy grand chaplains, Sir Kt. Rev. R. A. Spencer, Harleybury; Rev. Wm. Lowe, London; Rev. T. L. Armstrong, Seoringville; Rev. H. P. Westgate, Sandwich; Rev. H. A. Fish, Toronto; Rev. G. D. Dyer, Rev. E. Appleyard, M. C., Woodstock; Rev. Major H. C. Dixon, Toronto; Rev. H. B. Ashby, London; Rev. W. H. Dunbar, Listowel; honorary deputy grand chaplain, Sir Kt. Rev. John Coburn, Midland.

Grand registrar, Sir Kt. Edward A. Fennell, Toronto.

Deputy grand registrar, Sir Kt. Wm. Clark, Hamilton.

Grand treasurer, Sir Kt. W. Cook, J. P., Meaford.

Deputy grand treasurer, Sir Kt. W. B. Walker, London.

Grand lecturer, Sir Kt. Thomas H. Bullock, Orangeville.

Deputy grand lecturer, Sir Kt. Nelson Seed, Wallaceburg.

Grand censors, Sir Kt. G. H. Hunt, Grand Valley; J. B. Armitage, Lucan.

Grand standard-bearers, A. H. Crawford, Sarnia; C. F. Charley, Sudbury.

Pursuivants, Sir Kt. A. W. Johnston, Aylmer West; Sir Kt. E. D. Mole, Seaforth.

Grand committee, A. Gamble, Walkerville; E. Langford, London; P. Fowler, Hamilton; S. W. Switzer, St. Marys; Charles Herman, Gravenhurst.

Auditors, Sir Kt. Robert Martin, Toronto; John Bailey, Walkerville.

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REPORT NEW BASIS OF NEAR EAST PACT

London, March 10.—The basis of a new settlement regarding Turkey, according to a French source, will include in addition to the evacuation of Constantinople, and, to a large extent, the relinquishment of Turkish control of the Straits, internationalization of Thrace, Greek control of Gallipoli, and an autonomous regime in Smyrna, with a certain Greek preponderance in the administration while the port of Smyrna will be free to Turkish commerce.

RUMANIA'S CROWN PRINCE WEDS GREEK PRINCESS

London, March 10.—The wedding of Princess Helene of Greece and Crown Prince Carol of Rumania took place today in the cathedral in Athens, according to a despatch to the Central News from Athens. The cathedral was crowded with relatives of the bride and groom, members of the cabinet, diplomats, and civic representatives and officers of the army and navy.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a salute to the bride and groom was fired by the guns in the fortresses, and all the church bells were rung. State carriages conveyed the bride and groom and their royal relatives and guests thru decorated streets to the palace, where a brilliant official reception was held.

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