

## WAR ELECTIONS BILL IS SHOVED THROUGH SECOND READING STAGE

Closure Is To Advance the Measure With All Possible Speed.

### BORDEN DEFENDS ACT

Closure Rule Is Likely To Be Applied to Senate for High Pressure Business.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the House of Commons divided on the Laurier amendment to the war-time elections act. The amendment was rejected on a straight party division of 46 to 34, a Government majority of 12.

Hon. William Pugsley then moved a second amendment, which was voted on at 2 o'clock, as well as the main motion. Dr. Pugsley's amendment was rejected 47 to 34, and the main motion carried.

The debate on the second reading resumed when the House met at 2 o'clock. The closure rule, limiting speeches to 20 minutes, was applied to today's debate. Discussion, therefore, to be terminated with a division not later than 2 o'clock this morning. The Government plans to dispose of the war-time election act by 2 o'clock on Saturday morning next, by any means it can employ.

Today will be devoted to consideration of the details of the measure in committee. On Wednesday morning closure will limit the bill to the committee at 2 a.m. On Thursday night similar notice will be given in regard to the third reading, and this will terminate the debate on Saturday morning.

With the franchise bill disposed of in the Commons, the business remaining for consideration by the Lower Chamber will consist principally of a few estimates now before the House, and a further batch of supplementary estimates to be brought down by the minister of finance. Interest will then shift to the Senate, which must pass the war-time elections act before October 6, in order that it may become law.

### Still Much Business.

The order paper for the Upper House is still heavy, several important bills, including the soldiers' voting bill, the Canadian Northern Railway legislation and the general railway act, being still undisposed of. The Canadian Northern Railway bill, which must pass the Senate by October 6, is expected to be introduced next week to the Commons, and the Commons will be asked next week to concur in the amendments adopted by the Senate.

### Senate May Be Gagged.

It is stated in Government circles that if the Senate shows a disposition to pass the new franchise act in what is considered to be reasonable time, that closure will be applied to rule 17 of the Commons will be put through the Upper Chamber. It is understood that the Government is desirous of proroguing the House at least a week or ten days before the life of Parliament expires on October 7. Steady pressure to secure passage of all the legislation by the Government House may therefore be expected, while morning sittings will be held in order to facilitate the work of the Senate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier reviewed conditions which would obtain in Canada in regard to the franchise, explaining that in 1885 the franchise was on the basis of the principle of "one man, one vote." When a federal act was passed, which remained in force until 1897, when it was again decided to adopt a new franchise law. Everyone, he said, would agree that the provincial laws have given the greatest amount of satisfaction. In the United States, he said, the principle of state franchise prevailed.

"The bill now under discussion," Sir

## HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

623 Gerrard Street East, Toronto.  
"For two years, I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas in the Stomach. It afterwards attacked my Heart and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion."

FRED J. GAYDEN.  
Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Wilfrid said, "while adopting the principle of the provincial franchise, modifies it in some important particulars. In the four western provinces, for instance, the provincial franchise makes no distinction between class and class, but this bill provides that one important branch of the community should be denied the right to vote."

Mr. Meighen rose to assert that the provincial lists make some distinctions.

Not British Subjects.  
"Not so far as British subjects are concerned," Sir Wilfrid replied.

Mr. Meighen observed that in British Columbia Chinese and Japanese are not allowed to vote.

Sir Wilfrid declared that the object of the bill was to deny naturalized citizens rights freely granted to them by the provinces. He was not prepared to admit that a man who came from Europe to establish a home in Canada would prove to be a traitor to the land of his adoption. These men in most cases had left Europe to get away from governments which did not respect their pledges. They came to a land where the government of which they believed would respect all pledges given.

Sir Wilfrid went on to state that although there were in the United States 100 citizens of German birth as compared with one in Canada, the government of that country did not propose to take this humiliating step. It was reserved for the parliament of Canada to first deny to them all they held sacred, to say to them that the honor of the British crown, which made certain promises to them, would not be respected.

Not British Fair-Play.  
The Government, said Sir Wilfrid, had given to these alien enemies a pledge which today Parliament was asked to repudiate. This was not the spirit of British fair play.

But this was not all, he continued; the Government was proposing this measure to take away the franchise from the women of five Canadian provinces—Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. These women, according to law, had now the right to vote in Dominion elections. This point, said Sir Wilfrid, he knew was a matter of life and death to the women who had been given the right to vote in provincial elections and also the right to vote in Dominion elections.

The Government proposed to enfranchise the female relatives of soldiers at the front. He thoroughly approved of this. These women had made supreme sacrifices, but other women who had not the privilege and pleasure of being at the front had worked day and night, had done very short of actually going to the trenches. Should they not also be given the right to vote?

The measure, said Sir Wilfrid, was one which could not be accepted by a free parliament. It was not a good measure. It was a retrograde and German measure.

Will Have Bad Effect.  
"Do you believe," said the leader of the Opposition, "that after the war is over, when we send our immigration agents to Europe to look for immigrants, that they will get them if we pass this legislation? Do you believe that immigrants will be disposed to come to a country where we forsake our pledges? No! They are assured of their rights as citizens."

In closing, Sir Wilfrid said that the United States had made more progress for war in six months than Canada had in three years, yet at one thought of disfranchising any citizens, although the country was overrun with spies.

Sir Wilfrid closed by moving an adjournment, declaring that the bill should not be read a second time "because it constitutes an infringement of provincial franchises, and is contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

Borden Takes Issue.  
Sir Robert Borden, who followed, took issue with Sir Wilfrid's statement that the United States has done more in six months than Canada had in three years. Had she done as well as Canada had done at the beginning of the war she would have 500,000 men ready for the trenches. The Opposition leader would not propose to place Canadian citizens of alien enemy birth in the firing line.

It would be unnatural and "cruel to do so," Sir Robert said he had seen letters which made him believe a large number of these men would be glad to be dropped from the voting lists at the present time. Sir Robert denied that the bill before the House would deprive women of their votes, although it would extend the vote to the relatives of soldiers.

Why Women Cannot Vote.  
"We are coming," he said, "to the point where women must have the same right to vote as men, but there are certain considerations which must first come under review. Citizenship of married women, he said, is dependent upon the citizenship of husbands. Therefore an alien woman who marries a British subject becomes a British subject. The women of this country, he said, are fully alive to this consideration, more particularly as a British-born woman, who marries an alien, loses her citizenship. Therefore the naturalization laws must be amended before the franchise can be extended to all women. This could not be done this session, Sir Robert said no one would deny the rights of female relatives of soldiers to vote. The principle adopted by the bill, as explained, was "service and sacrifice." The women relatives of those who have died and those who will die, and of the thousands who are prisoners of war in Germany, should have the right to say in the affairs of their country.

Service and Sacrifice.  
The principle upon which the Government had proceeded was that of service and sacrifice. Three hundred thousand men of the best that Canada could produce, had gone overseas. It would depend entirely upon military operations as to how many of those men would have any opportunity to vote, and it was beyond question that many thousands of them would not have the opportunity to vote.

"More than that," Sir Robert continued, "though of them he buried in France and Flanders, and he is not right that the relatives of these men should have some voice to speak on their behalf when the issue at the next election comes to be determined? There are thousands of the men of the best that Canada could produce, who are prisoners in Germany, undergoing hardships and privations, to whom it is impossible to give an opportunity to vote at the impending election. Is it not right that someone in this country should have the right to speak in their behalf? There are thousands of these men in the British or allied forces, who are residents in Canada, and who have had the right to vote at the next election except for this bill, and the service they are giving. And I think it right that some person in this country should speak in their behalf at a time of danger."

Canada's Broken Pledge.  
W. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge followed. He opened his speech by saying that he was one of the Liberals who had voted with the Government on the military service bill, in his constituency were many citizens who would



# Vision Your Sons, Mothers of Canada!

Vision them at early morning when through rising mists, there bursts a hurricane of fire—  
See your valiant boys—calm, grim, but cheerful—"stand-to-arms" until the Hun's "morning hate" dies away.

Picture them at breakfast, the meal that must bring them the bodily sustenance to carry them through the strain of another day.

Then think of what might happen if, one morning, there was no breakfast—no food to be had, and the word went down the lines that Canada had failed them.

Vision all these things, and then—As Women of Canada—Mothers of Men—Answer this Call to Service.

Canada must send to Her Own, and to the Allies Fighting Forces, more wheat, more beef, more bacon, and more of such other foods as are non-perishable and easily exported.

## They Must Be Fed

Statistics show that, everyday, in Canada, sufficient food is thrown into garbage cans, to feed the entire Canadian Overseas Army.

Travellers have often remarked that many a European family would live well upon the quantity and quality of food wasted in some Canadian homes.

Such waste is shameful at any time; but in these times it is criminal.

Woman's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, in Co-operation with The Hon. W. J. Haana, Food Controller.

# Sign the Food Service Pledge

be disfranchised by the present measure. He had gone to these persons, told them the aims of Canada and Great Britain in the war, and urged them to remain loyal to their adopted country. If this bill passed, he said, he would have to tell them that Canada had broken her solemn pledge. They had done their part. They had made no trouble. They had been peaceable and law-abiding citizens. The reports of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police would show that this was the case.

Mr. Buchanan said not only would the Government break its pledge to those citizens by passing the measure, but it would be repudiating the western Liberal who had supported it on the military service bill.

Hon. Arthur Meighen said that the members of the Opposition seemed to be laboring under the impression that this was a disfranchisement measure. It was not. In fact, he declared, it was the widest franchise measure ever passed by a British Parliament since the reform bill, when population was considered. The Government's only motive in introducing it was to safeguard the franchise at a time of danger.

Shamefaced Performance.  
Dr. Neely of Humboldt, Sask., said that the solicitor-general by this bill had handed out an insult to hundreds of his constituents. While willing to recognize the ability of the solicitor-general, he said it was necessary for him to

Guthrie for Bill.  
Hugh Guthrie, Liberal member for South Wellington, declared his intention of voting for the measure. Mr. Guthrie declared himself a supporter of women's suffrage, but he did not think there had been time in the present session to introduce a bill of full woman franchise.

S. Frank Glass of Middlesex claimed for the bill that it was based on the foundation of democracy—equal rights and equal service.

Northcliffe a Spectator.  
When the House met this afternoon Lord Northcliffe occupied seats on the floor to the right of the speaker.

Sir Robert Borden at once moved "that the orders of the day be now read." The purpose of this motion was to pass over the hour for private bills. Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired as to the reasons for this motion.

"Because we desire to proceed with Order No. 2 (the war time elections act)," the premier replied. "That is an important order, and we do not object," said the Opposition. Sir George Foster then moved "that the debate on the second reading of this bill shall not be further adjourned."

Government Majority.  
The Opposition challenged the motion and a division followed. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were each channel when they voted. The

Canada can do this, without depriving her own population of a fair share of any of these foods if You Women will but help.

All we ask of you is, that instead of buying so much white flour (if you do your own baking) you vary your baking by using one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. Or, if you buy your bread, that you order a certain proportion of brown bread each day.

Second, instead of using as much beef and bacon as formerly, you vary your family's diet, by substituting for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc.

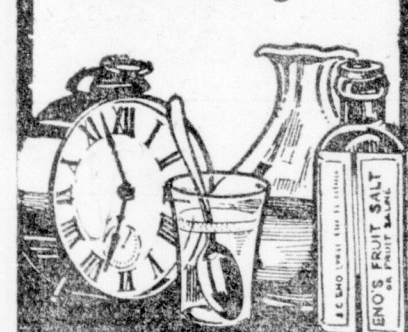
Third, and this is most important—positively prevent the waste of a single ounce of food in your household.

Our only hope is that with these truths before you, and in view of the vital issues at stake, we may count upon your earnest co-operation in stopping this appalling waste, and in substituting other foods for the wheat, beef and bacon that must be sent overseas.

Next week a Food Service Pledge and Window Card will be delivered to you. The Pledge is your Dedication to War Service. The Window Card your Emblem of Honour.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

The day will end for you as fresh as it begins—if you take Eno's each morning



SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK, FEVERISH CHILD

Look, Mother! Is Tongue Coated, Breath Hot and Stomach Sour?

Harmless "Fruit Laxative" Best to Clean Tender Liver and Bowls.

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish, and stomach disordered. When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what all your little one—be it full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleanser" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

## Rid the Skin

of disfiguring blemishes, by quickly purifying the blood, improving the circulation, and regulating the habits with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

Robert's SYRUP OF 35¢ Abott's Cod Liver Oil & Tar