ORT ARTHUR, May 2.—A package to contain about \$11,000 bank press. The bag was discovered four occurred when the bells chimed the hours later not more than one hundred hours later not more than one hundred shots in apparent celebration.

NEW YEAR EVE FATALITY. TORONTO, May 2.-The trial was stolen from a mail car at Samuel Leoni, charged with manthe Canadian Pacific Railway depot on Saturday night. The robber took advantage of the temporary absence of the mail carrier to lift the "locked bag" from the pile which was to have been dispatched on the eastbound express. The bag was discovered four the pile which was to have been dispatched on the eastbound express. The bag was discovered four cocurred when the bells chimed the bourse later not more than one hundred.

# **ASaleOfClothes**

# Of No Slight Significance

To Men Alert To

### **Unusual Bargains**

UR Sale of Uncalled-for Suits and Spring Overcoats has progressed far enough to show us that men are glad to save when a genuine offer is made. You will find wonderful values in the lot, suits in single and double breasted styles, the color combinations are widely assorted and the fabrics are the kind that will give long satisfactory wear.

And we say in all frankness that in this Sale we are offering to men an opportunity to obtain clothes of genuine worth at a price that is actually less than the cost of the material alone.

## **Uncalled-For**

## Suits & O'coats



All Blue Serge Suits \$45 Included

ODD ODD ODD COATS VESTS PANTS Your \$5.95 Your \$1.50 Your \$3.95 Choice

> These Prices are Less than the Cost of Material alone

English & Scotch Woollen Co. 180 Dundas St.

Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists May Find "Skeleton Committee" a Veritable Family Skeleton - Proposal To Take Certain Classes From Control of Civil Service Commission Strongly Opposed by the Liberal Leader and His Followers.

OTTAWA, May 2.-The planks upon nto power in 1917 are gradually driftthe political raft of Sir Robert Bor den which was labeled "Abolition of Patronage." With an election pending, the followers of the new Meighen Govrnment believe that pious platitudes can be very well dispensed with, and that it is time to go back to the loaves

Hard to Get Workers. It has been hard to secure workers candidates there have been people plenty willing to exert their energies oward the overthrow of a government hich they believe to be incapable, exravagant and inefficient

But for the candidates of the Gov ernment there were few found who would risk reputation and endanger self-respect without at least the hope f some future reward in the remote event of the Government not being re-elected at the next general election. Go Back on Pledges.

So it has been decided to reverse the no-patronage policy of 1918, to go back on the pledges of Sir Robert Borden, and to give back to the Government the right of making certain appoint-ments both in the inside and outside

Such appointments include manua laborers, rural postmasters and profes-sional and technical employees. The category covers a large field, and it is hard to see what work is left to the civil service commission under the merit system. The principle of promo-By Devious Paths.

The means employed by the Govern-ment in bringing about this change were devious in the extreme. A "skeleton" measure was prepared, and the man chosen to sponsor it was E. K. Spinney, minister without portfolio. Mr. when he entered the Meighen cabinet, declared that his purpose in do-ing so was to 'look after Liberal inor words to that effect. When, therefore, D. D. MacKenzie,

M.P. for South Cape Breton, expressed regret that Mr. Spinney, once a good Liberal, had been induced "to grind bark at the mills of the Philistines, there was a general laugh, in which Mr. Spinney did not join. Mr. Spinney the platform of which the abolition of patronage was a plank, so was Premier Meighen; so was Hon. J. A. Calder; so was Hon. Hugh Guthrie; so were all the Liberal-Unionists who today sit while that plank is being relegated to the category of driftwood.

Having chosen Mr. Spinney as "the coat," the Government undertook to till further shift responsibility to all bill should not be sent to the committee. parties in the House by appointing a select committee to consider and reupon the skeleton measure. And the House was requested to reserve dis-cussion until the bill had come back om the hands of that committee. It

vas a most unheard of proposal. Ernest Lapointe of East Quebec, and ut full discussion in the House. Where endent benches and characterized the act as a frank and deliberate attempt

Reversal of Policy.

The bill. he characterized as a complete reversal of the policy to which Sir Robert Borden had pledged himself n 1917, which he had put into effect n 1918, and which had been in effect ever since. The Meighen administration had no right to change that policy without an appeal to the people. Hon.
W. L. Mackenzie King and other Liberals looked upon the action of the

### aches and pains

Pain is Nature's signal that something is wrong, and unless it is quickly righted it may easily become

If the aches are in the joint and muscles Absorbine Jr.
will allay the pain quickly and restore the tissue to its former healthy condition. Swellings which so com monly accompany pain are quickly reduced by a brisk Absorbine, Jr. rub.

\$1.25 a bottle at most druggists' W. F. YOUNG, Inc.

344 St. Paul St., Montreal Absorbine.J



outside, as well as the inside service. What Calder Said.
And Hon. J. A. Calder, who is a part to the present "skeleton" bill, by which it is proposed to restore patronage

"We believe that the time has come when an honest and sincere should be made to improve the civil service of Canada. Our civil service should be taken out of party politics and men appointed to the service on the grounds of efficiency and necessity and not on purely political grounds. am talking sincerely to you men and women tonight, and voicing the opin-ion of every member of this new Gov-We mean business.

"Parties in the past have issued their program and their policies and made romises, but I want to tell you people onight that so far as I am concerne things are done which the new Government calls for I will not stay in the Union Government. (Loud applause). So far as I am concerned I mean business. I know what party politics are. I have been in public life for twelve years, and know that our public men have been hounded day in and day out by the job-seekers and grafters looking for some special privi-lege to which they are not entitled." Sir Robert Borden Slient.

Sir Robert Borden was in the House when the new measure for the restoration of patronage was moved this afternoon. He witnessed a "Government which dared to bring it back," but he said nothing. Mr. Calder remained in the Union

Government which abolished patronage, he purposes now to remain with the successor of Union, which is restoring

#### LACK OF CANDOR.

OTTAWA, May 2.-When the bill to amend the civil service act came up for second reading in the House this afternoon, Hon. A. K. MacLean (Hallfax) criticized the Government for its absolute lack of candor and frankness in presenting the bill. As far as he in presenting the bill. As an account see everything had been done to prevent a proper understanding of the measure, and the whole procedure adopted was open to serious criticism. The appointment of a special commit-tee to deal with the bill before the Spinney did not join. Mr. Spinney second reading had been given to it one of those elected in 1917 on was most unusual and unfair.

The bill could only be characterized as a reversion to the practice of political patronage. It was a reversal of of 1918, and also a reversal of the Gov ernment policy indorsed at the polls in the election of 1917. The civil service act of 1918, passed three years ago after

bill should not be sent to the committee before its princple had been adopted by the House. He felt that the motion constituting the committee should be rescinded as a matter of respect to the

#### A New Principle.

The present bill introduced a new Hon. Charles Murphy opposed this sug-restion at the outset, and refused to permit second reading to the bill with-templated only a silght modification of templated only a silght mo tout full discussion in the House. Where at this afternoon, Hon. A. K. MacLean, former member without portfolio in the Union Government, and to whom had been intrusted the task of attending to civil service matters under the act of 1918, rose in his seat from the Incomplete the commission to carry on its work. Prior to the election of 1917 Sir Robert and characterized the Borden, then premier, had pledged the elimination of patronage in his plat-form. This pledge was carried out and Canada advanced further along this line than any other country in the world. Parliament unanimously accepted the civil service act in 1948, and there should be no attempt to refer the amending measure to a special committee by "subterranean passages" with-out the House knowing what the bill

contained Strange, Very Strange.

Mr. Calder toured the country last fall Government as a tricky performance.
The following words of Sir Robert
Borden, spoken on December 13, 1917,
were recalled: First, we have abolished
months later the Government would patronage, and no government will dare to bring it back. Second, the civil service act has been made applicable to the had been made to destroy that measure without an appeal to the country. The Government was elected on an elimination of patronage platform, and did not ave the right "brazenly and openly" revert to the conditions which

existed prior to 1918. The civil service was showing a vast improvement under the act, and it was understood that several hundred persons would be let out of the department of customs and inland revenue and the postoffice department without impairing their efficiency.

The argument had been advanced that Griffenhagen and associates and the civil service commission were not coordinating bodies when, as a matter of fact, Griffenhagen and associates were engaged by the commission, and not by

Would Destroy Economy Mr. MacLean quoted from the report of the special committee of publishers the had investigated conditions at the printing bureau. The secretary of that committee, A. L. Lewis, had reported that there would be a saving of some 35 per cent, or from \$425.000 to \$475,000

n the course of a year.

If this bill became law the economy effected in the printing bureau and other departments during the last fiscal year would be lost and the country ould quickly revert to the old conditions where it cost some half a milion dollars more to run a department

Government operation of the railways would have been almost a tragedy under patronage. If the civil service act were amended, as suggested in the bill now before the House, railroads would become largely machines in the hands of political parties, and the Government might as well decide at once to get rid of them and give them a chance to exist under other auspices. Preferential treatment to returned soldiers which was at present provided for under the act and orders in council, would be impossible if the proposed bill were allowed to pass. Ex-soldiers could only be given preference if competitive examination were continued.

Commission Has Powers. Government operation of the railways

Commission Has Powers Replying to Col. J. A. Currie (North limcoe) Mr. MacLean said he could not

such charges and report on them.

ave shown that they were

was sorry that accusations had been brought against any officer of the com-mission who was unable to be present

hat members of the House, who were

also members of the commission, should

plased in their attitude toward the mat

Hon. Charles Murphy supported

MacLean amendment, and Dr. J. W. Edwards argued in support of the bill.

START SATURDAY SITTINGS.

Crerar said there were quite a number of committees which still had a good

Hon. Arthur Meighen, prime minister, remarked that it was not usual for committees to meet on Saturday, and.

n any event, the House would not sit

until the afternoon.
"I have quite a bit of other work to do," said Mr. Crerar.
"Yes," replied the prime minister.
"I purpose staying at home pretty steadily myself." (Laughter.)
Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, said he thought it was unusual for this motion to be made until after the budget was down.

Mr. Meighen replied that he expected the budget would be down the end of this week or the beginning of next.

The motion was carried.

More Legislation To Come.

J. J. Denis (Joliet), on the orders of

the day, urged the Government to pro-ceed with the bill to consolidate the income tax act. He said that at present

there were three or four acts, and it was very difficult for the public to find

was very difficult for the public to find out what the law was.

Mr. Meighen agreed that the bill was important. He understood that the minister of finance intended to go ahead with it. A. M. Dechene (Montmagny) said that the minister of the interior had written to the Montagny board of

had written to the Montagny board of trade for its annual report, but the

Montmagny board had not been able to obtain a form in French for the pur-

Mr. Meighen promised to take the natter up with the minister concerned.

Mr. King asked whether all the legis-lation proposed by the Government this session had been introduced.

Mr. Meighen said that not quite all had been brought down. He expected

to make a statement at an early date.

If the Grand Trunk shareholders did

not accept the proposition made to them, then it would be necessary to

visions on that subject. The bill regarding the conservation commission ive consideration to some further

LAND IN BRANTFORD

ORDERED BY COUNCIL

Cases of Inconsistent Valuing

Cause Aldermen To Decide

On Action.

BRANTFORD, May 2.—Recommenda-tion that all land in Brantford be re-valued was passed by the city council this evening on the motion of Ald. Reeves, who at length cited cases of

large increases in assessment of land on Terrace Hill, which were much higher than land assessment increases

in other sections of the city. The vote

posed, because he felt it inopportun

at this time of the year.

vorks was approved.

DENTAL CONVENTION

was eleven for revaluation and one op-

The council also decided to request

the council also decided to request the street railway commissioners to cease running one-man cars over level crossings of steam railways which were not guarded by a watchman. Approval was given to the formation of a Grand River valley improvement association, and this city will be represented.

sociation, and this city will be repre-sented at the next meeting to be called

the hydro-electric commission of On-

the hydro-electric commission of On-tario had a full engineering survey of the region, and this could be used for improvement purposes, thus cutting much expense. A heavy program of

Kitchener. It was pointed out that

IN SESSION AT TORONTO

Appeal Made for Higher Standard of

TORONTO, May 2 .- In opening the

Dr. H. Clark of this city appealed for a higher standard of professional ethics among dentists. Referring to a patient

of his who had been treated recently

governors of the association for a three-

vear term.

Dr. George W. Clapp of New York in an address to the convention, said

MARRIAGES SHOWN

Ethics in Profession,

would also be brought down.

**REVALUATION OF** 

ntil after the budget was down.

eal of work to do.

ments to permanent positions made by the commission. Under a clause in the existing act, if the commission decided it was unwise to apply the ordinary provisions of the act to a certain class of employees, it had power, with the approval of the governor-in-council, to make regulations regarding the withdrawal of this class.

Personally, Mr. MacLean felt that there were strong reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes, but he thought the time had not come for such action. His first reasons which could be given for the removal of these classes. not come for such action. His first reawas not performing its duties in a fair son for opposing such action now was that a competitive examination was the best method of securing the preference would be in a position to them

of returned soldiers.

Col. Currie asked if Mr. MacLean could point to any organization of returned soldiers which had adopted the resolution in favor of the commission. Mr. MacLean replied that the returned soldiers would have an opportunity of making their views known.

Mr. MacLean also maintained that the little article and the returned to the results are the returned to the return the could not speak for them.

civil service act gave departments full ontrol of all employees usually described as manual workers. If the pro-posed amendments were adopted, he thought a new definition of the term 'manual laborers' would be needed in

Thirty-Day Limit. Under the present law, casual work-ers employed for less than 30 days, were now appointed by the department
If the period of employment were more than 30 days, the department furnished a list to the civil service commission, a companied by a certificate that the usual conditions had been complied with, and if civilians were employed, that no returned soldiers were available. In Ottawa a list of returned men available was supplied by the G. W. V. A., and outside of Ottawa the employees vere selected through the Government employment bureau, to which a list was supplied by the returned soldiers' oranization

Regarding postmasters, Mr. MacLean said that if a change were to be made it should not include more than actual ral postmasters. He did not admit, that any witthdrawal was

necessary at present.

Regarding the exemption of professional, scientific and technical employees, he declared that this would include more than half of the civil service at Ottawa, and under the proposed bill their appointment, promotion transfer and other regulation would managed just as it was before the ct of 1918 was passed.
Under the bill practically no appoint.

nents would be made by the commis on but to the clerical and stenographic ervices. The bill also took the to make promotions away from the civil service commission. This was very un-wise. The principle that promotions hould be made as a result of competi ion was right. Promotions should not e left in the hands of deputy ministers who might be swayed by suggestions from their political heads.

He closed by moving, seconded by J. F. Reid (Mackenzie), that the bill be not now read a third time, but six

Resents MacLean's Charge. Right. Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, felt that Mr. MacLean's rge of lack of candor and frank was entirely unwarranted.

Hon. T. A. Crerar interrupted the ninister with a question as to whether the civil service commission had asked the proposed amendments, if not, at whose suggestion were they intro-

Mr. Doherty replied that the attitude of the civil service commission was very possibly analogous to that of Mr. MacLean, that no unholy hand should be laid upon the civil service act. But, however perfect in the opinion of its authors the legislation may have been when enacted, there was at the present time in the minds of a large proportion of the people of Canada the opinion that certain provisions of the civil service act were not working out as had been expected—in fact, there was a definite degree of public opinion that the civil service act had overshot the

The Government, accordingly, proposed that a committee should thoroughly examine the act and make A bill had been brought in nmittee might have before them as something concrete upon which

Mr. Doherty criticized the apparent attitude of Mr. MacLean that the civil service act was like the rest of the of the Medes and Persians, only not susceptible to change, but so sacrosanct that Parliament might not even permit itself to wonder whethe it were susceptible to change or impublic opinion was in favor of certain difications of the civil service act. In regard to the rights of the soldier the competitive feature of the present law did not give the

soldier the preference. On the contrary order to assure him a preference it was necessary to insert special pro-vision to admit of the competitive prinnle being ruled out in certain cases. F. Pardee (West Lambton) urged that the bill meant simply going back patronage, and that the civil service mmission had not had a fair chance

o get going. Sir George Foster thought the mat-ter could well go to a special commit-tee and thus a chance would be given for those who misjudged the commis-sion. No one would expect the com-mission successfully to appoint upwards

to appoint similar manual labor. After two years and working under great difficulties, the commission had done good work in the matter of classifigood work in the matter of classifi-cation, and the adverse criticism in annual convention of the Ontario Dental Association here today, Dr. J. Flemregard to this branch of its work had ing of Prescott, president, urged greater been almost, if not entirely, overcome unity between the dental and medical Means Constant Conflict. professions, and said there should be closer co-operation between the two

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who took up the debate after the dinner recess, said that one of the most diffithings to get rid of in Canada was party patronage. The civil service commission was created in 1908 by the then Liberal Government under Sir for pyorrhoea, Dr. Clark said: "The mouth was as innocent of pyorrhoea as any mouth could possibly be." Wilfrid Laurier. From that time down to 1911 there had been no move for lessening the powers of the commission, but, on the other hand, the principle was so approved that the present Brooks were elected to the board of Government increased its powers. Mr. King had heard that recently appointments in the postoffices of some of the cities had been made through that any patient was entitled to find in his dentist an unhurried and an unworried mind. "If you can do your work in an unhurried and an unworried way," Dr. Clapp said, "you will be an what amounted to patronage. It was pressure, like this that was the real cause for the bill. Its adoption would cause for the bill. Its adoption would bring the Government and the commission into constant conflict. The bill gave the governor-in-council power to undo all the work accomplished by the civil service commission and by the recent reorganization.

Hon. Mr. King was followed by J. A. Currie (North Simcoe) who pictured the civil service commission as making appointments "by feeling the bumps" of candidates and testing them in differential calculus.

ential calculus. DECREASE IN APRIL

Rumors of Election. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (Gaspe) asked if there was a member who wo ed if there was a member who would return to the evils of patronage of his own free will. There were none who would go back to the old days, when the lobbles of Parliament were filled with office-seekers. Because there was a rumor of a coming general election a rumor of a coming general election and 37 births. Only 11 marriages were not the other reported for April, as against 32 in a rumor of a coming general election had 37 births. Only 11 marriages were in sight some members on the other reported for April, as against 32 in side of the House clamored that they

must have patronage again to get their customers."

Hon. T. A. Crerar said the people of this country would not stand for a reversion to the old system. Under

Driver of Car Will Not Face Police

WINDSOR, May 2 .-- After a deliberation of a few minutes, a jury investigating the death of Lauretta Charbon neau, six-year-old deaf and dumb girl, who was killed by a truck driven by Stanley Woollatt on Saturday, brough in a verdict of accidental death. police announced tonight that a noininal charge of reckless driving preferred against Woolatt, on which he is held on bail of \$2,000, will be withdrawn.

Mayor Wilson tonight opened the firs annual builders' show in the armories. Exhibits are on view from border cit-ies, Detroit and Western Ontario ex-

Agnes Laut, noted Canadian writer and lecturer, addressed a meeting in the collegiate institute tonight, taking

#### to CITY CLERK BEGINS HIS 29TH YEAR OF SERVICE

START SATURDAY SITTINGS.
OTTAWA, May 2.—The motion to
commence Saturday sittings on Saturday next was passed at the opening of
the House of Commons this afternoon.
Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, thought it was a little bit
early to make such a motion, but he
was met with cries of "No! No!" from
the Government side of the House. Mr. Morrison Came To Woodstock From Scotland Half Century Ago.

woodstock, May 2.—John Morrison today started on his 29th year as city clerk of Woodstock. Mr. Morrison Ontario. Previous to taking over the came to this city from Scotland more clerkship, Mr. Morrison conducted a WOODSTOCK, May 2 .- John Morrithan half a century ago, and has seen grocery business here.

SUFFERED DAY

The Tortures of Dyspepsia

Little Bras D'or, C. B "I was a terrible sufferer from Dys pensia and constipation for years. had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' In a week, the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies I continued to take this Dyspepsia. splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous." ROBERT NEWTON.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25 At all dealers or sent Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

the city grow from small proportion to its present enviable position among

A National Wheat Day

TARAGARARA GARARA BARARA BARARARA BARARA BARARA BARARA BARARA BARARA BARARA BARARA BARARA BAR

Every day is a "national wheat day." Most people do not eat enough wheat-the food of health and strength. But be sure you eat the whole wheat.

### Shredded Wheat

is 100 per cent whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. It is a builder of muscle, brain and bone. Eaten with milk for breakfast it puts you "on your toes" for the day's work.

Delicious for any meal with berries or other fruits. Two biscuits make a nourishing meal.



### Standard Time for Long Distance

SOME communities are adopting Daylight Saving; others will continue on Standard Time.

In the absence of a Federal enactment making Daylight Saving general, Night Rates for Long Distance Service must be based on Standard

Care should be exercised in making appointments for Long Distance calls in view of the variations in time used.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



## What COMFORT LYE

Comfort Lye is a very powerful cleanser. It is used for cleaning up the oldest and hardest dirt, grease, etc. Comfort Lye is fine for making sinks, drains and closets sweet and clean. Comfort Lye Kills rate, mice, roaches and insect pests.

Comfort Lye will do the hardest spring cleaning you've fot. Comfort Lye is good for making soap. It's powdered, perfumed and 190% pure.