ANOTHER STRUGGLE IS PROMISED OVER THE FRANCHISE BILL

Senator's Amendments Will Have To Be "Closured" Through Commons.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Prorogation is approaching. The Commons has practically finished its business, and is in time. The Senate is pushing the franchise bill along. Today have that famous controversial second reading; made some amendments to it; put it through committee stage; and it now stands third reading.

There is the prospect of a fight over the proposal to depart from the provincial lists in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to have the lists for those provinces made up by the enumerators. There was serious objection to this in the Senate. The indications are that the proposal will be fought there, and still more vigorously, when the measure returns to the Commons for the confirmation of this and the other amendments. The Nova Scotia members declare that the amendments will have to be closured through the Commons as the bill was through the various stages.

Divorce Bill Is Killed.

A protracted discussion today in the House on a Toronto divorce led to the unusual occurrence of a division on such a bill. The whole system of granting divorces by Parliament was stignatized by Mr. Carvell as "utter and absolute nonsense," and Mr. Carvell admitted that in the very case before the House he was called upon to render judgment without having read the evidence. The prime minister pointed out that a joint committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons was engaged in an effort to bring about some reformation, and the whole case threshed out in detail. Eventually, after a motion to refer the bill back to a standing committee had been defeated and attendance in the House had dwindley, the bill was killed by the narrow majority of three.

At the evening session there was considerable technical debate over a Senate bill to amend the companies act.

"The Fiddlers" Discussed.

Shortly before midnight Hon. Frank Oliver raised a warm discussion on "The Fiddlers," the prohibited work of Arthur Mee. Mr. Oliver read copious extracts from the book. On two occasions Dr. Edwards of Frontenac endeavored to have the discussion terminated by counting out the House, but on each occasion there was a quorum. Mr. Oliver's main charge was that there was no occasion for the banning of the book. It attacked the drink traffic. Had the Government sunk so low, Mr. Oliver asked, as to use its authority to shield distilleries and breweries?

In prohibiting the circulation of the book, the chief press censor, Hon. Mr. Meighen said, had done what he considered to be his duty, and had no other motive.

Better Pay for Railway Mail Clerks.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, in the House this afternoon tabled the final batch of supplementary estimates for the session. They total $677,312. The largest proposed vote is a sum of $668,000 to increase the minimum salary of railway mail clerks from $500 to $600 and to raise the annual statutory increases of railway mail clerks from $50 to $100 in cases where the salary is over $800; also to provide for the payment of provisional allowance of $100 each to civil service employees of the outside service of the postoffice department whose salaries are $1,600 and under.

A sum of $55,000 is provided to provide for payment of the indemnities of members of the House of Commons and Senate who have been absent from Ottawa on account of illness and other unavoidable causes. The item includes the full sessional indemnity for Hon. H. S. Beland, prisoner of war in Germany.

An annuity of $2,500 per annum is provided for Dr. Thomas Flint, who is retiring from the position of clerk of the House.

Canadian Losses at Lens.

Sir Edward Kemp, replying to a question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who asked for the details of the Canadian losses at Lens, said that for the last two weeks of August they totalled 7,586; of this number 907 were killed, 303 died of wounds, 6,181 were wounded, 11 were taken as prisoners of war 2 were believed to be prisoners of war, 145 were missing, and 25 died of diseases.

The House divided on Dr. Edwards' motion that consideration of the Gordon divorce bill should be taken up in committee. W. H. Bennett in amendment moved that it be sent back to the private bills committee for further consideration. The division was on non-party lines, the amendment being defeated by 37 to 28.

Objects to Divorces.

F. B. Carvell protested against the absurdity of divorces being granted by Parliament. Personally, he said, he had been unable to read the evidence and did not feel qualified to vote. Sir Robert Borden remarked that a joint committee of the two Houses had been appointed to consider the matter of divorce. In this case the divorce had been recommended by the committee which had considered the evidence, and for that reason he had given his support to the bill.

W. H. Bennett said that Gordon was a moral leper and should not be granted a divorce. He moved that Clause 2 of the bill, which allows Gordon to marry again, should be struck out. Speaker Rhodes ruled that this amendment could not be moved until committee stage was reached.

G. MacDonald doubted the advisability of the House of Commons overruling the decisions of the Senate divorce committee, which weighs all the evidence in divorce cases.

Col. J. A. Currie, while agreeing that generally speaking the Commons should not interfere with the Senate, considered this an exceptional case. A woman who had not been denied the right to receive alimony should not be divorced, he declared.

W. B. Northrup spoke of the "pitiable state of the divorce laws" of Canada. He suggested that a bill should be considered in committee, and that members who have not read the evidence should abstain from voting.

Mr. Morphy, North Perth, opposed the granting of the divorce on the ground that Gordon was a man without morals, who had cruelly treated his wife. He proceeded to deal at length with the evidence.

Divorce Bill Killed.

The House went into committee on the Gordon divorce bill without a division. Hon. George P. Graham, seconded by W. H. Bennett, North Simcoe, moved that the committee rise. This was carried on a division of 18 to 15. This kills the bill.

The House went into committee "on an act to incorporate the army and navy veterans of Canada," introduced by George Bradbury. As the incorporators were all Winnipeg men E. M. MacDonald took exception to the appropriation by a purely provincial organization of a name that should be nation-wide in its application.

Mr. Bradbury explained that it was the intention of the organization to establish branches all over Canada, and the bill was reported by committee and read a third time.

Britain to Help Drydocks.

In committee on the bill to amend the drydock subsidies act, Hon. Robert Rogers, former minister of public works, read correspondence showing that the British admiralty favored a plan for the establishment of a drydock at Halifax and another at Esquimalt. Bonar Law having promised favorable consideration on the question of assistance from the British treasury.

The bill was reported and read a third time.

The House then went into committee on a Senate bill to amend the companies act. The purpose of the bill, Hon. Arthur Meighen explained, was to bring the Dominion companies act into conformity with imperial legislation and provincial legislation. It provided for the incorporation of associations without share capital and in the incorporation of companies with shares without par value. There were also regulations as to the issue of prospectuses and the liability of directors was definitely fixed.

Commercializing Sport.

The question of incorporating sporting companies was introduced by Hon. George P. Graham after recess. Mr. Graham declared that amateur organizations were improperly manared and that incorporation would put them on a business basis. He referred to the National Lacrosse League as an instance, and A. K. McLean expressed the opinion it was the business of the province, not the Dominion.

Explaining the clause permitting of incorporation of companies without par value in shares, Hon Mr. Meighen stated the principle was based on common sense and the fixing of the par value was, in many instances, meant to deceive the people.

Mr. MacLean objected that it would simply permit the companies to increase their number of shares, but the clause carried.

Should Hear Newspapers.

Col. Currie objected to the bill being proceeded with in the dying days of a long session, claiming he had been assured it would not be put through. He declared that newspaper proprietors should have been permitted to have a hearing, as many of the clauses affected them, and he thought it should have gone before a special committee. He also criticized the Senate for bothering about money bills. The newspapers had no influence with the Senate, and if they had it would be no good unless to help "log roll" and help pass bills for financiers. The bill should be withdrawn.

After further discussion the bill was reported for a third reading.

SYNOPSIS OF BYLAW NO. —

To authorize the issue of $25,000 debentures for buying and storing fuel, and for selling the same to dealers and residents of the Municipality of the City of London.

"Whereas it is enacted by The Municipal Act, R. S. O., 1914, Chapter 192, as amended by Section 12 (2), 7 George V., Chapter 42, that bylaws may be passed by the councils of local municipalities,

"39a. With the approval of the Municipal Board, and within the limitations and restrictions, and under the conditions prescribed by order of the Board:

"1. For buying and storing fuel and such articles of food as may be designated by order of the board, and for selling the same to dealers and residents of the municipality.

"2. For acquiring land, erecting buildings, establishing, conducting and maintaining depots, stores, warehouses and yards, and purchasing machinery, plant, appliances and equipment necessary for such purposes.

"3. For appointing officers, clerks and servants to manage and conduct such businesses.

"4. For making rules and regulations and doing all such other acts and things as may be necessary for the full and proper carrying out of such powers.

"5. For borrowing from time to time by the issue of debentures, payable in not more than ten years from the date of issue, the money necessary for such purposes."

And whereas, the Council of the Corporation of the City of London deem it expedient to buy and store fuel, and to sell the same to dealers and residents of the municipality of the said City of London, and to exercise the other powers by the said act conferred;

And whereas, it is expedient to issue debentures to the extent of $25,000 for the purpose aforesaid;

And whereas, the said sum of $25,000 is the debt intended to be created by this bylaw;

And whereas, it is desirable to issue the said debentures at one time, and to make the principal of the said debentures payable by yearly sums during the period of ten years, being the currency of the said debentures, said yearly sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable in each year for the principal and interest in respect of said debt, shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount so payable in each year of the other nine years of the said period;

And whereas, the total amount required by The Municipal Act to be raised annually by special rate for payment of debenture debt of the said municipality is hereby provided is $3,316.69;

It is therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London as follows:

1. That for the purpose aforesaid debentures shall be issued for the sum of $25,000, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, and that the said debentures shall be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the Corporation, and the debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation.

2. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly on the first days of November and May in each year, at the place where the said debentures are made payable.

3. During the currency of the debentures to be issued under the authority of this bylaw, there shall be raised annually by a special rate on all the rateable property in the City of London, and above all other rates and dues, the sum of $3,316.69, for the purpose of paying the amount due in respect of the said years for principal and interest in respect of the said debt.

NOTICE

Take notice that the foregoing is a bylaw of a proposed bylaw of the Corporation of the City of London to be submitted to the votes of the electors of the Corporation of the City of London entitled to vote on money bylaws, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, A.D. 1917, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the following places, viz.:

Subdivisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, at the Simcoe Street Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions 7, 8, 9 and 10, at the Tecumseh Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions 11, 12, 13 and 14, at St. Martin's Separate Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions 15 and 16 at Askin Street Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions 17, 18 and 32 at the Riverview Avenue Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22 at St. Peter's Separate Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 at the Talbot Street Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 27, 75 and 76 at the Emerson Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31 at the London West Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 41 at the Alexandra Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 43 at the Rectory Street Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions 39 and 40 at the Pottersburg Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions 42, 47, 48 and 49 at the Aberdeen Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 44, 50, 51, 52 and 54 at the Chesley Avenue Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 45 and 46 at St. Mary's Separate Schoolhouse.

Subdivision No. 53 at the Chelsea Green Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivision No. 55 at the Ealing Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 56, 57 and 64 at the Sacred Heart Separate Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 58, 65 and 66 at the Lord Roberts Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 59, 60, 61, 67 and 68 at the Lorne Avenue Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 62, 63 and 77 at the Boyle Memorial Public Schoolhouse.

Subdivisions Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74 at the St. George's Public Schoolhouse.

That Thursday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1917, at 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the City Hall, in the said municipality, has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

And that, if the assent of the electors be obtained to the said proposed bylaw, it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, and that such first publication was made on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1917.

Take notice further, that a tenant who desires to vote upon the proposed bylaw must deliver to the clerk not later than the tenth day before the date appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created, or in which the money to be raised by the proposed bylaw is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is a tenant other than the local improvement rates.

S. BAKER,
City Clerk.

Sept.11,18,25

ALL DEDUCTIONS OF WM. DAVIES COMPANY WERE QUITE PROPER, SAYS MANAGER FOX

Nothing Irregular About the Amounts Written Off.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—That all deductions from profits and amounts written off in the statements were absolutely proper and regular, ws the assertion of E. C. Fox, general manager of the William Davies Company, who was again a witness this morning before the Government commission inquiring into the O'Connor report. The question was opened by Gordon Waldron, representing the Saturday Night weekly paper.

Just Charges.

Mr. Waldron asked: "Mr. Fox, do you consider that the deductions from profit, amounting to $680,000, written into cost in five years were just charges?"

"Of course I do," said Mr. Fox.

"What was the motive of making these deductions in 1916 and 1917 in writing off $150,000 for new buildings?"

"The cost of five new buildings which we put up runs about $75,000, and we rebuilt a building."

"What was your tot! estimated outlay?"

"About $960,000."

War Time Expenditures.

"Were war time conditions responsible for any difference in the expenditure?"

"I am preparing a statement now," Mr. Fox said, "that will show that."

Chairman Henderson: "I am trying to find if writing off $150,000 was proper. Personally, I think it probably was."

"Had you in contemplation the amount for which you would be liable under the war tax profit act in writing off $150,000?" asked Mr. Waldron.

"Absolutely not," replied Mr. Fox.

Mr. Taylor, when called as witnes yesterday, said that the Davies Company owned 40 per cent of the shares of the Harris Abattoir Company, 50 per cent of the shares of the Sheed Thompson Company, the agents in England, and a considerable portion of the stock of the Artificial Casing Patent Company.

Deduction of $447,591.

In calculating the profits for 1917 Mr. Taylor said deductions had been made totaling $447,591, including depreciation to factories, bonus to employees amounting to $125,000, and pension fund of $50,000.

Chairman Henderson—Personally I would like an explanation of the big increase in the transfer to the reserve account—from $60,000 in 1913 to $500,000 in 1917.

Mr. Bain—An explanation of deductions made is surely important in showing how profits are arrived at.

Going Into Profits.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Taylor continued his evidence in regard to the profits and workings of the company. Witness declared that in five years, from 1913 to 1917, inclusive, $1,207,917 had been written off for various purposes. Of this sum, $527,917 was charged to costs. The items making up the list's total were: 1913, $80,562; 1914, $109,582; 1915, $116,039; 1916, $105,842; 1917, $115,698

Dealing with the profits in 1914, witness said they were derived principally from hog products, cattle and other products. It was stated by the witness earlier in the hearing that the total amount for depreciation for machinery, buildings and other assets, since 1913, was $1,046,490. During the same five years a total of $682,000 had been written off and not charged into cost.

Dividend Up to 33 1-3 Per Cent.

Gordon Waldron, in cross-examination, asked:

"Could you tell us the dividends paid each year?"

"In 1913, the dividend was $112,500, being at the rate of 7½ per cent; in 1914 it was $45,000 or 8 per cent."

"Any stock dividend that year?"

"No, not until 1915."

"What was the dividend in 1915?"

"It was $225,000, or at the rate of 15 per cent. In 1916 the dividend was $300,000, or a 33 1-3 per cent. In 1917 the dividend was $250,000, or 12½ per cent."

E. C. Fox, general manager of the Davies Company, was recalled to the stand to explain several items that have been written off.

$50,000 Merely Nestegg.

In regard to the item of $50,000 set aside in 1917 for pensions, Mr. Fox admitted in reply to Mr. Bain that no regulations had yet been formulated in regard to the pension scheme.

Regarding an item of $20,000 for depreciation on account of the Harriston factory in 1917, and $50,000 in the previous year, the witness said the factory had been a white elephant. The factory had been closed since 1912, but was reopened as a pork and beans factory in April of this year.

He also contradicted the statement of Mr. Taylor in regard to the Davies Company owning 60 per cent of the shares of the Sheed-Thompson Company, bacon agents, in London, England.

In regard to the profits of the Sheed-Thompson Company witness said the net profits of the company in 1914 were £13,075, dividends £9,500; commissions £24,437.

These commissions, he explained, were on the gross earnings.

$50,000 in Dividends.

In 1915 the profits were £37,841. The capital this year was increased by £5,000. The dividends were £10,750, and commissions £64,774.

These figures did not deduct war taxes or income taxes. In 1916 the Sheed Thompson Company had £105,013, in commissions, £84,470 profits, and, after deducting war taxes, there was a balance of £30,240, out of which £10,000 in dividends was paid.

All the orders were filed through the Sheed-Thompson Company up to February, 1917.

Witness would not enter into the question of quantities or prices obtained, without the consent of the war office.

"Who fixed the prices?"

"Denney & Co. for the Government, and Sheed-Thompson for the Davies Company."

Concluding the afternoon's session, Mr. Fox, generally speaking, said the reason for the increased Canadian business was because of the cutting off of the supplies formerly sent to England, to Russia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark. Mr. Fox also politely but firmly refused to give any opinion as to the reason for Canadian bacon selling cheaper in England and the United States, as is claimed, than it does in Canada. He contended that the products were not comparable, as they were cured differently.

A Bacon Exchange.

Mr. Fox said there is an exchange in Great Britain that corresponds to the stock exchange here, where the prices are fixed, where each dealer fixes what he calls his official price. Each agent has a recognized official price. "The William Davies Company price is the price we secure for our bacon, and we sell to all wholesalers." Denny & Co. paid the same price for the Government bacon as was paid by anybody else in England.

In February, 1917, owing to the submarine war, a new agreement was entered into whereby the British Government took charge of the goods at the Atlantic seaboard. The price was then fixed for contracts of four weeks periods, and this price did not differ materially from the price asked of the public. Canadian products bring a higher price than American products because of their higher intrinsic value. The demand upon Canada for bacon products had increased.

G. F. Henderson, K. C., of Ottawa is chairman of the commission, the other members being A. B. Brodie of Price, Waterhouse & Co. of Montreal, and Geoffrey Clarkson of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Co. J. W. Bain, K. C., represented the Government; W. N. Tilley, K. C., appeared for the William Davies Company, and the Matthews Blackwell Company, and Gordon Waldron for the Toronto Saturday Night.

BIG ARMY PREPARED WITHIN FIVE WEEKS, GOVERNMENT PLAN

Remaining 75,000 Will Be Called Up In Batches.

100,000 EARLY IN YEAR

Government To Apply Draft Measure Without Delay.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The war-time elections act received second reading in the Senate tonight after one day's discussion. Senator Bostock's amendment objecting to the disfranchising clauses of the bill as well as to the proposal to confine the women's vote to relatives of soldiers only, was defeated on a division of 30 to 25. Second reading was then adopted on the same division.

In committee, Senator Ross of Nova Scotia moved an amendment, providing that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the provincial lists shall not be made the basis of the Dominion lists, but that entirely new lists shall be compiled by the enumerators, subject to judicial revision.

Exception was taken to the proposal on the score that it was a piece of politics and Senator James Lougheed consented to defer consideration of the amendment until the next sitting of the Senate.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—The hundred thousand Canadians that are to be drafted will know in October "who is it." When the session closes, the prime minister is going fishing for recreation; the minister of militia, the minister of justice, Mr. Justice Duff of the supreme court, are going fishing for reinforcements, with the military service bill as tackle.

The proclamation is to be made at once.

The first class of Canadians, consisting of all the unmarried men of the country between the ages of 20 and 27 years, will be called out. It is expected that the response will give more than a hundred thousand names.

Then the applications for exemption will be dealt with.

25,000 in Five Weeks.

This will require some time, but the expectation is that within five weeks there will be 25,000 drafted men assembled in various parts of the country; they will be equipped and uniformed, and their training will have begun.

The remaining 75,000 will be dismissed on leave, to be called for training and service as the authorities are prepared to deal with them. It will be quite a task to house and equip all of these men, so it is calculated that, after the first 25,000 are assembled, the remainder will be called for active training in batches of from five to fifteen thousand. This will be done as speedily as possible, but will require some time.

The housing of the hundred thousand through the winter months requires considerable preparation. It is the intention of the Government to press the application of the measure with all the speed that is possible.

It is hoped that the whole of the hundred thousand will be under command early in the year.

Should Broaden Franchise.

The war-time elections act came up for second reading in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Bostock, leader of the opposition, opened the debate on the new measure, and after a speech lasting about an hour, moved an amendment to the effect that it was not desirable to disfranchise a large number of people in Canada who had been guaranteed rights of citizenship, and that the granting of votes to a limited number of Canadian women was not in the public interest. The amendment was seconded by Senator Power. These aliens, declared Senator Bostock, had lived under the German and Austrian yoke. They knew, better than Canadians could, what it would mean if Germany should win the war. They had contributed to the patriotic and Red Cross funds, sometimes more generously than Canadian-born. There were people in Canada, said Senator Bostock, who were more dangerous to the country than were those who would be disfranchised by the bill. If any disfranchising measure were to be put through, it should be broadened to include these to whom he had reference.

Injustice to Women.

With regard to the provisions of the bill granting the vote to female relatives of soldiers and sailors on active service, Senator Bostock felt that this was also unwise. Women who were prominent in the suffrage associations throughout the country and who had also done fine work in the Red Cross and patriotic fund organizations would certainly regard it if they were excluded from the franchise. They would feel that a stigma was attached to them when the vote was given to some women and withheld from them. They would regard it as a great injustice.

The leader of the opposition declared that Canada had gone forther than Great Britain in granting soldiers the vote. He opposed the compiling of the voters' lists by enumerators who, in his opinion, having been appointed by the Government, would be favorable to it. He would have approved giving the vote to the nearest relative of a soldier, but this privilege should not have been extended to all near relatives.

Makes for Disunion.

Senator Cloran, who followed, asked the Government leader if supporters of the Government had been debarred from expressing their views, because none of them had spoken. Sir James Lougheed intimated that the members on the Government side could discuss the bill if they desired to do so.

Senator Cloran said it was clear that the Government leader had no heart for this measure when he explained it. He described the bill as "impolitic, unrighteous and fantastic." It would make, he said, for the undoing of a united people and would retard the future development of the Dominion. Referring to conditions in Quebec, Senator Cloran asserted that "if there is trouble in Quebec it is due to the deceit and false pretences of the Borden Government." Representatives of the Government, he said, had told public men of Quebec and the hierarchy that if the people of that province would support the national service movement there would be no conscription.

Wants Equal Privileges.

He did not claim for the hierarchy any rights not possessed by the general superintendent of the Methodist Church, the moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, or the grand master of the Orange Order, but he did claim for it equal privileges with these bodies in regard to politics.

Referring again to the silence of the Government benches, Senator Cloran said that he experienced but little pleasure in addressing on the floor of the Senate "a deef and dumb institution." Government supporters in the Senate had been both deaf and dumb in regard to the most of the bills introduced during the session.

Plea for Galicians.

Senator Roche declared it was absurd to disfranchise Galicians who had never been friendly to Austria, and who had come to Canada to escape the Austrian Government. He expressed regret that the attitude of the Government tended to build up a military caste in Canada, and to make it superior to the ordinary citizen and to Canadian citizenship.

Senator Choquette characterized the war-time election act as a war-time machine to get votes for the Government. In disfranchising the aliens who had been induced to come to Canada, the Government was earning a solemn agreement into a "scrap of paper."

Senator Watson said that he knew the Galicians, and could safely say not one could be found who would go back to fight for Germany or Austria, though they would fight for England. In Humboldt 40 per cent of the electors would be disfranchised. This bill would make it difficult for Canada to get immigrants after the war.

Distribute 15,000 Votes.

The bill gave the Government opportunity to distribute the votes of 15,000 soldiers without Canadian residence, and that vote could be managed to carry a hundred ridings that otherwise might go against the Government.

Senator Boyer was of the opinion that enumerators would see that Conservative voters were put on the list and Liberal voters were left off. The bill constituted a breach of faith with aliens who had been brought to Canada. He predicted that many of these people would leave Canada for the United States. He did not think that the United States would disfranchise the ten million Germans in that country.

STUTTGART BARRACKS ATTACKED FROM AIR BY FRENCH BIRDMEN

Many Military Establishments, Railways and Factories Are Visited.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"Yesterday four German airplanes and one Drachen were brought down by our pilots; a sixth enemy machine was brought down by the fire of our special guns. Finally six other German machines were badly damaged in engagements with our aviators, and fell inside their own lines.

"Our bombing airplanes were particularly active in the day of September 16, and the night of September 16-17. Numerous raids were carried out by our machines, which dropped 15,000 kilos of projectiles on enemy establishments, including barracks and factories at Stuttgart, an aviation camp at Colmar, depots at Lens and Elbach, military establishments south of Metz, the railway station at Thionville, factories at Ueckingen, and the Saarburg station.

"On the right bank of the Meuse both artilleries were quite active, particularly in the region of Hill 344 and the Caurieres wood. We repulsed an enemy surprise attack in the sector of the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

Pounding the Enemy.

"Belgian communication: In the last 48 hours our artillery has shelled the enemy defensive organization near Woumen, as well as his cantonments at Praet, Bosch, Keyem, Beerst, Eessen, Roeggeveld and Searrem. The enemy artillery reacted only feebly. Numerous bombs have been dropped on our cantonments. Our aviators were active on September 16."

JOHN KETTLEWELL TERRIBLY HURT AT CARADOC THRESHING

Farmer Fell From Separator and Was Caught in Belt.

MOUNT BRIDGES, Sept. 17.—A serious accident happened at the farm of B. Pearce, concession 5, of Caradoc, when John Kettlewell, who was helping at a threshing fell from the separator and was caught in the belting. His arm was broken in two places, the ribs in his face crushed badly, and sustained internal injuries. This is the second accident Mr. Petit, the owner of the machine has had in less than two weeks. Mr. Petit's brother is in Strathroy Hospital with a badly lacerated arm, caused by being caught in the belting while assisting at a threshing last week.

Rev. G. Jewett, a former pastor, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. T. Raycraft, who was preaching anniversary sermons for Mr. Jewett at Springfield.

WM. COLLINS FOUND ASPHYXIATED, WITH JAS-JET WIDE OPEN

St. Thomas Baker Had Been Missing Since Saturday.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 17.—The body of Wm. G. Collins, aged 50, was found in a vacant room over Kessel's cigar store Monday night. Mr. Kessel noticed a strong odor of gas in his store during the day, and being unable to locate the leak telephoned over to the gas office to send a man to look for it. The expert traced the leakage to an empty room upstairs, and upon entering to investigate was shocked to find the body of the asphyxiated man lying on the floor.

Collins had been missing from his home on Ross street since Saturday night, when he apparently went to the place where the body was discovered, and turned on the gas. Besides his wife he leaves four children. No reason is assigned for his rash act. An inquest will be held by Coroner Ewin. Deceased was employed as a baker at R. H. Beattie's bakery.

TOOK IN $3,000.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 17.—Three thousand dollars were collected in fines in St. Thomas police court for violations of the Ontario temperance act from September 16, 1916, until September 16, 1917, the first year of the prohibition enforcement.

SENT TO PRISON.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 17. — Mrs. Rose Crundell, found guilty some weeks ago of being an inmate of a disorderly house on Mary street, was today sentenced to a term or not less than six months nor more than two years in the Mercer Reformatory.

PAID HIS FINE.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 17.—John Eden, of Springfield, was fined $5 and costs by County Magistrate Hunt on Monday on a charge of being intoxicated on September 12. The fine was paid.

JAILED FOUR MONTHS FOR HAVING LIQUOR IN BOARDING HOUSE

Raleigh Township Man Was Unable to Pay His Fine.

CHATHAM, Sept. 17.—Henry von Iamme, a Belgian, who keeps a boarding-house on Kendall street, Raleigh Township, in the county police court today was fined $200 and costs for having intoxicating liquor on premises other than a private dwelling-house. The Belgian did not have the money, and he was sent to jail for four months. Following complaints which had been made to the county police, a raid was made late Saturday night. In a hole under the flooring of the basement, the police found four eight-gallon kegs of lager beer.

HELPED TOBACCO FUND.

THAMESVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Girl Guides held their annual aster day on Saturday. The asters were sold in aid of the tobacco fund and about $25 was realized. The Guides were entertained at the home of Capt. Duncans to a farewell dance in honor of Lieut. Langford who left today for London Normal.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

HOME-GROWN FRUITS IN GREAT PROFUSION TODAY

Big Offerings on Local Market and Prices Decline Somewhat.

The big attraction on the local market this morning was seasonable fruits. Fruits of all the varieties demanded the attention of housewives. Peaches and plums were offered in abundance and a lessened range in the prices of these fruits was recorded. Plums, particularly, were sought after, as the home-grown kind were to be purchased for the initial time this season in what might be termed plenty. Imported plums lost a large percentage of their popularity with the appearance of the home-grown fruit. The latter was manifestly a better quality.

According to fruit dealers this is the time for housewives of the city to buy their peaches and plums. They stated that the quality is of the very best, and that the quantity will never be larger for the remainder of the season. The value of home-grown plums was easier, practically all baskets selling from 65c to $1 per 11 quarts. Peaches sold at slightly lower figures also. The prices ranging between 70c to $1.30 a basket. Pears were offered in comparative abundance and brought from 70c to 90c in similar quantities.

Thimbleberries were not offered. It has been an exceptionally fine season for thimbleberries, the offerings replacing to some extent the poor strawberry yield.

Apples remain unchanged in price.

Vegetables were not so plentiful as in previous market days. Potatoes remained unchanged and in good demand. Tomatoes have not as yet shown the effects of the frost ravages, and sell readily at the stationary price of 50c to 65c a basket. Cucumbers were offered in small quantities and unchanged prices. This vegetable has no doubt suffered to a large extent from frost, as the offerings of the last few market days has not been one-third of the usual amount. That the frost has not been detrimental to the growth and ripening of corn and beans is demonstrated by the fact that a good offering of these vegetables are yet to be seen on the market at unchanged values.

An easier range in hay prices was shown, when about a dozen loads sold from $9 to $11 a ton. This price will decline substantially before the end of the week, as the demand for fodder during the last few days has been exceptionally slow. Hay purchasers are nearly all filled up.

Owing to the scarcity of oats, the price of the grain has advanced to $1.90 a bushel.

Butter and eggs sell at firm prices and brisk demand. Eggs are calling for 42c to 43c per dozen, wholesale, while butter is bringing 42c to 43c in crocks, and 43c to 45c in rolls.

The range of live hog prices was easier, with some of the porkers sold today at 25c less than the value of Monday. Dressed hogs remained firm at $22.

Hides, butchers' meats and fowl are selling at a fair demand and stationary prices.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Old oats, per cwt	$2 00	to	$2 00
New oats, per cwt	1 80	to	1 80
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bu	51	to	51
Wheat, per bu	2 15	to	2 15
Vegetables—			
String beans, quart	5	to	8
Beets, doz. bunches	15	to	25
Cucumbers, per doz	10	to	20
Celery, per doz	30	to	50
Cauliflowers, each	10	to	25
Corn, on cob, doz	12	to	20
New cabbage, each	5	to	5
New carrots, per doz. bunches	15	to	25
Lettuce, per doz	20	to	20
Lettuce, per head	5	to	5
Steel lettuce, box	25	to	25
Hubbard squash	15	to	25
Potatoes, per bag	5	to	5
Pickling cucumbers, per 100	25	to	35
Green onions, bunch	5	to	5
Green onions, doz	25	to	25
Parsley, per doz	40	to	40
Home-grown potatoes, per peck	50	to	50
Home-grown potatoes, per bu	1 25	to	1 50
Peas, per quart	10	to	10
Green peas, shelled, qt	30	to	40
Rhubarb, per doz	30	to	30
Radishes, 2 bunches	5	to	5
Tomatoes, basket	40	to	60
Vegetable marrow	10	to	10
Hay and Straw—			
New hay, ton	9 00	to	11 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Fruit—			
Peaches, per basket	70	to	1 30
Plums, per basket	70	to	90
Pears, per basket	75	to	1 00
Thimbleberries, box	17	to	19
Elderberries, box	10	to	15
Apples, bu	2 00	to	2 00
Dairy Produce, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb	46	to	46
Butter, dairy, lb rolls	40	to	44
Butter, crocks, lb	42	to	43
Butter, store lots, lb.	42	to	43
Eggs, per doz	45	to	45
New laid, per doz	1 60	to	1 80
Dairy Produce, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	43	to	44
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	41	to	42
Butter, crocks, lb	38	to	39
Eggs, crate lots	41	to	42
Eggs, basket lots	42	to	43
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Spring ducks, each	90	to	1 00
Spring chickens, lb	22	to	22
Old fowl, lb	20	to	20
Live Stock—			
Hogs, per cwt	17 00	to	17 25
Small pigs, per pair	12 00	to	16 00
Butchers' Meats—			
Dressed hogs, cwt	22 00	to	22 00
Fat sows, per cwt	14 00	to	14 00
Beef, per cwt	13 00	to	16 50
Veal, per cwt	20 00	to	22 00
Heifer beef, cwt	16 00	to	16 00
Lambs, per cwt	20 00	to	22 00
Spring lamb, per lb	28	to	28
Hides and Wool—			
Wool, unwashed, lb	50	to	50
Wool, washed, lb	60	to	62
Calf skins	25	to	30
Cowhides, No. 1	22	to	22
Cowhides, No. 2	21	to	21
Cowhides, No. 3	20	to	20

GRAIN.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Opening: Corn—December, $1 18 2-5@1 15¼; May, $1 12¾@1 12¼.

Oats—September, 58⅛@58c; December, 57⅛@57c; May, 60¼@60⅛c.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—The market opened with a good demand for all grades of cash wheat, but offerings again were very light.

October oats opened ⅜c higher at 66⅝c; December, 1⅛c higher at 61⅝c; there were bids of 61c for November and 65c for May, but no official openings.

There were no openings posted in flax.

Inspections totaled 612 cars, of which 485 were contract.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Predictions of frost brought about a material upturn today in corn values. The Government forecasts definitely indicated frost tonight in North Dakota, and there were unofficial prophecies to which considerable attention was given. Recent declines on account of an apparently ideal crop outlook seemed to render the market unusually susceptible to a likelihood of adverse developments.

Opening quotations, which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to ¼c to ⅜c lower, were followed by an advance of 1c or more a bushel all round.

Commission rates for handling wheat received considerable notice. Conferences were in progress looking to a restoration of old figures at places where the rates had recently been advanced somewhat.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The cattle trade at the Toronto cattle market was steady today with yesterday. Calves and lambs were slow, cows steady. Receipts—Cattle, 1,224; calves, 45; hogs, 481; sheep, 952. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $11@12; butchers, choice, cwt, $10 75@12 25; do, medium, $8 25@8 75; do, common, $7@7 50; do, cows, choice, $8@8 25; do, medium, $6 50@7 50; do, canners, $5 25@6; do, bulls,