uiry Into Food ion Charges.

24. — Economic issues in the house tonight nd Sir Thomas Whit the high cost of live pointment of a royal complete the O'Connor

an (South York) pro-people of this country alk and more action, interested in the pervarious commissions, very greatly interested and put to extortionate ian bacon and other products and bread nadian wheat sold for ss in England than it. The food controller The food controller to this, and it should extortionata prices rged the consumer for

trolier, he said, was a and he had plenty of ished him by the gov-he should be able to er the charges con-

this country, Mr. wanted to buy food at es, rather than listen on the virtue of thrift. in the public interest. ady enough evidence to

of Henderson. criticized the appointlenderson as chairman ommission to investiment the O'Connor nderson, he said, was

arges, said Mr. Hen-iped whitewash Sir in connection with dals, and was now government to whitecentleman in connecrofits on pork.
orden said that Sir had nothing to do on of Mr. Henderson

# ISTS CAUSE

t had been guided in the royal commission

f the food controller.

Disorder Disaffect n Sections of

24.—A great tragedy is the life of the free Rusvinced that unless the led with firmness there table disaster inything like an adequate

mists, he declared, did cercised, together with

IENT INVEST UP TO 000 in active interest in

ROBINSON AND ed Accountants King St. W.



## WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 25 1917

THE STORE'S CONVENIENCES. The Waiting and Rest Room, Third Floor; to Information Bureau and Post-office, ain Floor; the Free Parcelling and Check-

## EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

SAVE TIME—SHOP WITH A TRANSFER CARD.

## July a Month of Sales---Something Different Every Day

### Some Sale Specials

#### in Curtains, Chintzes, etc.

A collection of English and American Chintz, 20 to 36 inches wide, in a large range of all-over floral and conventional designs, on light and dark grounds, large, small and medium patterns to select from. These are broken and discontinued lines, taken from regular stock, and marked at a price that should cause complete clearance. Sale price, 27c.

White Curtain Muslin, 30

White Curtain Muslin, 30 and 36 inches wide. The designs are allovers, such as stripes, checks, crossbars, etc., and make pretty and effective curtains for kitchens, bedrooms, etc. Sale price, yard, 15c.

Boat Cushions which float, indispensable in every canoc. Size 13½ x 13½ inches. Well

Size 13½ x 13½ inches. Well filled and covered with awning duck. Two ropes on each side. Eacha\$1.10.

Nottingham Lace, Fish Net and Scrim Curtains, 36 to 50 inches wide, 2½, 2¾ and 3 yards long. Colors white, ivory or ecru. All extra good qualities in a good range of patterns, including plain floral, medallion and allover effects. Thursday, per pair, \$2.95.

Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, 2% yards long. There are some pretty panel effects in Oriental colors, on backgrounds of green or red, also a splendid, serviceable cover in a Bagdad effect. All of these covers can be depended upon to give goodservice, as the colors are all woven. Each, \$3.45.

50-inch Tapestries, Jaspe grounds and plain weaves in tan and grey effects. Hand-some conventional and floral designs, in combination tones of rose, green, brown and mulberry. For hall, leving-room or dining-room uphois-teries. Sale price, \$1.73. —Fourth Floor.

#### In Table Lamps

150 only Table Lamps, in oak and mahogany finish and in various designs. They are wired with silk-covered cord, and fitted with 12-inch shades that have chintz or



#### All Those Things You Need for Your Summer Cottage

OES THE LIST appal you when you look at it? Does it run all the way from middy blouses to muslin curtains, and take in everything between, from bathing caps to knitting needles? Perhaps, too, there are mats to be chosen for the bedroom floors, and rompers and sandals for the baby? But how-soever long or short it may be, let the Shopping Service select the items for you. One of its experienced shoppers is at your disposal whenever you may not be able to come to the Store to shop in person. Address your letter to the "Shopping Service."

## For the Porch or Verandah Why Not Choose a Mourzouk Rug as a Floor Covering?

Extremely Popular for Summer Floor Coverings Because of Their Waterproof Qualities-No Need to Bring Them in Every Night, Lest the Rain Ruin Them. Moreover, They Are Artistic in Design.

LMOST the first query from a customer in search of a porch rug is "Will it stand exposure to all kinds of weather?" Naturally, one prefers a rug which will be alike impervious to sun and shower.

Mourzouk rugs are greatly in favor for that very reason. Then, too, they are in a sufficiently heavy weave to prevent the wind from disarranging them. But, to describe them:

Canvas Shoes for Summer Wear

For women, and particularly for girls, are white canvas mary jane pumps

with silk bow on vamp, leather soles and low heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Pair, \$1.50.

For women are white canvas Pumps with small tab and button ornament, flexible leather soles and new shaped Cuban heels. Sizes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 7. Thurs-

For men we call attention to the low price of rubber-soled oxfords with canvas tops in black, brown or white, with black corrugated rubber soles and

Delightful Summer Dresses for Women

Odd Lines and Manufacturers' Surplus Collections

Offered at Much Less Than Usual Prices. Groups

OR the woman with a limited income and a desire for pretty

They have been divided into four groups and specially priced. Thus:

plain effects. Many pretty styles from which to choose—too many to enumer-

sizes. Clearing price, \$2.95.

dresses, all quite worthy her consideration.

frocks-and how many such there are this Summer!-here are

At \$1.98 are odd lines of dresses in voiles, crepes, embroidered voiles,

ate here. Broken sizes. Clearing price, \$1.98.

At \$2.95—A variety of dainty summery frocks in

crepes and voiles in floral, striped and figured patterns, blue,

At \$3.95—Sport dresses in norfolk styles, some with

to the styles by the arrangement of pockets, belts and collars. Others are in the figured gabardine throughout. Broken sizes. Clearing \$3.95.

A group of dresses in flowered voiles, showing pinks, greens and black and whitesen many styles and sizes 36 to 42 inches. Special price, \$3.75 to \$12.50.

—Third Floor, James St.

black, pink and lavender combined with white. Broken

plain white gabardine skirt and norfolk jacket in white with circle figures in blue, green or lavender. A variety is given

at \$1.98, \$2.95, \$3.95 and \$8.75 to \$12.50.

and heels. Sizes 41/2 to 101/2. Per pair, 75c.

heels. Sizes 6 to 11. Extraordinary value, pair, 50c.

For children are smart white canvas strap pumps, with bow, leather soles

They are made from fine twisted cocoa fibre — and, incidentally, the process takes place in our own Dominion—evenly woven in a variety of effective designs. For those who prefer them, there are plain centres with band borders. Or, should you wish a centre design, there are Indian patterns stencilled in colors green, brown or red. The rug itself is in natural shade.

Size 4 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 6 inches, each .\$5.75 Size 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet, each 6.75 Size 6 feet x 9 feet, each 9.00

-Second Floor, Queen St.

#### Size 7 feet x 10 feet, each ..... 111.50. -Fourth Floor.

#### Women's Jaunty Velvet Cord Skirts Offered Thursday at a price that should speedliy clear the 500 skirts.

One style has two fancy button-trimmed patch pockets, hanging from an attached all-round belt at top of skirt and an overlapping seam, the top portion of which conceals the fastening.

Another has two pointed patch pockets trimmed with pearl buttons, and an overlapping front seam.

Another has an overlapping front seam trimmed with pearl buttons, one button-trimmed patch pocket, and is shirred at back under a button-trimmed belt. Sizes 22 to 30. Thursday, \$1.95.

## Final Sale Clearance in Women's Coats

Including Imported Models at \$11.50, Sports Coats at \$3.95 to \$5.95, and Black Poplin and Moires at \$5.95.

■ HE last day of the July Sale in women's coats offers many opportunities for her who is in quest of a smart Summer coat. Stocktaking is the reason for their clearance. To mention the styles:

At \$11.50 are about 100 imported models in wool poplins, gabardines, serges and cheviots, shown in the fashionable shades of apple green, mustard, Copen., navy and all black. Over a dozen distinct styles, mostly with large, pointed collars, silk over-collars and belts; 42 to 45 inches long. All sizes in the lot. Thursday, Sale price, \$11.50.

Attractive Sports Coats, in hair-line stripe, blanket cloth, white chinchilla, novelty mixtures, Jersey cloth and striped velours. Some are three-quarter length, others are from 39 to 42 inches long. Mostly belted designs. Thursday, Sale prices, \$3.95, \$4.25, \$5.95.

Black coats in moire and poplins, all three-quarter length. A good many of them suitable in style and size for stout figures. Some are trimmed with embroidery, others have circular belts. All have the large collars, some with over-collars. Sizes up to 46 bust. Thursday, Sale price,



Why Not

Make Your

Own

Ice Cream?

No Trouble at All

When You Have

an Easy Freezer.

Prices \$3.50 and \$4.50.

other manual labor-

what a boon to the

housewife in search of

cooling desserts these

warm Summer days!

The Easy Freezer is the

name of a "self-freezing

device," which has a hollow wall, formed by

a double walled con-

struction throughout.

Thus, heat cannot enter

the freezing chamber and cold cannot leave it. The chemical action of the ice

and salt is protected by the air space, and results in a small-scale refrigerat-

ing plant. The freezer may be had in either one

N ice cream freez-

er which requires

no turning or

### More Sale Specials

#### In Men's Wear

We combed the greater part of our shirt stock to minimize the quantity for stocktaking and reduce the odd countersoiled lots and shirts left over fram recent selling. Included are negligee, sport and tennis shirts, made of good washing materials with tast colors. The "sports" have low-cut neck and half sleeves, and the tennis have turn-down collar, long sleeves with soft cuffs, and both are in plain white. The negligees comprise a huge assortment of pleasing single and cluster stripes in blue, mauve, black, etc., on light grounds. All are coat style, and heve generous size sleeves and bodies, and soft and stiff cuffs. The sizes are 14 to 18, and will be arranged in separate sizes with tickets to facilitate quick choosing. Extra salesmen to insure quick service. If you need shirts, come Thursday, and come at Store opening, for we cannot promise complete selection in every size an hour or two after \$.30. Extraordinary reduction, Thursday, each.

One-piece Bathing Suits of plain weave cotton, in navy only. Have quarter or no sleeves. loose knee, low-cut neck and buttoned shoulder. Sizes 34 to 42. Extra special value, 39c.

Pyjama Suits, several odd lines in checks of blue and white, black and white, pink and white, also stripes of blue, black, mauve on light grounds. Have low-cut neck, breast pocket, silk frog trimmings, pearl buttons. Sizes 34 to 46. Reduced price, Thursday, a suit,

Summer-weight Underwear, in plain balbriggan weave, natural cream color, long sleeves, ankle-length drawers, with satin facings. Sizes 34 to 42. Reduced price, a garment, 25c.

of fine shirting materials, blue, mauve, black stripes on light grounds, also grey grounds, with helio, white, blue. All have half sleeves, breast pocket, hole and button, or patent loop at waist. Sizes 6 to 16 3 cars. Each, 50c. -Main Floor, Centre.

## In Collars

At 33c this is a great collection of values, for many are less than half price at this figure. There are collars and sets, dainty embroidered effects, in organdie, Georgette, satins or piques, in vestee, collar, sailor back, epaulette and square back with V-front styles. See window display and you'll realize that this is an op-portunity to buy neckwear. Sale price, each, 33c.
—Main Floor, Centre.

## T. EATON COM on Saturdays

## **LAURIER RAISES** CRY OF COERCION

(Continued from Page 1).

last, the submarines had destroyed no less than, 3,500,000 tons of shipping. Must Sink Differences. Mr. Turriff declared that he had

working for the Liberal party nearly 50 years, but he was willing to support any party which would win the war. It was not British, or French either, for that matter, to lie down in the middle of a fight. Thousands of girls and women were being shipped to Germany from France and Belgium to slavery worse than death and Canada could not, at this time, shirk her duty or retire from the conflict. (Applause).

ment or the men who support it, never had and never expect to. I had, and never expect to. don't relish the idea of working with them, but at this time we must sink all party differences, unite for the winning of the war, and fight out our political differences after the war. Not only should there be conscription of men, but there should be conscription of wealth and an equitable income tax so that all may bear their just burden during the war. (Renewed ap-

## Pardee's Disclaimer.

Mr. Pardee (West Lambton) read to the house a statement already giv. en to the press, which was substantially as follows:

"There seems to be some misunderstanding as to my position in certain matters. I desire to detain the house but a few moments for the reason that I wish to refer to the report of the meeting of members of

held in Toronto, Friday last.
"The report states that certain conclusions were arrived at by that meeting as set out in the issue The Globa, July 21, last. It further goes on to say that the Ontario federal laberal members and can"Let me say to this house and to

the country that I do not agree with those conclusions, and stated my position at the meeting. I stand exactly where I stood when I spoke on the second reading of the Military Service Bill.

Stands by Conscription.
"I am a conscriptionist Liberal, with all that implies, believing that it is the only way for Canada properly to prosecute her part in this war, I stated today where I have stood for months past, and I believe notwithstanding my regret, express-"I favor a national government," he said in conclusion. "I have no great admiration for the present government or the men who support it. these sentiments at the meeting re-

farred to." Guthrie's Repudiation. Mr. Guthrie (S. Wellington, said he had received many letters of protest from his constituents in connection with the recent Liberal conference at Toronto. The platform adopted at that convention, the papers had declared, to be unanimously adopted. Mr. Guthrie wanted to dissociate himself from that platform, and to say that he stood now where he stood on the second reading of the bill. His views were unchanged.

Laurier's Warning. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, upon rising. was greeted with general applause from the opposition benches. He said in view of the speech of his old friend, his good friend, the member for Assiniboia (Mr. Turriff), he must ask the indulgence of the house if he again spoke on the conscription measthis house from Ontario and of fedural Liberal candidates from Ontario, did, to wern the house of the dejections to the passage of the bill, and the dangers that might attend upon its execution. On the second reading he had moved for a reference to the people, and Sir George Foster had been pleased to characterize that modidates in the field, after earnest tion as a "miserable dilatory expedi-

consulting the people would result in division, friction, irritation and disunion, and already the records of the house, the speeches made and the votes recorded, showed that this measure had created a line of cleavboth of the political parties. His warning had been verified before the bill even left the chamber.

Sinister Consequences. Sir Wilfrid said he would not say as many had said that the government had brought in conscription not for the purpose of winning the war. but for the purpose of winning the election. Neither would he say that t had been forced upon them by the lingoes and imperialists of England who wanted to see British nations tnd maintain the military establishments of continental nations. On the contrary, he was quite prepared to accept the statement of the solicitor-general. Hon, Arthur Meighen) that the intention of the government was to be found within the four corners of the bill. But, while he might admit that the bill had no sinister intention, he could not for a moment agree that it would not produce the most sinister consequences Mr. Meighen has told the house that there would be no serious objection to the bill when it was properly explained and thoroly understood. That was easy to say, and it sounded well, but why had Mr. Meighen been un-

and why were they unable to under-stand his explanation?

Opposed to "Coercion." The conscription bill, Sir Wilfrid continued, had proved to be a veritable apple of discord. In this he found ro satisfaction. It had estranged him from friends who were dearer to him than brothers. To part from them had wrenched his very heartstrings. He was following his conscience as they were following theirs, but would not this measure which so parted them rend and tear the Canadian commonwealth to the constitution of the

able to explain it satisfactorily to

many of the men who sat behind him;

consideration, came to those conclu- ent." It was, Sir Wilfrid added, a very roots of its existence? Those appealed to him to help carry out a dilatory motion, but whether or no it favoring the bill showed an attitude was a miserable expedient, time of force and a contempt of conse-would tell. Indeed, it had already quences, which was strange enough told. He had warned the govern- in Tories but incomprehensible in ment that to pass the bill without Liberals. Personally, he had never submitted the reciprocity pact to the people, altho it could easily have been passed thru parliament by a large majority, and he was prouder today to stand where he did, defeated by age, rot only in one party, but in the will of the people, than to have His over-ridden their wishes. cannot convince. I will not coerce, Sir Wilfrid added. amid loud ap-

## Food Great Need.

Sir Wilfrid then entered on a discussion of the war and the necessity for Canada sending more soldiers to the front. We were told that Col. Currie asked for more troops, but that was not conclusive. Whoever heard of any commander in any war who did not constantly ask for reinforcements? The campaign of 1917 had been a great disappointment. There was no talk now of the allies crossing the Rhine this year, but the great need of the allies was more food; and as Mr. Turriff had truly said, the submarines had destroyed 3,500,000 tons of shipping since Jan. 1. We not only the allies, but we had to contribute the inevitable toll that went to the bottom of the sea. We all wanted to send all the soldiers we could; 500,000, yes, a million, if they could be spared, but men like Lord Shaughnessy had were allowed to vote on it. As a matdoubted if we could possibly spare even 500,000.

## Charges Deception.

Sir Wilfrid went over the familiar ground of the government's "decep-tion" on the subject of conscription, the representations made by Judge Doherty and the late Postmaster-General Casgrain to the archbishop of 1, 1914, to May 11, 1917, when he was Montreal, and the way in which or-ganized labor had been deceived and ister and the government upon the

policy they had already framed. Canada or Prussia?

"I am asked," said Sir Wilfrid, "what

-Third Floor, James St.

is my policy. I might reply that my policy is the policy of Australia, which voted down conscription, but is in the Moreover, the bill war to the end. before the house is not my bill, and when it came up for second reading I proposed a referendum. To that it was objected that soldiers could not vote, which I altogether deny, and then we were told that if we had the referendum, conscription overwhelmingly defeated; that is, the people were not to rule, and that seems to be the doctrine just now in favor, so I am compelled to ask, 'Are we living in Canada, or are we living in Prussia?' We are fighting abroad for government of the people, for the people, by the people. Yet at home we are told that the minority must rule and not the majority; and we are told that naturalized citizens must be disfranchised and that we are to do in Canada that for which the British made war on Paul Kruger for doing

only a few years ago."
Would Defeat Conscription. Sir Wilfrid said that it was charged that everybody in Quebec was against conscription, and everybody in the other provinces was for conscription, except the foreigners. This was ridiculous. The English-Canadians far and the foreigners combined, and yet no one contended but that conscription would be defeated if the people ter of fact, the English-speaking Canadians were divided on conscription, and so to some extent were the French-Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid in conclusion said he had never changed his position since the outbreak of the war. He had given unfaltering support to the prime min-ister and the government from August

federation will attain the aims and make any such promise, but that if ends that were in view when confederation was effected. Sir, all my life I have fought coercion, all my life I have promoted union and the inspiration which led me to that course shall be my guide at all times, so long as

there is a breath left in my body." The debate was concluded by Solicitor-General Meighen, who made a striking and vigorous reply to Sir Wilfrid in defence of the bill. He was re-Meighen's Reply. peatedly interrupted with loud cheers, and closed amid general enthusiasm. Mr. Meighen accused Sir Wilfrid of being more solicitous for the franchise of alien enemies naturalized in Canada than he was for the franchise of the than he was for the franchise of the soldiers. He knew very well that only a small percentage of the soldiers could possibly vote either on a referendum or of the soldiers. endum or at a general election. In the British Columbia election only 20 per cent. of the soldiers had been able to vote. Sir Wilfrid was, therefore, insisting upon an election at this time knowing that 280,000 soldiers would be unable to vote, but he was at the same time protesting vehemently against foreigners being distranchised, and was appealing for support to German and Austrian voters whose sympathies in this war were naturally against the government and in favor of the "do nothing" policy of the leader of the

No Pledgo Broken.

Turning to the statement of the leader of the opposition that Sir Rob-ert Borden had said there would never be conscription in Canada. Mr. weuld be no conscription. What he had said was that it had never been contemplated, and the reason why it had not been contemplated was because the necessity for it had never arisen. The enlistments at that time were about 2000 per day.

Then, as to the attitude of certain labor leaders, to which a reference had been made by Sir Wilfrid Laur-

the necessity arose he would not hesttate to resort to it. Mr. Meighen said the government of the day could not adopt any other

policy in the face of the falling fig-

ures at the front: seven casualties for one recruit in two months. He denied that this was coercion, than was embodied in the present bill. It had been stated by Sir Wil-

frid that because there was a serious

cleavage of opinion on the governa

ment side they ought to retrace their

steps. Tribute to Insurgents.

He affirmed that if every member in parliament would go to his constitu-ency and lay the bill before his people, give the reason for it, the purpose of it, and the limits of it all would loyally support it. As to difference of opinion, there was never any serious measure carried by a parliament with such a large majority as carried the second reading of this bill. The reason why Liberals like Mr. Turriff and Mr. Guthrie had cut adrift from the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was because the war could not be won on the policy laid down by their erstwhile leader. These men did not leave the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Meighen declared that the premier Laurier because there was dissension, never on any occasion had said there but because the vast majority of the thinking people of this country were with them. In every country there a section which was progressive and a section which lagged behind. Sir Wilfrid was moving with the slowest in Canada against the nation that had been speediest in its preparation for

war. People Want Coalition. Only two months ago an offer was made to Sir Wilfrid more generous than ever laid before a leader of an opposition by a statesman in power, but he had refused, and Mr. Meighen warned him that the coalition he refused was infinitely more a fact

today than he had any idea of. (Concluded on Page 7, Column 2).