LAURIER AMENDMENT LOST AND THE BUDGET IS ADOPTED BY A SWEEPING MAJORITY

Laurier's Breach of Faith Exposed By Prime Minister Who Shatters Opposition's Feeble Criticism

(Continued from page 1)

ert had promised to do so, explaining, however, that some fiscal measures were proposed which could not be divulged. A week before the House opened he had given Sir Wilfrid his program, including copies of all bills. "I understood he would also consult his friends and let me know his program. From that time to the present I have not heard a single word from him," said Sir Robert.

Sir Wilfrid, he continued, had proposed a want of confidence against the government at this juncture, and something more. As the Minister of Finance had pointed out, the proposals put forward on the other side of the House had been purely negative and destructive. The opposition had condemned the government's proposals, and put forward none of its own. If the word of the Minister of Finance were to be accepted, it was imperatively necessary, if Canada was to take part in this war, that additional revenue must be raised by extra taxation, and when the opposition proposed to negative such proposals, putting forward at the same time none of their own, Sir Robert stated that they were in effect proposing that the country should not take part in this war. (Conservative cheers).

In regard to the war special taxes, Sir Wilfrid had claimed the corporate interests had been let off very easily. Sir Robert in this connection would like to ask the leader of the opposition why in 1907 he had seen fit, without any such urgency as at present, to deliberately increase the preferential rate against British goods. He had done this either because he desired to raise revenue or give greater protection. "I invite my right hon. friend—and I will yield the floor to him—to state to the House and country why he did it," said Sir Robert.

Laurier Takes Refuge In Silence

"My right hon. friend takes refuge in a discreet silence, and his reason is plain. He knows that if he said it was for greater revenue he would leave himself open to the retort that in 1907 he should have 'scratched' the banks for $2,000,000, instead of increasing the British preferential rate. On the other hand, if he says it was for protection, he would have to admit he had regard to considerations then that he is denouncing today."

The Prime Minister pointed out that as regards both the taxes on railway and steamer tickets the man who paid the higher rate paid the higher tax. The attempt of the leader of the opposition to suggest the poor had been discriminated against was not only unworthy of his position, but absolutely unsupported by any facts.

Sir Robert then dealt with the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on protection. It must have frequently astonished the country. In 1902, his own Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright, had castigated him for falling away from the principles of free trade he had advocated in opposition. He had been a follower of the protectionist principle from 1896 to 1911, and would he deny that in 1907 he had deliberately increased protection by the tariff he had then brought down? "In opposition he has been an excellent free trader, in theory at least, and in power, a fairly good protectionist, in practice at least," said Sir Robert. Sir Wilfrid had one free trade and one protectionist foot, and he hopped on each alternately.

The opposition chieftain had stated that the government's tariff proposals were a "German conception," thus putting in delicate and more insidious form the grosser allegations of his followers who had charged members of the government with disloyalty. "It passes us as the idle wind, which we regard not," said the Prime Minister. "We have shown where we were before this war began; we have shown it since, and, if need be, we will show it again." If Germany were able to compete in British markets today, she would find that on every $100 of British goods imported an increased preference over German goods of $2.50 was now being given. Would Germany favor this, and if not, why call it a German conception. If the opposition leader had meant anything more offensive by it Sir Robert would like to have him state it. For his own part, he wished to say that no more absurd, no more ridiculous statement had ever emanated from the mouth of any Canadian public man. Did Sir Wilfrid Laurier take the ground that the new tariff would not give the British manufacturer a preference?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"The ground I take is that the British exporter has to pay five per cent. more than he had to pay before."

Sir Robert—"I think everybody knew that. But I had understood my right hon. friend to say that the British preference was decreased. Does he say that now?"

Sir Wilfrid repeated his previous statement, whereupon the Prime Minister continued: "Then he does not say that the preference has been decreased. He admits, in effect, that it has been increased, and the point he desires to make now is that the British manufacturer is handicapped as between himself and the Canadian manufacturer. Is that it?"

Sir Wilfrid—"I am too old a bird to be caught with this chaff. I repeat that the right hon. gentleman's policy placed a handicap on British exports, as compared with the former condition of things."

Sir Robert—"And I am too old a bird to believe that I can get a straight answer out of my right hon. friend."

The new tariff had, in fact, continued the Premier, established a new British preference.

This was because some $134,772,735 worth of goods, formerly imported free from the old world would now be imported at seven and a half per cent., as regards the foreign manufacturer and five per cent. as regards the British manufacturer, and a new British preference of two and a half per cent. on almost $135,000,000. In 1897, by the Liberal British preference, some $56,047,420 worth of dutiable goods had been subject to the British preference; in 1915 nearly one hundred more millions of goods were subject to that preference. Yet Sir Wilfrid had found it incumbent upon him, for the sake of some partisan cry to go through the country at some later date, perhaps, to suggest that the action of the government in giving this greater preference was not loyal or patriotic. Sir Robert was ready to let the House or, if necessary, the country, judge.

Factory Wheels Must Be Kept Turning

He next took up the argument that the British manufacturer would be handicapped, as compared with his Canadian competitor. Of course there was a higher rate of five per cent. against the former, but on the other hand there was a higher rate of five or seven and a half per cent. to be paid by the Canadian manufacturer on his raw material, plant and machinery. Under such circumstances, unless the Minister of Finance had been prepared to see scores of factories closed and hundreds of workingmen thrown out of employment, he was bound to see that a corresponding increase was made to British preference. Would it make the Empire any the less strong that the government's first regard must be for Canada's own fiscal necessities? Would not a factory in Canada be of as much advantage to the Empire as a factory anywhere else? Sir Wilfrid Laurier had talked of unemployment; did he not realize that his proposal would mean that where hundreds might now be out of work there would then be thousands? It was the government's duty to see that the industrial life of Canada was not destroyed, and with this object the Minister of Finance had maintained the equilibrium of the tariff.

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that seven measures of the highest importance had been put through the British House of Commons between November 17 and 22 last, while this House had been continually engaged in discussing the tariff proposals of the government ever since February 23. He then went on to deal with Wilfrid Laurier's contention that these proposals were a German conception.

"The only proposals ever put forward in this House which ever received the enthusiastic and whole-hearted support of the German government and the German people were the proposals that he himself put forward two years ago, and I have the evidence under my hand to show it, since he has invited consideration of Germany's approbation." Sir Robert then read from an article taken from what he described as one of the greatest newspapers in Germany, the Mamburger Nachtrichten. It stated in part: "Whatever may be decided upon later, the actual decision of the Canadian Senate means, at any rate, a heavy moral and material loss for the defence of the Empire, for Mr. Borden's promise has been foolishly counted on. His offer made an enormous impression on the whole world. This impression will now not only be destroyed, but people will everywhere obtain the conviction that England cannot depend on such help from her colonies. 'By devils and enemies' says the Morning Post today, 'the decision will be eagerly welcomed. The impression must inevitably be created that the solidarity of the Empire is a myth, and those powers which would like to see the overthrow of British naval supremacy need not be discouraged in their efforts by the thought that their challenge would be met by the united resources of the mother country and of every one of the daughter states.'"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"Hear, hear."

Sir Robert then concluded:

"Since this war began, I have not, up to this time, uttered one controversial word, except to say that if there was to be a fight, it would not be a one-sided fight. My right hon. friend has chosen this moment to open fire with a vote of want of confidence, and to raise issues of a purely partisan and controversial character. I desire to inform him that we do not shrink from his criticism, or from the issues which he raises, conscious, as we are, that, confronted by the most tremendous responsibilities ever imposed upon the shoulders of Canadian public men, we have striven in the past, and will strive in the future, to do our duty to this dominion and to the British Empire."

(Prolonged Conservative cheers).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then rose to state that at the interview which had taken place between himself and the Prime Minister, before the session, Sir Robert had told him that his intention was to have a war session only; the measures to be brought down to include an appropriation of $100,000,000 the authorization of the government issue of Dominion notes, and some tariff changes. He did not believe the Prime Minister had told him anything else. Sir Wilfrid had replied that he was satisfied to have a war session, and that notice would be given by the opposition if any question outside of the war were to be brought down. "I am sure I am right as to what took place between my right hon. friend and myself, and I have simply this to say to him. Everybody has a sense of honor. To me confidential conversations are confidential, and are never revealed. If my right hon. friend chooses to bring this before the public I have no objection; I have given my version."

Laurier Introduced The Subject

Sir Robert replied that Laurier himself had first introduced the subject by stating he had not been consulted in the government's war measures, and he esteemed it his right and duty to state to what extent he had been consulted. Sir Wilfrid's statement did not differ materially from his own. To the extent that he had outlined he had consulted the opposition leader, and he was not aware that in stating that he had given him this information he was violating any breach of confidence.

Sir Wilfrid concluded with the statement that the Prime Minister was mistaken if he meant that he had an interview with the opposition leader similar to that which took place between Mr. Chamberlain and Lloyd George in England.

F. B. Carvell.

Mr. Frank B. Carvell declared that Premier Borden's accusations as to the breaking of the party truce by the Liberals were not at all borne out, either by the facts or by comparison with what had been done in Great Britain, when no attempt had been made to interfere with the fiscal policy of the country.

The Prime Minister had just raised the naval issue in a provocative way. If he really wanted that issue to be discussed every Liberal would accept the challenge.

The Conservative dreadnought policy would have been absolutely futile during the present war, since the vessels would not have been in commission at all, whereas if the Laurier policy had been adopted Canada would today have been in the same position as Australia.

Referring principally to the increased duties on fertilizer, Mr. Carvell said that one-third of the total importation comes into New Brunswick, of which about three quarters is used in his constituency. This means a heavy burden on the people of his district. The Minister of Finance, he said was nullifying the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to increase production.

Mr. R. B. Bennett of Calgary, said from the opposition in the present situation had been heard, as in the past, the same old story, the same old appeal to class prejudices, the same old effort to arouse the agrarian population against the manufacturers and the west against the east, the same old dismal wail which was heard before 1896, and in the other branch of parliament the same old appeal to racial and language prejudices of a portion of the population. The opposition might be described by Tennyson's words, "an infant crying in the night, an infant crying for the light, and with no language but a cry."

Canada Must Bear Her Share of The Burden

Mr. Bennett said that Mr. White had proposed a uniform increase in customs duties in order to avoid the charge of having adopted a new tariff policy. The Finance Minister had taken as a basis the existing tariff, which was supposed to be the perfect product of the Laurier administration.

The opposition had urged the new taxes would be unpopular. "All taxes are unpopular,' said Mr. Bennett, "but hon. gentlemen must rise to something higher than the unpopularity of a tax. There must be war taxes here, just as in Great Britain, France and Russia. If pensions are to be provided, if the men at the front are to be paid, and if the machinery of the government is to be kept going, there must be additional taxes. The failure of the Liberal party is that it does not realize that Canada is as much at war as England."

Mr. Bennett stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had condemned the new tariff as a German policy. He should not forget that if the Germans had done nothing else they had built up, through protection, the greatest trade the world had ever known. He read a list of the cardinal principles on which the German fiscal policy was based, and stated that their commercial accomplishments, if not their conceptions of civilization, might well be emulated by the Canadian people. Mr. Bennett stated that the "Made in Canada" propaganda, which had the support of Liberal newspapers in Alberta and of the Toronto Globe, was "the highest form of commercial patriotism." He called the member for Maisonneuve, who pretended to represent organized labor, false to those he represented when he condemned this policy.

Mr. Bennett stated that the opposition had thrown down a challenge, "that it would not let twenty-four hours go by before calling upon the people of Canada to pronounce upon." Their resolution, if it carried, meant that the government went out; it meant a want of confidence in every act which had signalized the government's conduct of the war.

On the war to England on the Imperator in 1913 Mr. Bennett had heard some German officers, who were his fellow-passengers, rejoice and become exceedingly glad when they heard that the Senate had killed the Naval Bill. The opposition had thus been responsible for some of the wrong promises and mistaken hypotheses on which the German nation had commenced this war. Mr. Bennet concluded by referring to the bright picture which three Canadian ships of the Queen Elizabeth type would have afforded, thundering shot and shell at the Dardanelles.

Budget Passed.

The debate was continued after one o'clock by Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mr. Lapointe, of Kamouraska and Hon. George P. Graham. The vote was taken at an early hour this morning and the Laurier amendment was defeated on a straight party vote.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE ONE OF THE DEMANDS WHICH ITALY MAY MAKE

(Continued from page 1)

generally held in responsible quarters that the extreme Austrian concessions would be insufficient to satisfy Italy.

The demands of Italy, as outlined today, are set forth as follows:

To the north she desires the entire province of Trent, bringing her frontier to Venoste, Passirie and Brenenie, including the districts of Reverto, Trent, Bozen, Meran, Bresanone and Bruneck; to the east she desires to extend her frontier to the Julian Alps, including the provinces of Goritz and Istria, with the districts of Tolmein, Goritz, Trieste, Pola and Fiume. In addition to this she desires the Dalmatian islands, especially Veglia, Cherso, Lunga, Brazza, Lesina, Curzola, Melada and Lissa.

The only rectification of the frontier which, according to this information, Austria is willing to grant is the cession of territory which would give to Italy possession of Lake Garda, with the town of Riva and the valleys of the Chiese and Adige rivers, including the towns of Roverto and Tiene, but excluding Trent, and to the east, the valley of the Isonzo river including Gradisca, but excluding Goritz.

It is understood also that in return for such territory as she is willing to cede, Austria asks for a large sum of money, and also the renunciation by Italy of any claim to other territory within the Austro-Hungarian empire which is inhabitated by Italians. In return for these concessions on Italy's part Austria is willing to make certain local grants, including the establishment of an Italian university at Trieste.

OPPOSITION REALIZE THEIR PLANS MISCARRIED

(Continued from page 1)

attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the emergency than was expected, rendered necessary the caucus of today and the party came to the conclusion that not much was to be gained by prolonging the battle longer than Easter. By that time the Liberals hope to garner all the ammunition that is possible from the boots inquiry and the inquiry into the correspondence between the auditor-general and the militia department which begins tomorrow.

With the conclusion of the debate on the budget tonight, which has been prolonged more than has been known in many years, the government could finish up its business in twenty-four hours, and is only waiting to give the opposition all the time it wants to get all the information it seeks.

Every facility has been freely and frankly given. There have been none of the efforts that were characteristic of the Laurier regime to balk inquiry. The records of the government have been opened to the Opposition of today. It may be possible therefore that the House will prorogue about Easter after all. The Liberals expect an election about the end of May or the beginning of June, and although the government has not even hinted at the likely date of an election there would be no surprise manifested in Ottawa if their expectations were realized.

The Boy in the House

(Newark Evening News.)

There's a boy in the house.
You can tell by the basket of blocks
on the stairs,
By the caps and sweaters that comber
the chairs—
By the hoops at the door
And the skates on the floor,
By the stilts in the hall
And the dents in the wall,
By the pane that he marked and the
curtain he tore,
There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.
From the hatchet and saw that can
never be found,
From the little worn breeches left
lying around.
From the stockings he strews
And the little scuffed shoes,
From the marbels, the tops
And the buttons he drops—
From tokens like these you may
gather the news.
There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.
The sound of the romping from morning till night,
He shouts to his army in battle or
flight.
His blood-curdling shriek,
His whoop and his squeak,
His laughter that flows
Through the worst of his woes—
A thousand small rackets all truthfully
speak
Of a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.
From the hours of toil that a sweet
mother spends,
From the rooms that she rids and the
garments she mends,
From the steps that she takes
And the ease she forsakes,
From the pride and the grace
And the joy in her face,
Perhaps you can guess what a differ
ence it makes
With a boy in the house!

AMERICAN VESSEL ASHORE.

Amsterdam, via London, Mar. 16.—The American bark Pass of Balmaha is ashore near Sylt, one of the North Frisian Islands, according to a message from Bremen.

The Pass of Balmaha, from New York for Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, was recently detained by the British authorities at Kirkwall for inspection. She was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MATTHEW O'NEILL

Well known Provision Dealer succumbed after illness of few hours duration.

The many friends of Matthew O'Neill the meat and vegetable dealer at 41 Brussels street, were shocked to learn of his sudden death which took place yesterday afternoon at his home 107 St. David street. Mr. O'Neill had been in attendance at the funeral mass in the Cathedral in the morning of the burial of his brother Daniel, when he complained of not feeling well and returned to his home. About three o'clock in the afternoon he complained of a pain in the region of the heart. He became very weak, collapsed and died within a few minutes.

The deceased was seventy years of age and for many years was connected with the firm of O'Neill Brothers in the City Market, and later conducted a business on Brussels street. He was a prominent member of the I.L.B. Society, and leaves one brother, John, of this city, and one sister, Mrs. Peter Clarke of Dorchester, Mass. The notice of funeral will be made today.

The Daily Fashion Hint.

Black and white chiffon striped gown. The skirt is banded with black satin, the sleeves are of black chiffon. An under corsage of lace shows transparently through the corsage. Belt of black velvet with streamer ends. Pink roses at belt and cuffs.

DIED.

O'NEILL—In this city, on the 16th inst., Matthew O'Neill, aged 70 years, leaving one brother and one sister to mourn.

Notice of funeral later.

SPRAGUE.—At his residence, 66 Adelaide Street, on 16th inst., after a lengthy illness, Edward Mayes Sprague, aged 78 years, leaving a loving wife and daughter to mourn. Funeral on Thursday, the 18th inst., from his late residence. Service begins at 2.30 o'clock.

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Ages Eight to Fifteen

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The style shown here is among the season's most charming and popular models for misses and young ladies, and is excellent value at

$1.50

It comes in Fine Chip Braid, or Silk Tagel, the Tam Crown being prettily trimmed with Pale Pink Roses and Silk Ribbon. The colorings are Golden-Tan, Burnt, Saxe Blue, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Pale Blue, Pink, Black and White.

Will be Sent by Mail, Post Paid, to Any Address on Receipt of Price

Please state Color desired, also age, as these hats come in different sizes.

CASH MUST INVARIABLY ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

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ALLAN LINER DOCKED HERE

Corsican from Liverpool via Halifax carried many passengers and much mail.

The Allan line steamer Corsican arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool via Halifax, and docked at number six berth, Sand Point. The Corsican brought out to Halifax 596 passengers and 9,000 packages of mail. The greater number of the passengers disembarked at Halifax. Other than the interest shown in a steamer passing through a section of the ocean invested with German submarines there was nothing unusual in the voyage across the Atlantic. After leaving Liverpool and passing down the Mersey the passengers were not aware that they had experienced a narrow escape from encountering the German submarines and therefore there was no excitement or fear among those on board. It was not until after one of the hostile craft had been sunk and another chased to a safe distance, it became known that there had been danger. Word to this effect was received by wireless, so the passengers state, some time after the steamer passed down the channel.

Among the passengers on the Corsican were seventy returned Canadians, who went across with the first contingent. They are invalided and will likely be paid off at their respective enlisting stations. According to some of the soldiers all the members of the first contingent, except about one thousand, have gone to the front, those remaining acting as a supply base at Tidworth.

A. R. Creelman, counsel for the C. P. R., for fourteen years, but who has lately resigned, was a passenger. Mr Creelman has been on a business and pleasure trip to the Old Country. While there he visited his son John J. Creelman at Salisbury Plains. The son is in command of the second brigade, C. F. A. Mr. Creelman said the men were in the pink of condition when he left them a few weeks ago. They have since left for France, and the last word he had from his son indicated that they were within the sound of the German guns. Mr. Creelman is still acting as consulting counsel for the C. P. R.

Fredericton, Mar. 16.—F. W. Sumner and ex-Premier C. W. Robinson, accompanied by Dr. O. B. Price, M.L.A., of Moncton, appeared before the provincial government this afternoon regarding the establishment of the proposed Salvation Army Rescue Home in Moncton. Legislation is sought to put the new institution on the same basis as the Good Shepherd Home at St. John.

ST. F. X. HOCKEY TEAM WINS BROWN TROPHY FROM MT. ALLISON

Oxford, N. S., Mar. 16. St. Francis College team played rings around Mt. Allison in the hockey match played here tonight. The score was 7 to 1 in favor of the Antigonish team. St. Francis Xavier started the scoring and kept the play in Mount Allison's territory most of the game. Mount Allison's only score came in the first period. The match was to decide the ownership of the Brown trophy.

CARRANZA LEADER AND WHOLE STAFF SHOT FOR TREASON

Washington, Mar. 16.—General Mateo Almanza, a Carranza commander, and his entire staff, have been court martialled for treason and executed at Torreon by Villa authorities, according to a report to the Villa agency here today.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY MATINEE - 2.30 NIGHT - - 8.15

"O'BRIEN THE CONTRACTOR"

BY Y. M. A. OF ST. JOSEPH IN AID OF THE ORPHANS

Big Patriotic Specialties Between Acts

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FRI. NIGHT--YOUNG-ADAMS CO. "GIRL OF THE SUNNY SOUTH"

Sat. Mat. and Night--"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Imperial Theatre Today

Daniel Frohman's Magnificent Fairy Tale Production in Four Bewilderingly Sumptuous Reels

"CINDERELLA"

In the exquisitely fanciful fairy-tale "Cinderella," arranged from the beautifully symbolic and century-old story, Mary Pickford portrays the pathetic but bewitching little cinder-girl, the heroine of the universally loved story. This is a new and modern version and contains a delightful blend of comedy and pathos, providing a consummately artistic treat for people of all ages.

UNQESTIONABLY MARY PICKFORD'S BEST!

Sinclair & Griffiths in "Fancy Foolishness"

Imperial Festival Orchestra