GOVERNMENT'S POLICY PRAISED AND SCORED IN DAY AND NIGHT DEBATE ON THE BUDGET SPEECH

Liberals Attacked Attorney-General's Department For "Great Exhibition of Weakness," While Conservatives Presented Bouquets to the Government For Being a Splendid Administration—Conservatives Held Caucus, Which Was a Love Feast.

There was an abundance of praise and criticism of the policy of the government in the legislature yesterday. The debate on the budget speech made by Hon. I. B. Lucas, acting provincial treasurer, was resumed, and a host of orators and would-be's, including one newcomer, orated, lauded, haranged, scored and several other things common to speech-making, on the financial condition of the province. Cabinet ministers entered the contest. N. W. Rowell has lost his voice owing to a cold and therefore is a serious handicapped opposition leader. But it is likely that the debate will be concluded next week, with Sir James Whitney and Leader Rowell applying the finishing touches.

Four speakers—Charles A. Jarvis (Fort William), J. C. Elliott (West Middlesex), G. H. Ferguson (Grenville), and T. Marshall (Monck)—supplied the afternoon's entertainment, which apparently did not satisfy those higher up, for the third night session of the week was held. Evidently, with so much business yet to transact, many more night sessions will be the order, so as to shorten the session as much as possible.

Conservative Caucus.

In the morning the government held its first family reunion, or caucus, and from all accounts, it was in the nature of a love-feast. Tax reform, miners' eight-hour day, temperance and several other subjects were discussed. The temperance policy, it is said, was just skimmed over, there being little or no doubt in the minds of the government members of the future action.

The debate on Mr. Rowell's "abolish the bar" motion will be continued next Wednesday, and on that day it is likely that the house will divide.

His Maiden Effort.

When the debate was resumed Charles A. Jarvis, member for Fort William, made his maiden speech in the house. Referring to the opposition's part in the debate, he said he had heard no criticism from them which was worth considering. Attention had been drawn to the fact that the T. & N. O. had had a deficit in the last year, but he considered it far better for the road to be run with a small deficit than with a surplus.

Mr. Jarvis scored his first point when he compared the government's expenditure on colonization roads with that of the former administration. In 1905 the amount spent had been $140,000, while in 1912 it was $433,000. "For upwards of 20 years the people of Pt. Arthur and Fort William were coming down here asking for roads, and it devolved upon the Conservative government to make good in this case."

A Great Deal.

In the matter of temperance reform the government had cut off 945 licenses in eight years and had done more for the cause than the Liberals had done in 33 years. He referred to the acts bringing bars to the "front" of the hotels, where they could be scrutinized, and preventing hotels from cashing cheques, as examples of good legislation.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Jarvis spoke briefly in praise of the new prison farm at Port Arthur. Since the farm began operation 402 prisoners had been kept there, and only four had escaped. The men got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and worked from 7 until 6, except during the noon hour. Up to the present 350 acres of land had been cleared, 1000 cords of wood and 10,000 feet of logs cut. The land already cleared was worth $50,000 and within a year about 100 acres would be under crop.

Leading the World.

"Instead of prisoners being a burden upon this province they will be an assistance in reducing the cost of maintenance." A Dominion cabinet minister whom he had taken on a visit to the farm had received the surprise of his life, and had declared that in prison reform this government was leading the world.

The Opposition.

J. C. Elliott, Liberal, West Middlesex, with his usual sarcasm, said in beginning his oration that he was glad to note that "expressions of thanks" were coming from the north and that the Kenora district had not carried out its threat of seceding from the province. With reference to the T. & N. O. rates, he said that "it would be more to the credit of the government today if the rates were lower then they are, even if the deficits were greater.

Hon. I. B. Lucas' address on the budget, he said, was marked by the fact that altho the people of the province were prosperous, in the affairs of the government there was a tremendous deficit. "If you cannot make ends meet in prosperous times, how are you going to do it when times are slack?" he asked.

Nothing Remarkable.

"Timber receipts of $2,900,000 last year that are gone forever, cannot be termed current receipts," and then he quoted from a speech of the late Hon. J. A. Matheson in 1905, in which he stated that receipts from the sale of land should be treated as capital receipts and not as current receipts. Referring to the increase in expenditure, he said that in eight years the expenditure had increased as much as it had in its whole previous history, "and nothing remarkable has been done," he added.

As far back as in 1896 the late Mr. Matheson had attacked succession duties, but today the only fault the government had to find was that the millionaires were not dying fast enough.

How About It?

The acting provincial treasurer should have told the house what he was going to do in the future, he said, when he came to the question of the estimates. According to Mr. Elliott's figures, the expenditures for 1913 would be $12,123,000, while the estimated revenue would be only $9,945,000.

"How is this deficit of nearly two and a half million to be made up," he asked? "I hope that we will have a statement from the provincial treasurer as to how he proposes to meet the deficit he has already shown us.

Hon. I. B. Lucas: "My hon. friend is not fair to the house at all. He has added in capital expenditure of one and a half millions."

Mr. Elliott: "Well, taking off the million and a half, we still have a deficit of a million.

Hon. Mr. Lucas: "Not at all, not at all, we will have a surplus of $500,000."

Mr. Elliott reiterated his statement that after every thing was done the province would have a deficit and then said: "No good purpose is served by the provincial treasurer's attempt to deceive the people and lull them to the false security that the finances of the province are in good condition.

"Can it be wondered at that the people of this province are so extravagant when they have such a beautiful example set for them by this government?"

Hits Attorney General.

Mr. Elliott then began an attack upon the administration of the attorney-general's department. "Where have we seen such an exhibition of weakness as in the attorney-general's department in the last year?" he asked. "One would have thought that the prisoners were prosecuting and that the department was being prosecuted. One man in Cochrane is tried twice, and two other men with true bills against them are never tried at all."

Then came the combine question, and Mr. Elliott asked: "Is it a fact that the prosecution depends somewhat on who the man is that is at the head of the combine?"

Knew All the Time.

Mr. Elliott finished with going over the events which were connected with the appointment by the government of the two new judges. He believed that the attorney-general and the premier did not treat the house fairly when they did not inform the members of the opposition of the judges against additional assistance, when the law reform bill was being discussed last year. He read correspondence in an effort to prove that Mr. Foy was well aware of the attitude of the members of the supreme court. "The attorney-general knew weeks before the act was passed that additional judges were unnecessary, but still he said nothing in the house," said Mr. Elliott, who, then read Mr. Rowell's speech, which coincided with the views of the members of the bench. There was no need of two more judges by reason of the fact that the number of cases had decreased 40 per cent. by the enlarged jurisdiction of the county courts. He referred to this matter to show that the government, by appointing additional judges against the wishes of those in Osgoode Hall, was spending money unwisely.

"This government has no regard for economy in administrating the affairs of the province, but it has a reckless disregard and an extravagance," concluded Mr. Elliott. "The expenditures should be curtailed so that when hard times come the government will be prepared to cope with them."

Must Consider Public.

G. H. Ferguson, Conservative member for Grenville, made a vigorous reply, in which he defended the appointment of additional judges. He said that the opposition had failed to point to one single dollar which had been misappropriated or improperly handled. In reference to the members of the supreme court opposing the appointment of two more judges, he said that the public as well as the judges must be considered.

"Today three judges who were on the bench a year ago are now incapacitated and unable to act," he said. "And at the time of the appointments there was congestion in the courts." He wondered why the member for West Middlesex had not made some comment on the motive of the judges in opposing the appointments. He pointed to a statement Sir Glenholme Falconbridge had made to Sir James Whitney to the effect that "Your judges are all right, but we don't want your act," or, in other words, said Mr. Ferguson, they did not want a new court of appeal.

A Loud Cry.

Mr. Elliott interrupted the speaker by stating that the number of litigations before the high courts had dropped 40 per cent.

"But there had been an increase in the appellate division and ample work for the increased number of judges," replied Mr. Ferguson. Cases were hanging fire for two or three years and decisions could not be had, and the people's interests were jeopardized because of insufficient judges. The convenience of the people of the province must be considered. There was a loud cry for more judges, and the cry was answered by the passage of the Law Reform Act, which acted as a remedy, to which the hon. gentlemen opposite object."

Was It True?

Mr. Ferguson then turned his attention to the handsome surplus which the government had been able to show after eight years of power. He twitted the opposition for its inconsistent temperance policy, and wondered why it was that items were not included in it. "Is it true," he asked, "that at the recent Liberal love-feast; seven members said to the leader, 'No, sir, we won't stand for having our bonus cut off?' They had it under former leaders and they objected to losing it because of the opinions of the new leader."

"Untrue," said W. H. Proudfoot of Centre Huron.

"Well, what is the trouble in your party?" asked Mr. Ferguson, referring to the fact that shops would remain in existence under the Liberal banishment policy.

"No trouble whatever; we are united," answered Mr. Proudfoot.

"Well, then," said Mr. Ferguson, "have the members no influence with their leader; can't they induce him to cut off the 87 retail shops, too, which, if allowed to remain and the bars abolished, would create a worse monopoly than ever? Have you no influence or courage?"

"We haven't the influence," answered Mr. Proudfoot, laughingly.

"Nor the inclination," added the premier.

A Terrible Odor.

Regarding Mr. Elliott's attack on the attorney-general's department, he said that it became of bad grace to say that the administration of justice was on a lower plane today than eight years ago. "I hesitate to break the crust of conditions under the Ross government, because the effluvia would overpower the house," he said, and then referred to the old numbered ballot—the toleration of a certain big gambling house in West Toronto, and other things. "This government has elevated public and private life and morality to a plane never reached by the Ross government."

He believed that the people never asked how much money was expended, but "how do you spend it?" He admitted that the government was spending much money, but it showed results. He pointed to the great amounts given to education, agriculture and other enterprises. In answer to a jibe from the opposition benches regarding rural depopulation, he said that this was caused by the terrible conditions in existence under the old administration.

"During the past ten years," interjected J. C. Anderson of South Bruce.

"You should study history," said Mr. Ferguson, sarcastically.

Some New Ideas.

The speaker then mentioned other sources from which the government might collect revenue. For instance, in these days of real estate speculation, a tax might be placed on all real estate transfers. It was another case where unearned increment might be taxed. This sentiment met the approval of Mr. Rowell, who applauded lustily.

"The government should also do something to protect little local margets," he continued. "Large city departmental stores were ruining country trade, and, in fact, wiping it out of existence." He thought it would be a good idea to place a tax on all these establishments who did business outside of a radius of 30 or 40 miles of the city."

Strong Criticism.

T. Marshall, Liberal (Monck), took up the criticism of the budget from the education point of view, and if many of his statements are true in foundation, his speech was an indictment upon the educational system of the province. Mr. Marshall referred to almost every branch of the school system from the university down to the kindergarten, and venomously attack-the school inspectors of the province.

A high school, he said, was now an institution having three teachers; a continuation school had one. Some schools had but two, but were not high schools, and, yet the continuation school with one teacher, was sometimes doing the same work that the high school with three teachers was doing. The fees for examinations had been raised, the old maximum being $5, the new one $10. Books had been reduced in price, but extra ones were now required to take up the subjects.

The curriculum had at least ten different subjects each day. The system tried to teach ancient, modern and mediaeval history, and yet taught no branch properly. Writing had been ignored and so many subjects were on the curriculum that time was so necessary that writing was done slipshod.

Slip-Shod Methods.

In Ontario the teacher didn't teach the course without teaching twice as many lessons as in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and two and a half times as many as in the United States, and yet the standard of education in Nova Scotia was about the highest in the world.

The curriculum of the normal school overlapped the curriculum of the high schools, and in this arrangement the department acknowledged that the subjects were taught in a slip-shod manner in the high schools.

"Now then," said the speaker, "take the matter of inspection, I think you'll agree with me that in this case the inspector has more of a depressing and retarding influence than the curriculum itself," Mr. Marshall then quoted from the reports of some high school inspectors in an effort to ridicule the regulations of the department. In order, says the visit of the inspector was welcomed and he left the school happier for his coming. Now the notice of the inspectors visit means a hard week's work of useless preparation. The inspector ran from one room to the other and his atmosphere was so chill, that he lowered the temperature of every room he entered, and when he left the school, there was a bad taste in everybody's mouth.

Mr. Marshall told of one case where the inspector had ordered the school to discharge an unqualified teacher, who, however, was doing satisfactory work. It was in the middle of the term, but another teacher was soon found. On the next visit, the inspector would not grade the school because the work of the new teacher was not satisfactory. "You see the schools are between the devil and the deep sea," he said.

"Who's the devil?" came a government voice.

"The devil is the inspector," retorted Mr. Marshall.

Coming to the university, the speaker said that the City of Toronto received $1,000,000 a year from the students, and yet the city gave no support to the university.

Good Speech by Gamey.

R. R. Gamey (Manitoulin) who succeeded Mr. Marshall, gave one of the best speeches of his career. He reviewed the regime of the Conservatives, and did his best to convince the Liberals that the state of affairs during the dying years of the Ross administration was bad, bad, bad. In his reference to New Ontario, optimism was written all over his address. Sir James Whitney, he said, had his fingers on the pulse of the people. His declaration upon the reciprocity question had proved that he was more closely in touch with the opinion of the people than even the Conservatives at Ottawa.

Mr. Rowell's scheme to take the taxation off buildings was ridiculous. "Who will say that the C. P. R. building should not be taxed?" he asked. "If I had my way, I'd tax every man in the province, and I'd assess every church and every institution in the land."

Mr. Gamey was followed by T. R. Mayberry of South Oxford, and A. E. Ross of Kingston. T. R. Atkinson of North Norfolk moved the adjournment at 11 o'clock.

Preparing to Oppose White.

BROCKVILLE, March 6. —(Special.)—The Liberals of South Leeds are anticipating a general election. Judging by activity shown by members of the executive committee of the Liberal Association, which held a meeting here today to talk the situation over and lay their plans accordingly. The riding is represented in the commons by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance.

RETURN TOM'S CAT AND GET A REWARD

Manager Henry of the Gayety Is Inconsolable Over Loss of Lazy Mascot.

Gloom enshouds the office and auditorium of the Gayety Theatre. The famous mascot of the house, a large and homely tabby cat, known as "Duke," has been missing for over a week. Manager Henry, in desperation, had offered a reward for his return, altho commercially the cat is not worth it.

The absence of the animal is a mystery. It is certain that he has not been entrapped, for no one who knew him would feed him for a day, as he is the moost good-for-nothing piece of pussy-flesh that has been discovered in the city for many moons. The only reason that he frequented the Gayety which can be given is that Manager Henry was a free meal ticket, and he was a wise cat.

The following description should assist in locating him: Should answer to his name, but don't; coat as fine as silk, from working its owner and getting free meals from the Prince George, where his boss boards. If the finder can talk pussy tlk "Duke" will admit the following: Born in The World office in a packing box, April, 1912; strayed into Richmond street and had foot crushed by horse; was taken to the theatre, where Mr. Henry worked a cure. In honor of the governor-general he was named "Duke," but he does not look the part.

COMING IF SHE HAS TO PLAY IN A TENT

Percy Haswell Will Be Back This Summer She Tells a World Man in New York.

Early as it is, enquiries are frequent as to whether Percy Haswell will be here again for another summer season. As far as the actress herself is concerned, there is no shadow of a doubt as to her intentions. Seen lately by The World in New oYrk, Miss Haswell declared: "I'll go back to dear old Toronto if I have to play in a tent."

It would indeed be a large sized tent that would accommodate all who would run to hear and see Miss Haswell again. All the matinee girls in town, the tired mothers in need of an hour's bright recreative play, and thousands of admirers among the sterner sex who enjoy healthy, clever acting, would gather at the news of Miss Haswell's appearance. It would take a tent as big as Barnum's and leave an overflow for a hippodrome to seat them all.

Miss Haswell is looking well and bright, fit in every way to meet the task of entertaining Toronto's public during the sweltering summer months, when the greater number prefer to see others exerting themselves rather than make any effort in that direction themselves. To meet this large demand, Toronto prefers no one to its own Miss Haswell, for whom a welcome is ever waiting.

COMMITTEE IS AGAINST NEW LINE

Transportation Section's Report to Board of Control Opposes Forest Hill Road.

The transportation committee of the city council discussed the Forest Hill Electric Railway charter yesterday afternoon and will recommend against it to the board of control today.

The attitude of the city towards Home Smith's Valley Electric Railway was also considered, but no report was agreed upon.

TWO TRAINMEN ARE INJURED IN WRECK

ST. THOMAS, March 6.—(Special.) A bad wreck took place at 5 o'clock this morning on the Wabash railroad at Delhi, when an eastbound fast freight train ran into the rear end of a wayfreight as it was just pulling into the siding. Two St. Thomas men were injured. John aVnbursen, fireman on the fast freight, was caught in the wreckage and his left leg was badly mangled. Frank Folland, brakeman on the way freight, was badly injured about the head when the caboose went over in the ditch. The injured men were brought to the St. Thomas hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate Fireman Vanbursen's leg. He had been employed on the Wabash a few days, it being his second trip. Both of the young men are married.

The auxiliary cleaned the wreckage traffic being delayed for several hours, passenger trains being sent over the Michigan Central Railroad.

How did Bill get the raise? He made himself worth it. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred that is the answer. Fill your job so full that you bulge out a little over the top and if your own employer is too

"Bill got a Raise"

blind to see you some other employer will search you out. Progressive houses are always on the lookout for good men. Education counts more than anything else in getting ahead. You must know how. The man digging the street would be digging up customers if he knew

Make yourself worth the Price and You'll get it.

how. The foundation training for every avenue of success is business training. These are fundamental lessons which are just as necessary as a knowledge of reading and writing. You can learn these lessons at home. You don't need to spend money upon a college course. Few workers have the money to spend and fewer still have the time.

More Education: More Pay

If you climb at all you must climb as you work. Mr. Seymour Eaton knows young men. He spent twelve years in the classroom as a teacher. He knows what young men and young women need in the way of business training and he has prepared one hundred self-help lessons; lessons in arithmetic; lessons in bookkeeping; lessons in letter-writing, lessons in banking and business papers—lessons to be studied

Seymour Eaton's One Hundred Lessons in Business

at home evenings. Mr. Eaton's publishers have put these lessons out in very attractive book form, and they have asked one newspaper in each city to distribute the first edition (just from press) at a popular price among their readers. THE WORLD is the newspaper selected for Toronto. The book is entitled "One Hundred Lessons in Business," and the publishers' price is to be $1.50. We are distributing the first edition for Twelve Coupons clipped from THE WORLD and 77 cents in Cash. See Coupon on another page. The offer will be withdrawn when this first edition is exhausted.

Less than One Cent per Lesson

POWER MELON IS RIPE FOR CUTTING

Gov. Sulzer Says Dying Out of Burton Act Benefits State.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 6.—(Can. Press.)—The failure of congress to enact legislation at the session just closed which would have extended the life of the so-called Burton Act, limiting the amount of water which may be diverted on the American side of the Niagara Falls for power development purposes, gives New York State jurisdiction over the distribution of 4440 additional cubic feet of water per second at the falls, according to Gov. Sulzer.

Under a treaty between the U. S. and Canada, it is provided that 20,000 cubic feet per second of water may be diverted at the falls for power purposes by each government. Under the Burton law, the amount of water to be used on the American side of the falls has been limited to 15,660 feet. The limitation fixed in this law expired on March 4, and Senator Burton made an unsuccessful attempt to have it extended.

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ITALIAN SMOTHERED IN PORCUPINE MINE

SOUTH PORCUPINE, March 6.—(Special.)—Victor Gaylos, an Italian, about 30 years of age, was killed at North Dome Mine by asphyxiation. He went down into the mine too soon after shots had been fired, and it is thought that he was overcome by the fumes. Air had been blown for an hour before anything wrong was suspected, as Gaylos had signaled that all was right, but when the men went down the shaft, they found him scarcely breathing, and tho artificial respiration was tried, he never became conscious.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. J. MacKenzie will lecture on "Giants and Dwarfs" on Saturday, March 8, in the institute, 198 College street, at 8 o'clock.

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