

STUDHOLME'S GREAT TALK.

Hamilton's Member Spoke For Over Three Hours.

Mr. Clarke Says Premier Deceived the People.

Twits Government About Its Power Policy.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—After railing at followers of Premier Whitney for proclaiming at such length about the honesty of the Government in the addresses on the debate, Allan S. Studholme, the Labor representative from East Hamilton, occupied time in the Legislature yesterday for a little over three hours and a half. It was one of the longest speeches on record, and it covered an immense variety of topics. When reminded at 11 o'clock last night by the Provincial Treasurer that he was not even showing respect for his constituents, Mr. Studholme retorted that other members had talked about Germany and Switzerland, and any subject they pleased. Before the 8 o'clock adjournment the Labor member had been speaking for thirty-five minutes, but he said he had only just nicely started. At one stage he even threatened he could go on all night. Once he made a slight complaint about being limited to a "paltry two or three hours," saying at the same time that he could continue for fifteen or even twenty hours. Barely a quorum of the people's representatives heard the end of Mr. Studholme's speech, but whenever he appeared to conclude he was faithful to the valuable message to pass without discussion. Mr. Clarke took up the address almost sentence by sentence, agreeing with many of the preliminary remarks. Incidentally he gave it as his opinion that the Province should have another railway line to the Grand Trunk Pacific. He liked the clause that "very fair progress" had been made in the mining industry, and he also agreed with the work of establishing an experimental station in New Ontario. The member for the "Soo" industries had been in the House brought Mr. Clarke to mention the name of the member for East Northumberland (Hon. Dr. Willoughby). A few days ago, said Mr. Clarke, the Minister was in a very serious condition, but latest reports told of an improvement. In a kindly manner the speaker expressed the hope that Hon. Mr. Willoughby would be back in the House again.

"I cannot see any great things the hon. gentleman opposite have accomplished," said Mr. Clarke, turning to questions of political issue. "They have been very good collectors," he added. Mr. Clarke paid a high tribute to the member for Saint Ste. Marie (Mr. G. N. Smith), because the latter had passed a resolution at a Liberal convention years ago calling attention to the state of affairs at Saint Ste. Marie. It was the fight put up by Mr. Smith, he claimed, that had saved the "Soo" industries from the people's wrath. The member for the "Soo" industries was always thinking of the people's rights, he said. The preceding speaker (Mr. Lemox, of North York) had mentioned the spoils system. Mr. Clarke then took up the position of North York. The member for that riding had said that the former Government had appointed seventy-seven Justices of the Peace there.

"I don't doubt that. I would not think it was any too many for North York," the honorable gentleman said. The member for the justice appointed by the late Government there was not one Tory. I don't doubt that. Our fellows were not very broad along those lines. Still I do not see many Grits getting jobs now." (Applause.)

What About the Power?

Mr. Clarke said that he had no "politics" for the member for North York to appoint some Liberal Justices of the Peace in the Liberal wrath, he said. Regarding the appointment of Justices of the Peace, Mr. Clarke drew attention to the fact that the present Government had appointed 25 per cent. additional to the number of the former Administration. He thought this was a mark of progress of Ontario. The new members in their speeches had paid long eulogies to the Minister of Mines and the Provincial Secretary, but yet there was hardly a word for the Provincial Treasurer and Attorney-General.

"I don't know when they are going to cage up Niagara power," he added. "I don't know when the harnessing of Niagara is going to begin. Diverse opinions seem to be reigning over this question. I think the people of the western part of this Province, the people of Toronto long ago expected that electric power, as the result of the action of this Government, would be turning the wheels of this Province to-day. Three years of time taken up, three years of the time of this Government, and nothing done yet."

Continuing, he said the present Government had more sources to draw from for a surplus than the former Administration. There were now succession duties, royalties from mines, etc., which the old Government never had. The member for Manitoulin had said that the Minister of Mines had tried to "squeeze millions" in the city, who in order to live were willing to work for small wages. He contended that the reason these men would not go on farms was because of the conditions that prevailed there. The very fact that farmers' sons would not stay on the land showed that there was something wrong. Mr. Studholme had been speaking for over three hours when he intimated that he could not finish his speech last night.

The Provincial Treasurer.—The hon. member is abusing the privileges of this House. He is not speaking to the address. He is not treating his own constituents even with respect.

Mr. Studholme.—Gentlemen who are

Premier in giving British fair play and majority rule.

Deceived the Public.

"I make the charge that the Premier of this Province deceived the people on this temperance issue," he added to applause.

Two former Premiers, Hon. Geo. W. Ross and Sir Oliver Mowat, had promised temperance legislation at the first opportunity. "Hon. Geo. W. Ross," he added, "was engaged to Miss Temperance and had intended marrying her."

Had Hon. Geo. W. Ross remained in power, he continued, inside of five or ten years local option would have covered the whole of the Province, or nearly all of it. During the last election contests thirty-seven municipalities had lost local option because of the three-fifths clause.

"Is this British fair play, of which the Premier talks? I call it un-British cowardice," said the speaker. Continuing, he pointed out that only in six places had repeals been attempted in the Province at the last election, and only one repeal carried. Referring to the work of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Clarke said that if anything could be done to increase the price of apples even ten cents a barrel it would mean a million and a half dollars additional to the farmers of the Province. The Government had been negligent as to the acquiring of proper stock if it were desirable to acquire pure bred stock for the Province.

Loyal to the Leader.

Proceeding, Mr. Clarke said: "The hon. member for North York the other day said that there were four or five members on this side of the House who were not willing to follow their leader. I have been trying to find them, but I have not been able to find them. There is no member on this side of the House who is not as loyal as can be. I don't know how the supposition that things were otherwise originated, but it is not true. We are loyal to him as long as he is loyal to us in opposing and fighting matters which are not in the interests of this Province. Every member of this House knows that the leader of the Opposition is a man of capacity fit to fill the position he occupies."

Mr. T. H. Preston, paid a tribute to Mr. T. H. Preston, and, in conclusion, prophesied that after the next election the balance of parties in the House would be much more even.

Mr. A. Ferguson (Caledwell) expressed his approval of the policy of giving settlers mineral and timber rights. Mr. Ferguson also had a word to say with regard to the "blind mare." It was possible, he said, that the animal was perfectly sound at the same stock had been exported to the old country, which was a sufficient testimonial as to their quality.

The Voice of Labor.

Mr. A. Studholme (Hamilton), who was received with applause from both sides of the House, said that he hoped the members of the Government would be as generous when he had finished. He said that he had been generally distributed on both sides of the House. Still if the Government were an honest one it was not necessary for its members to proclaim the fact from the House. The people would know it.

What was wanted, however, was partyism and more patriotism. If partyism were a curse in a municipality, by which the people did not get a square deal, surely it was equally a curse in the larger arena of Provincial politics.

Mr. Studholme attacked the Salvation Army for bringing undesirables to Canada and the Government for assisting them. He had travelled the Province and Dominion, and found at no place any Province a demand for labor which could not be satisfied by the local supply if the men were given a square deal. Revolution would result from the process of dumping men who would work if they could get it. Shackleton, said Mr. Studholme, was brought to Canada by representation of lots of work.

A Night Sitting.

Mr. Studholme commented on the fact that, although speakers on the Ministerial side of the House had all spoken of the great asset formed by New Ontario, the Government had done nothing to develop that asset.

The Premier pointed out that 6 o'clock had arrived.

Mr. Studholme—I move the adjournment of the debate.

The Premier—Well, it was understood that an evening session was not desired. If the hon. member is nearly through, perhaps it would be better to sit a little longer.

Mr. Studholme (who had been speaking for half an hour)—I've only just started. (Laughter.)

The Premier said that he had no objection to meeting the convenience of the Opposition, but complaints had been made in the Press that the Legislature did not sit later. He had understood that the leader of the Opposition wished the debate to go over, and that he would take the responsibility by moving it in the House.

Mr. MacKay pointed out that when that arrangement was made he had not known how long would be occupied by the different speakers. It was impossible for him to move the adjournment while the members for Hamilton had the floor. He indignantly resented the insinuation that he had not been frank.

The House adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Wants His Rights.



A SMART MODE FOR AFTERNOON.

No. 5973-5995—This attractive gown is charmingly simple and capable of development in any of the soft, supple materials of the season. The front of the waist is modestly full and is gathered to a yoke. A fancy bolero of heavy lace forms part of the design, but may be omitted if desired. It is caught to the waistline in the back by large buttons. The skirt is one of the smartest among the many new styles. It is a five-gored model tucked at the top to deep yoke depth, except in the front, which is left plain in panel effect. The circular flounces add a becoming flare to the lower edge, which may be in medium sweep or round length. Heavy rajah silk with lace to match would be extremely stylish, but voile, taffeta, linen and pongee would all be appropriate.

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Ladies' five-gored skirt in medium sweep or round length, and with or without the three circular flounce. No. 5995. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a waist and skirt, which will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

WENT TO PRAY.

Prominent Quebec Grocer Found Dead in an Out-house.

Quebec, Feb. 20.—Louis Poulin, a well known and prosperous wholesale grocer, was found dead and frozen in a shed at the back of his residence this morning at 11 o'clock. Deceased went to the evening service at the Basilica on Sunday evening last, and was not seen afterward, until this morning, when his body was discovered. Mr. Poulin, who was aged seventy years, was a widower and leaves a family of four children.

He had acted strangely of late, and it is thought he was dying, and in the fervor of his religious belief sought out the privacy of an unused shed to say his prayers and there died in his suppliant posture.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

Large Extensions to the System Now Being Considered.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—The management of the Street Railway Company is considering the question of large extensions to its system, not only within the city limits, but on the Island of Montreal. It is understood that the company has in view the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars during the coming season. This expenditure will include the construction of several new lines to be built in the suburbs and along the lake shore. A new circuit will connect the Back River and the Cartiersville systems.

A cheerful disposition for ten cents per week. Sweet breath, no headache, no dullness, no blues. All that—and more—in a box of Cascarets.

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We live artificially, so we need an artificial laxative.

Cascarets give us, in concentrated form, one vital effect that we lack in rich food.

Some people need them more frequently than others. It depends on your food, your drink and your exercise.

But we all need them sometimes. The right way to take them is one Cascaret at a time. Take it just as soon as you need it. You can tell.

Don't wait till night. Carry a box always with you. Ward off the dullness, the headaches. Keep yourself always at your best.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and

10 Cents per Box.

CRITICISM OF FRENCH TREATY

Opposition Speakers Say it Will Hurt Grape Growers.

Hon. William Paterson on Value of French Market.

ance Imports Three Hundred Millions' Worth of Goods.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The French treaty was under discussion in the House to-day, and at midnight the bill embodying the convention was read a second time. Several Conservative members criticised features of the treaty without, however, offering any direct opposition to it. On the Liberal side able speeches in support of the convention were delivered by many, among others Mr. Paterson, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Logan and Dr. Beland. A point emphasized in the debate was the fact that under the treaty Canada was offered a market of \$300,000,000 worth of goods, half of which was of products natural to or manufactured in the Dominion.

Replying to Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Fielding said the interests of Canadian policyholders in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company were now engaging the attention of the department. It had been represented to the department that the proceedings taken at Toronto under the winding-up act were intended to protect Canadian policyholders.

Mr. Aylesworth introduced a bill to amend the winding-up act, to the effect of giving the Appeal Court in Manitoba jurisdiction which at present remains with the court on banc. The bill was read a first time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Sinclair, stated that last session the average cost per column of publishing the Hansard debates was \$8.42.

Mr. Lemieux informed Mr. Macdonald that 29 applications for conciliation boards under the industrial disputes investigation act had been made since it became law, in the case of mines and industries connected with public utilities, and one in the case of an industry not connected with public utilities. Twenty-six boards had been constituted in the case of mines and other industries connected with public utilities and one not connected with public utilities. All the disputes referred to the boards, with one exception, had been settled, strikes being thereby completely averted or immediately terminated. The strike at the coal mines at Springhill was the only instance in which any cessation had followed the reference to the board under the act. Four inquiries were now proceeding.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Taylor that steps were being taken to secure the manufacture in Canada of beyond to fit the Ross rifles.

Answering Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Lemieux said he had received a telegram from the President of the Nova Scotia Press Association protesting against discrimination respecting the postage on weekly newspapers of Nova Scotia, as specified in the recent amendment to the postal convention with the United States. It would be impossible, Mr. Lemieux pointed out, to put weeklies on the same footing as dailies. It would open the gates to a great deal of worthless matter. Publishers of Canadian weeklies could send their newspapers to offices in the United States, where they could be mailed to subscribers at the rate of one cent per pound.

The French Treaty.

Dr. Daniel resumed the discussion on the French treaty. He declared that one could not read the treaty without coming to the conclusion that it should be called a convention to facilitate imports of France into Canada, rather than a reciprocal arrangement.

Mr. Macdonell objected to the treaty generally, on the ground that it was adding another element of instability and unrest in respect to the tariff. The direct port-to-port clause was particularly criticized by Mr. Macdonell. Canadian transportation facilities, in winter particularly, were not such as to meet requirements, and might also prevent direct shipments on smaller vessels to Toronto, for instance. It would further, in his opinion, hamper trade between western Ontario and the western Provinces and France, because the fewer sailings between Canadian and French ports as compared with the number and regularity of those between American and French ports would embarrass Canadian merchants handling French goods.

The latter received their goods promptly and satisfactorily under the present system, and time was an important factor, because many of these goods were fashionable and saleable only for a few months; therefore the delay of a few weeks was a serious matter. He was informed that the Toronto Board of Trade had made a representation to the Finance Minister protesting against the port-to-port clause, and he had received a number of communications objecting to it. Merchants of Toronto viewed the port-to-port clause with disfavor and alarm, and it was a very serious matter for the merchants of Ontario and the west if the principle was extended to the British preference.

Mr. Logan Defends Treaty.

Mr. Hance Logan thought a commission should be appointed to report upon the expedition with which goods could be transported to the different railways of Canada. It ought to be shown that goods could be shipped from Halifax to Toronto in as quick time as they were shipped from New York to Toronto. It was a great fallacy that the people of Toronto had a faster service from New York than from the east. The port-to-port arrangement was something for the national life of Canada. It was a declaration to the French republic that they had ports in Canada, and that they did not have to depend on the United States ports. He was surprised at the attitude of the Opposition. Were they the old Conservative party that brought in the National Policy of Canada for the Canadians? Apparently now their policy was Canada for the United States ports. The direct port-to-port clause would mean not only the bringing of goods to Canadian ports, but an increase of railway traffic, and particularly on the Government railway. The objection taken by Mr. Macdonell would apply only to a small amount of goods brought in the winter months from France, and would affect only two or three cities in the whole Dominion.

Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden took exception to the claim of the Ministers that in effecting the French treaty without assistance they

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had made a new departure. Mr. Borden said he would reserve his criticism of the treaty itself until the House got into Committee of the Whole.

Loss to Grape Growers.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, held that the treaty was so one-sided that it could not but result in loss of revenue to Canada. He instanced several items on which he thought this would be the effect, and in particular paid some attention to the blow he declared the treaty dealt the Canadian wine industry, and coincidentally the grape growers, by the reduction of ten cents a gallon on wine below 20 per cent. of alcohol. He figured out that the loss to the grape growers would be \$400,000. In general he argued that Canada was paying a big price for the sake of securing easy access to the French markets for agricultural implements manufactured by one big Canadian firm.

Mr. Walsh said the Opposition members were not sincere. They criticized the treaty in regard to a number of its clauses, but had nothing to offer in the way of suggestions as to what should take their place.

But one member, Mr. Fielding, in French, commended the treaty as a step in the right direction.

Dr. Beland paid a tribute to Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur for the manner in which they had conducted the negotiations at Paris, and claimed that the treaty would have good results. Mr. Cocksbutt did not think the advantages of the treaty were so far very perceptible. It was plain, he thought, that some injustice was going to be done to certain industries. He instanced the wine industry of Ontario, which, he declared, would, as a result of the treaty, be subject to severe competition. The policy of the Government was to hit Ontario at every opportunity. He admitted that agricultural implement makers might benefit, but he did not think that it should be at the expense of other industries.

Hon. William Paterson.

Mr. Paterson said that the Opposition had indulged in much fault-finding, but they had not stated what they intended to do in the matter. If there was anything logical in what Mr. Cocksbutt had said, he ought to vote against the treaty. The agricultural implement industry, which was generally admitted would benefit from the treaty, was one of the largest industries in the country, and in suggesting that the object of the Finance Minister had been to hurt Ontario, Mr. Cocksbutt had taken a section of strong view. Canada wanted to increase her foreign trade, and France offered a market to over thirty million dollars' worth of goods under the treaty, on which Canada had gained concessions averaging from 25 to 33 per cent. On the other hand, Canada had given concessions which he did not believe would be above 12½ to 15 per cent. The point was that Canada had secured the chance offered by the market which offered \$300,000,000 of products, and of this \$150,000,000 was of the same products which this country turned out. He believed Canada would develop a great trade with France, and this would include fruits of various varieties. He was a number of inquiries from Mr. Paterson said apples and pears would find a market in France.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, questioned the statement that pears would be imported by France, as that country exported pears.

Mr. McCarthy (Simcoe) interrupted long enough to read from the French returns to show that France imported table fruits, including pears, to an aggregate value of \$3,000,000 francs. Mr. Paterson, proceeding, said the article in the treaty providing that if France lowered duties to any other country on the items mentioned in the treaty, but on which there was not any reduction, Canada would be treated in the same way, was a piece of statesmanship and foresight for which the Minister who negotiated the treaty deserved commendation. The Opposition, he said, amid laughter, advanced in a discussion respecting the opening of a \$300,000,000 market "a pleasure pear policy." They could not apparently conceive what a splendid thing it was to have Canada placed on an equal footing with other great nations in a market opening up such golden opportunities for growing trade in Canadian manufactures and national products.

Mr. Dubeau, speaking in French, warmly supported the treaty and commended its negotiators, as did also Mr. Demers.

The motion for the second reading was adopted, and the House went formally into committee on the bill, adjourning immediately thereafter.

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BILLEK MUST DIE.
Conviction of the Illinois Child-Murderer Confirmed.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision in the Cook County Criminal Court in the Billek murder case.

Herman Billek was convicted of the murder of one of the children of Mrs. Mary Vzal. He was a clairvoyant and fortune-teller, and acquired a great influence over Mrs. Vzal, and it is claimed by the police that the couple by means of arsenic killed Martin Vzal, the husband of the woman, and four of the children, in order to obtain life insurance carried by the victims.

Mrs. Vzal committed suicide when she heard she was about to be arrested.

Billek to-day took the news of the action of the Supreme Court calmly, declaring that he was innocent, and that he would die bravely if he was hanged.

Allegations of the Montreal Street Railway Company that the civic pay for removing snow was padded will probably result in an investigation of civic affairs at Montreal.

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