

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 6 o'clock adjournment the Labor member had been speaking for thirty-five minutes, but he said he had only got 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 faithfully urged to proceed by a small coterie of both Liberals and Conservatives, who apparently desired to remain all night. The afternoon discussion was enlivened by Samuel Clarke (West Northumberland), who attacked the liquor license policy of the Government. He even charged that Premier Whitney had deceived the people with regard to such legislation. Hon. A. G. MacKay moved the adjournment of the debate at 11:15 last night, and the two leaders will be heard on Tuesday.

Analyzing the Address.
In resuming the debate on the address, Mr. Sam Clarke (West Northumberland) reminded the House that it had cost the Province quite a lot to bring his Honor's address to the Parliament, and consequently the members should not allow the valuable time 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 a 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. "I refer to the committee respecting the care of the insane 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 later on he was improved. 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 Sault Ste. Marie (C. N. Smith), because the latter had passed a bill for a Liberal convention years ago calling attention to the state of affairs at Sault Ste. Marie. It was the fight put up by Mr. Smith, he claimed, that had saved the "Soo" industry, and the people's 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 point on the North York. The members who had ridden the railway like 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 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 it was "good 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 marriage licenses, Mr. Clarke drew attention to the fact that the present Government had appointed 25 per cent. additional to the number of three years ago, and 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 the 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 saved the Province millions in money during the last few years. He would like to ask the Provincial Treasurer where the money had gone; not where it had come from, but where it had gone.

Continuing, Mr. Clarke maintained that the present Government had been "bribe" with both the temperance and liquor interests. He did not claim that the late Government had fulfilled every promise made before their time expired. "I want to say this," he said, "that the license act is not being any better enforced in the Province of Ontario today than under the old Government."

He desired to suggest to the Provincial Secretary that he should have added to his last bill the injunction of the

Premier in giving British fair play and majority rule.

Received 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." 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 failed. 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 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. Clarke also 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 (Caledonia) 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 time of purchase, but had become blind since it 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. Botquets 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 themselves. The Government would be able to tell whether they were with a revenue of seven millions, had administered their trust wisely when the Provincial Treasurer brought down his budget. The people were wanted, however, was as 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 in 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 prepared not to speak "for a paltry two or three hours, but for fifteen or twenty hours" if necessary.

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 the 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.
In continuing, Mr. Studholme said that both the parties in the House had taken all the time they desired on the debate, and he intended doing the same thing. In the prison labor legislation he claimed the Government had made no improvement on the former Administration. Returning to the subject of New Ontario, he contended that the Government should not be afraid to increase their expenditures for the construction of roads and bridges. Then they would see the end of the secession movement.

Mr. Studholme alleged that in Hamilton a contractor for the Provincial Government was not paying fair wages, because of the throngs of unemployed immigrants 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.



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members of the Conservative party have wandered all over. They have talked about Germany and Switzerland and any subject they pleased. It would have been a great deal more courteous had the Provincial Treasurer called attention to that.

The Speaker—The House has heard a very lengthy address, and the members are treating you with all courtesy. We are prepared to stay here and let you deliver your address and finish it tonight. The hon. gentleman cannot expect any more than that.

Mr. Studholme—I have said, Mr. Speaker, that at any time you tell me I am transgressing I will sit down. As I am not transgressing I will proceed.

Mr. Studholme proceeded to explain that he had been elected by a large majority and he intended to express the opinions that his constituents expected him to do. He further stated that he was prepared not to speak "for a paltry two or three hours, but for fifteen or twenty hours" if necessary.

Humane Medals Presented.

At, Feb. 20.—The presentation of two handsome Royal Humane Society medals to Irwin and Orville Ennis, sons of Mr. John Ennis, took place to-day. On June 28 last these boys were instrumental in saving the life of a companion named Albert Walton, on which occasion Earl Garbutt was drowned. The presentation took place in the public school immediately after 4 o'clock, a large number of witnesses being present.

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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. Gauvreau, 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 proceeds 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 \$250.

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 Springfield was the only instance in which any session 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 woollen textiles. 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 uncertainty 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 the requirements of a large number of direct shipments of 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 was connected 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 not 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 on 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 ports in the United States. 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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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 law for removing snow was padded will probably result in an investigation of civic affairs at Montreal.

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