

"Square Deal for Women" Cry Wasn't Heard by Legislature

Allan Studholme's Bill to Give Voting Powers to All Women Was Defeated After Sir James Whitney Had Branded It as Contrary to British Precedent.

At the evening session of the legislature there were more women present than at any previous one this winter. When Allan Studholme resumed his speech upon his woman suffrage bill he intimated that he would speak for an hour, and then immediately launched into the subject. The labor members claim to be a Cicero, but his remarks gained as much applause from the liberals as they did from the suffragettes in the speaker's gallery in the afternoon.

Mr. Studholme had a pile of newspaper clippings upon his desk, and during the hour he gradually worked his way thru them. Without exception the articles quoted all favored woman suffrage. The late Queen Victoria's views on the question were quoted, and then the speaker went on to show the progress of the movement in other countries in the world and finally came to China.

"Talk about democracy," he said, "you deny the women the right to vote, and yet five million Chinese are voting today. If a Chinaman can vote why can't a woman?"

They Need Vote. Mr. Studholme read an article which told of how women in different countries were working to support families and sometimes even their husbands.

There were many cases, he said, of where women were working themselves to death in sweat shops and turning over their wages to their sick or drunken husbands. The men alone however, had the vote and the women received nothing but abuse.

The speaker declared that as long as women had no vote they would have no influence. "While the politician knows the woman has no vote he cares nothing for her woman."

Mr. Studholme said that in the month of April three woman suffrage bills would be introduced into the British House of Commons. He hoped the bills would get farther than the one that was introduced by the legislature in the afternoon.

"I was very much surprised at one bill that was withdrawn, for it was a government bill," said the speaker. "The peculiarity today is that they've all gone into the waste paper basket, and among them went the provincial secretary's bill."

Short and Sweet. Referring to his own bill he stated that it was as short and sweet as a donkey's gallop. It put women on an equal footing with men and gave all over 21 years of age the right to vote at municipal elections for the legislative assembly of Ontario.

"Women want a square deal," said Mr. Studholme in concluding, "and no man will get up and say she is not entitled to it. Why do you want her to wait? You say she doesn't want to vote? I say she does and if you will accept woman loads of petitions they can be gotten. When the labor party goes into caucus the question of woman suffrage is always unanimous, for there is only one member."

Dull, Torpid and Dead. In replying to Mr. Studholme, Sir James Whitney said that all the suffrage bills that had come up in the house during the day this was the first one that he didn't like the way up of the time of the people.

"Now, sir, I am opposed to this bill for two or three reasons. I'm only going to mention one of the reasons."

Well in front of his desk, almost snoring, he said to the minister, "Give up the letter?" Mr. Pelletier demanded, "Give me a committee of investigation and I will produce the letter and the man who wrote it." Mr. Lemieux retorted, "I will produce the letter and the man who wrote it."

Finally Mr. Lemieux appealed to the prime minister to order an investigation into the affair. Mr. Borden's voice trembled as he rose to reply, and it was evident that he resented the somewhat reckless charges hurled against his colleague.

"If anything intelligible can be offered for an investigation, I will grant the committee," there where he said, no charge of any kind against one minister before the house. The contract made by Mr. Pelletier did not commit the government to any expenditure.

There had been insinuations based upon a letter from Mr. Pelletier that he had been in the United States, but the contract made by Mr. Pelletier did not commit the government to any expenditure.

"Make a charge," was the premier's parting shot at Mr. Lemieux, "and you can have all the investigation you want." In the debate across the floor between Messrs. Pelletier and Lemieux, the postmaster general stated that he had fixed the price at \$1 a lock, which was not established by Mr. Lemieux. He was not in the United States, but the contract made by Mr. Pelletier did not commit the government to any expenditure.

Mr. Lemieux pointed out that the post-department usually purchased 5000 locks a year, but Mr. Pelletier had purchased 12,000 during the first six months of the year, and now proposed buying 350,000 more. As to the rural mail delivery boxes, a few had been purchased in the United States, but the company (the International Mail Box company) had been manufacturing for several years in Toronto. This company, by its contract, was only to be paid for the boxes.

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tonight, and the reason will not affect the merits or demerits of the question. The reason I ask that this house vote this bill tonight is because it would be contrary to all British precedent to pass legislation in this manner.

At the general election, the premier declared that no mention had been made of the question, and yet session after session the same bill had been introduced into the legislature, the same language had been used, and outside of the political atmosphere the question was "dull, torpid and dead." And yet some newspapers say that it has life, while in reality it has none. It would be highly improper for this house to bring in legislation of this sort.

"Simply Intolerable." In his reply, Mr. Proudfoot of Huron began poking criticisms at the apparent change in the attitude of the speaker, and referred to the fate of the Macdonald bills in the afternoon. The premier at once called him to order for not speaking to the bill before the house.

Mr. Proudfoot in turn indignantly declared that he was talking along exactly the line of the premier a moment before. "The situation is getting simply intolerable," declared Sir James, rising to his feet. "There are certain gentlemen in this house, and I could name them, who are doing their best to bring about a general opposition to the premier."

"I don't say it," stated Sir James, amid the babel of voices. Some opposition members continued to speak ironically, and were warned that these "back-bencher" tactics would merely prolong the session.

The speaker then ordered Mr. Proudfoot to be careful in discussion, and he proceeded.

"It is a live issue and the women of the province will see that it remains alive." "We are here fighting to give women a vote and place them on an equal basis with men. They are many cases superior to men in the handling of certain problems."

Another Defeat. T. Marshall of Monck regretted the action of the government in throwing the matter to a committee, and proposed providing for a special committee to discuss the matter during the recess. The speaker, however, said the motion was lost on division, two Liberal members voting for the latter.

At 10 minutes to 10 the house prepared to go into committee of supply, and the opposition immediately took steps to block the motion. The speaker's motion was that of the Northern Ontario expenditure, and this Mr. Proudfoot declared would not pass under the proposed method. The opposition, as well as the government members, had a right to know the inside management of these affairs, and although no objection was raised to the amount of the expenditure, they would stand for its control.

Hon. W. H. Hearst replied to the position taken in a vigorous fashion, declaring that the north country at the present time appreciated the non-partisan and fair manner in which the expenditure was already being made. The opposition was endeavoring to hamper the government in its work, and he would not let them do so.

On a big machine of this kind, a lifeboat might be carried. I understand the question of building these vessels has been made up of several aviators. Some are working out their designs.

Special Cable to The World. PARIS, April 1.—(Copyright.)—M. Heriot, the designer of the monoplane that bears his name, and which has often been seen in Canada and the United States, said today: "Crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the Aeroplane as now constructed is quite impossible. There are many reasons why the trip cannot be made, but the principal reason is it is too dangerous."

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The matter was first taken up by the late C. M. Hayes on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which needed a large amount of steel rails for construction in the Northwest, and was unable to purchase the same in Canada. Eventually the Algoma Steel Co. at the Soo imported rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, delivering the same without profit. The remission of duties, although nominally made to the steel company, was in reality made to these railway companies.

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ery. He sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and several nasty gashes. Rowland, who is about 40 years of age, and lived with his family at 502 Concord avenue, had been cleaning the dining room windows. The leather safety belt used in this work was attached to staples in the wall and then passed round his body. Suddenly the rivets connecting the safety belt to the strap around the waist parted and the man fell.

Without doubt, the heavy glass canopy prevented him from being instantly killed. Dr. Hastings, M. O. H., and Dr. Barry attended Rowland and he was afterwards removed to the General Hospital.

FIRST STEAMER OUT OF TORONTO

The Macassa of the R. & O. Navigation Company left Toronto at 5 o'clock yesterday on its first trip to Hamilton, and the first outgoing trip from Toronto. The picture shows the steamer leaving the dock.

MORGAN'S BODY FOR SHIPMENT

Continued From Page 1.

the relatives in taking the body home. But in the present case the officials seem eager to expedite these matters, and do all they can to avoid increasing the grief of the family.

John Pierpont Morgan. Born April 17, 1837. Died March 31, 1913. The fourth or last coffin is merely the envelope in which the sarcophagus-like case will be placed.

Mr. Morgan's body is encased in four coffins furnished by A. J. Truchel, who knew the late financier and has amassed a fortune.

The first coffin is exactly six feet long by two wide. It is made of pitch pine, lined with white wadding, quilted in flannel, and the mattress and pillows are bordered with lace. This is enclosed in a solid lead casing, hermetically sealed. It fits in a third coffin, shaped like a sarcophagus, of polished walnut, with mouldings. There are six bronze handles. The metal bears the simple inscription:

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A simple funeral service will be held over the body tomorrow. The body will take place in the room at the hotel, where the body now rests, surrounded by great masses of flowers and tributes from friends and notable personages of various countries. Only relatives, intimate friends of the family and the American ambassador, Thomas J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, will attend the service. The death of Mr. Morgan has created a profound sense of loss.

Everywhere flags are flying at half mast. This is particularly noticeable over the art institutions in which Mr. Morgan had taken so deep an interest.

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COST OF ATLANTIC FLIGHT HALF MILLION

Continued From Page 1.

would only have to sit and smoke his pipe all the way across. A Long Chance. If a large prize is offered for the transatlantic passage somebody will go for it and may get away with it, but it would be a very long chance. I dare say some of the manufacturers would look at a prize of \$100,000 put up, they would have to reckon on a machine costing nearly \$50,000.

Harold Gatty, secretary of the Royal Aero Club, said: "I see no reason why the Transatlantic flight should not be done, supposing the financial side shall be right. It would be of course a very expensive undertaking."

"You would have to spend at least \$50,000, probably more. A machine capable of carrying at least a half dozen persons, and one of them well up in navigation. The best season would have to be carefully chosen, and it would be a good thing to have the machine fitted up with a compass."

"Again, in designing the machine, you must reckon on it having to come down. On a big machine of this kind, a lifeboat might be carried. I understand the question of building these vessels has been made up of several aviators. Some are working out their designs."

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NO INCREASE IN PARCELS POST HITS EXPRESS BUSINESS

Continued From Page 1.

every Canadian bank the beginning was difficult and the profits small while risks were great. With each bank profits increased only as the reserve increased. The reserve of a bank represented the savings of the shareholders and the premiums they had paid on new stock issues. Was it not just that they should receive profits on the reserve they had saved in the course of years?

There were eighteen banks in Canada which had paid over six per cent. dividends last year and their dividends totaled \$10,935,425. They had \$899,790,000 on deposits as savings accounts. If they were required to pay one per cent. more to their depositors the additional interest would amount to \$8,997,900, which would leave very little for dividends.

Should Avoid Usury. Senator Cloran said that Senator Dandurand had spoken as a shareholder. Rich men of the country had no money in savings deposits, for they were astute enough to employ it more profitably elsewhere. The savings deposits were made up of the small amounts deposited by workingmen and women. Senator Power's proposal was that the government should no longer place itself on the same level as the usurer, and that it should be an eminently proper proposal.

Senator Domville said that in view of the fact that the government was paying foreigners four and a half per cent. on their deposits, it should be able to pay Canadians four per cent.

System Good One. Senator Power said that when he introduced the question he had been careful not to say anything against the Canadian banks and he believed that on the whole the Canadian banking system had no superior. It was well enough to consider what value the money of savers had in the law of supply and demand and it would properly regulate the rate under ordinary circumstances. In this case it did not do so, because the rule laid down by the government interfered.

The government paid 3 3/4 per cent. for the money of savers, and for money it obtained from Canadians. If the government would fix no rate in Canada, but would let the law of supply and demand operate to increase the rate to depositors, it would be a saving of the money of administration and the cost of holding a gold reserve brought the cost of savings banks' deposits to the government up to five per cent.

Difficult to Discuss. Hon. Mr. Loughheed said that this was a somewhat difficult question for the government to discuss. Finance was a science and this phase of it was based upon the question of what value the money of savers had in the law of supply and demand and it would properly regulate the rate under ordinary circumstances. In this case it did not do so, because the rule laid down by the government interfered.

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DISMISSED CASE AGAINST DOCTOR

Hamilton Physician Charged With Alienating Wife's Affections.

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In his address before the jury retired his lordship said: "A man who deliberately plays upon a wife's affections and comes between her and her husband, is as reprehensible as himself, is about as vile a man as ever was made. I do not know that anything need be said to emphasize the fact."

On the other hand, a man who brings a blackmailing action and seeks to bring money into his own pockets by telling stories concerning his wife and his wife's friends is equally reprehensible — perhaps a little blackguard.

Just Five Minutes. "It is for you, not for me, to say what the facts in this case are. If I had to deal with the matter it would take me five minutes to do so. Probably it is equally clear to your minds."

This is a virtuous husband, whose house has been broken up; one who carries on a gambling house, who has prostitutes in the house, where the son says it was the father, and the father says it was the son, that brought them there — is that the kind of a "virtuous home which has been broken up?" Or is this a dirty place of blackmail as was ever ventilated in a court and supported by brazen-faced perjury. This is for you to say, in my opinion, and I am sure that you will say so.

Libel Action Dismissed. The jury brought in "no bill" against Rev. J. J. Ross, and the famous criminal libel action instituted by Pastor Russell before the median board was dismissed. Mrs. Russell was in the city, prepared to give evidence, but she was not called.

travelling the country against Thos. Riley, who is charged with the murder of his wife.

Blinding Headaches From Catarrhal Irritation Now Quickly Cured The New Inhaler Breathing Treatment Does Away With All This Sort of Thing.

"A stuffy cold in the head, or an old-fashioned attack of Catarrh is simply ancient history to me now-a-days," writes S. Nathan Smith, from Cornwall, Ont. "I used to have the worst kind of blinding headaches. They were torture to me on damp days when my catarrh was bad. I would still persist in suffering but for the fact that I saw a friend inhaling Catarrhose with apparent pleasure, and I got the dollar outfit in the Windsor Hotel Pharmacy in Montreal. I could scarcely believe the way Catarrhose cleared out my head. It let me breathe easier than I had breathed for five years. Catarrhose has cleared away every vestige of Catarrh from my system. My breath used to be rank—now it is sweet. My digestion was constantly disordered, but since the catarrh is cured I have no stomach trouble. I am a perfectly well man, and Catarrhose did it all."

For speakers and singers and