OPPOSITION LEADER DEMANDS PROBE OF VOTE MANIPULATION

Asks Parliamentary Committee To Investigate Telegram Requesting Allotment of O ne Thousand Soldier Votes At Large For Manitob a During Last Election.

mons, which did not meet until 4 member of the House. He maintained that it was impossible for any returning officer to care for seven hundred voters in one day.

Mr. McKenzle also read a statement from the election official to whom he the memory of the late Hon. Frank

secondly, it involved the honor of the ministers concerned.

He had hoped, said Mr. McKenzle, that it would be unnecessary to bring the matter before Parliament.

The telegram, he said, was not a new thing. Early in August two prominent men, one from Manitoba and the other from Ontario, had made use of this telegram from a public platform. Following this, he had thought that the particle concerned claiming that the parties concerned, claiming that the statements were slanderous, would bring the matters before the courts, but this had not been done. Therefore, he thought the responsibility devolved when he had not been the court of the courts of the court of the course of the court of the upon him, as leader of the Opposition, to have the matter thoroughly

ment, by transferring votes, could defeat the will of the people in any one constituency then that was a condition which no civilized people could tolerate.

"Was this the first intimation the prime minister had that this telegram was coming?" asked Mr. McKenzie. He submitted that there was coming?" asked Mr. McKenzie. He submitted that there must have been some prearranged plan, otherwise even a member of the cabinet would not have sent a telegram demanding the manipulation of votes in this bold manner.

Mr. Meighen had said there was nothing wrong with the telegram except that it had been stolen. Mr. McKenzie declared that it had not been stolen. The document was passed out of the inner cordon of the Unionist party and thence into the hands where it reposed at present. He could, if necessary, show the finger marks of the persons who had handled it and t reposed at present. He could, if necessary, show the finger marks of the persons who had handled it and other evidence in connection with the ther evidence in connection with the sending of the telegram.

Mr. Meighen rose to remark that hetre was no time like the present, and asked Mr. McKenzie to produce

A. R.

and asked Mr. McKenzie to produce his evidence now.

Mr. McKenzie retorted that he was not in the habit of carrying such documents about with him. If the honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House wanted to see that evidence they could constitute a proper court where there could be produced the man who sent the telegram, as well as the man who had handed it over to the present holder.

Something Rotten.

The sub-division of the country into constituencies was a protection to the

constituencies was a protection to the Canadian people in voting, and if the franchise were to be given to non-Canadians then the party in power could always defeat the wishes of the people in a constituency. That, Mr. McKenzie claimed, was the purpose of the act and also of this telegram. He people in a constituency. That, Mr. McKenzie claimed, was the purpose of the act and also of this telegram. He would not say that any one was guilty, but "it looks as though there is semathing rotten in the state of Demark."

The leader of the Opposition said he had a statement from a man who was an official in England during the election and who had offered to appear and give evidence at any investigation which might be held. He refused to divulge the name of this gentleman, but said that he had declared he had voted seven hundred soldiers in one day. As it would take fully five minities to perform the necessary work of registering each vote. Mr. McKenzie maintained that if the votes had been properly taken this particular day would have been some 59 hours in length.

Col. John Currie interposed that the soldiers had filled out their own papers, and all the returning officer had to do was to swear the men. Mr. McKenzie retorded had he had a do do was to swear the men. Mr. McKenzie interposed that he had a do do was to swear the men. Mr. McKenzie interposed that he had a do do was to swear the men. Mr. McKenzie interpose in the state of the most benefit when the party organization which was in a position to do so, to inform these election is only four weeks off, the executive decided to dispense with a consideration of the most benefit when the party organization which was in a position to do so, to inform these there would be given the protection of the party organization which was in a position to do so, to inform these election is only four weeks off, the executive decided to dispense with a care of the position to do so, to inform these lection.

An impossible Task.

Col. John Currie interposed that the soldiers had filled out their own papers, and all the returning officer had to do was to swear the men. Mr. McKenzie retorted that he had read the law and professed to take the law to any state. preferred to take the law to any state- in the slacker

the memory of the late Hon. Frank
Cochrane, third reading was given to
the bill giving effect to the terms of
the peace treaty.

Minor Government bills and questions were then taken up.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill to
ament the naturalization act of 1919.
The bill gives to the court of general
sessions of the peace in ontario power
to entertain applications for naturalization.

The House then took up the proposed
resolution of D. D. McKenzie, which
asks for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the
matters expressed or impiled in an
alleged telegram sent by Hon. Arthun
Meighen to Sir Robert Borden, requesting the allotment of one thousand soli
dier votes to Manitoba. The translation of the telegram, which was sent in
code, reads as follows:

"Would like one thousand soli
dier votes at large, of which three hundred
for Selkirk, balance divided between
Provencher, MacDonald and Springfeld,
or some proportion of division, no matter what our allotment may be."

Widespread Manipulation.

Mr. McKenzie, speaking in support of
his resolution, said that there were two
points in connection with the telegram
to which he wished to refer. The first
was that it indicated the existence of
a widespread system of manipulation
of votes under the direction of the
ministers of the crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the people.
Secondly, it involved the honor of the
ministers concerned.

He had hoped, said Mr. McKenzie
was that it would be unnecessary to bring

made by a presiding officer who lives in Ottawa and is in the employ of the Government—

"Name, name," Government members called out.

Mr. McKenzie—Who is at their bidding at any time he may be called upon to give testimony as to the manner in which votes were manipulated on the other side of the water in connection with this election.

In conclusion Mr. McKenzie said that the power which should not have been exercised appeared to have been used by the Government in violation of democratic principles in order & win an election. It was sheer mockery to tell a people they were governing themselves when such manipulation was being carried ou.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKenzie's speech, Sir George Foster, who was leading the House, rose and suggested that, as there was only about a half-hour before 6 o'clock, members should agree to sit until Mr. Melghen had been given a chance to reply. It was only fair to give him as much time as had been consumed by Mr. McKenzie.

Meighen's Reply.

Ulterior Motive.

Ulterior Motive.

Shortly after the reading of the telegram in public, said Mr. McKenzie, an interview with the Hon. Arthur Meighen then proceeded. He stated in opening that Mr. McKenzie had occupied an hour and a quarter, the greater portion of which hat he did not recall sending the telegram, but that if he had done so there was nothing wrong with it, excepting that it had been stolen. He was safe, Mr. McKenzie supposed, in assuming that the minister accepted the paternity for the telegram. If it was a legitimate message issued in the ordinary course of business, why the mysterious code. Such a message should have been sent in plain language. The mystery suggested that there was some ulterior motive behind the telegram.

When the military vaters' cat had Meighen's Reply. Hon. Arthur Meighen then proceeded.

there was some ulterior motive behind the telegram.

When the military voters' act had passed through the House it was suggested that this measure was created for the purpose of switching soldier votes, and Mr. McKenzie said it appeared as though the prophecy was being borne out. The soldier votes had, it appeared, been tampered with and the right of the Canadian people thereby violated.

Mr. McKenzie said it was a matter of regret that the resolution should come before the House when the sitting was to be so brief. He proposed to take up more than the available time and hoped the Government would not think he was taking any undue advantage. The exercise of the franchise by the elector was a judicial act, said Mr. McKenzie, and if the Government, by transferring votes, could defeat the will of the people in any one.

"I have said before, and I repeat now," said Mr. Meighen, "that I do not recall sending this telegram. I have absolutely no recollection of it. I do not think I sent it, because if I had done so it would not have been addressed to the prime minister. He was not the proper person to deal addressed to the prime minister. He was not the proper person to deal with such matters. But no matter who with such matters. But to matter who sent it, there was absolutely nothing wrong. When a man impugns the honor of another surely it devolves upon him to present facts, and this the leader of the Opposition has not

Mr. Meighen went on to say that the thing wrong in the whole trans-on was the theft of the telegram. Turning to the substance of the telegram, he stated that there were a cer gram, he stated that there were a certain number of soldiers overseas who had the right to choose the constituency in which they would vote. These men, however, must have been British subjects, who had at no time resided in Canada. The only way to give them the vote was to allow them to choose their constituency in which this vote would be applied. Mr. Meighen asked if the Opposition had suggested any better plan at the time the act was passed.

Not Sponsor for Act.

A. R. McMaster said that while he was not in the House at the time, he observed from Hansard that it had been engaged that the votes of these men observed from Hansard that it had been suggested that the votes of these men apply in the countries in which they enlisted. Mr. Meighen replied that there were insurmountable objections to that plan. He said he was not sponsor for the act, but that it had not passed in the form in which it was introduced. That particular section had been drafted at a conference at which Opposition members were present, and

of "Shame" from the Opposition, and Mr. McMaster rose to a point of order, saying that no member had the right to accuse another member or body of members of unworthy motives, which he heid in this case were being imputed to the whole of the Opposition.

The Speaker said he had not heard the first portion of Mr. Meighen's remark, and in the second part he had heard no imputation of unworthy motives.

tives.

Mr. Meighen, continuing, said the chance of instructing voters was open equally to both sides, and if the Opposition had failed to take advantage then it was their own fault. The telegram in question contained no reference to improper transactions. It simply told where these votes could be used to the best advantage in Manitoba.

Mr. Meighen asked what reference

Slanderous Statements.

Mr. McKenzie had said that a slanderous speech was made, and that Mr. Meighen should have taken action in court. Mr. Meighen said this was the first he had heard of any slanderous statements. He asked who had made the statements, and if they were slanderous.

"His friend said he thought they were made by Mr. Preston, and if that was

"His friend said he thought they were made by Mr. Preston, and if that was the case I was quite safe in assuming that they were slanderous."

The terms of the act were perfectly clear, said Mr. Meighen, and there could be but one interpretation of the impression which had spread throughout the country that any soldier could transfer his vote wherever he liked. In the speeches of members of the Opposition and in the Liberal press this statement had been made, and as a result more than fifty thousand soldier voters had been disfranchised, and their votes were lost because of the spread of that impression. The interpretation had also been given in Liberal campaign literature. Mr. Meighen said he had done everything possible to make the law clear, and, as a consequence, the papers supporting the Government had made definite statements of the facts regarding this clause.

Mr. Meighen started to read an ad-

clause. Mr. Preston.

Mr. Meighen started to read an advertisement in the Canadian Gazette, published in London, and said this was signed "W. T. R. Preston, on behalf of the Liberal candidates." Mr. Meighen asked who was Mr. Preston, and said that he did not know the gentleman. "You didn't miss much." said one member, amid laughter, while another advised the minister of the interior to "cast your eyes upward." "cast your eyes upward."
Mr. McMaster rose at this point and called attention to the fact that it was 6 o'clock, at which time, under the rules of the House, adjournment should have taken place automatically, as it was Wednesday evening. There were cies of "Take your medicine," and "Shame." Mr. McMaster explained that he wished to be allowed to adjourn the debate after Mr. Meighen had finished. He did not want the minister's greech to go out to the country. ter's speech to go out to the country without being replied to.

Mr. Meighen referred to the understanding that he was to finish his speech, and declared the responsibility was Mr. McKenzie's. Mr. McKenzie dested any responsibility and said he was Mr. McKenzie s. Mr. McKenzie denied any responsibility, and said he was quite willing Mr. Meighen should continue. The speaker called attention to the rule of the House regarding adjournment at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and said that in that case the debate would be taken up again

tomorrow. No Shelving. Mr. Fielding said there was no objection from the Opposition to continuing, but they wanted an assurance that the debate would be proceeded with, and not shelved after the adjournment Mr. Meignen strongly criticized advertisements issued by Mr. Preston, who was appointed chief Opposition scrutineer in England, on the nomination of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. While in the pay of the Government, so far, at any rate, as expenses were concerned.
Mr. Meighen said Mr. Preston was "chief propagandist of the Opposition, and carried on a campaign that was intended to deceive military voters to the extent of about fifty thousand votes"

Mr. Meighen cited particularly a statement issued by Mr Preston in re-In Springfield, Mr. Meighen went on. 532 military votes were rejected for the reasons he had given. Had these voters not been misled by Mr. Preston's instructions they would have voted in Provencher, and the present member, Dr. Molloy, would not now be in the No Wrong Whatever.

No wrong whatever had been perpetrated, Mr. Meighen proceeded, but if there was wrongdoing, the responsibility lay, not with the Government, but with the general returning officer, and three months after the election Sir Wickel Lawler in the House said that in with the general returning officer, and three months after the election Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House said that in his opinion, Mr. O'Connor, the general returning officer, was an able, fair and honorable servant of the public, incapable of doing what he knew to be wrong. Mr. Meighen understood also that Mr. O'Connor had been complimented by Mr. Lemieux and by Mr. King, who, "in the clash for competing ambitions, was tossed to the post of outside leader of the outside party."

There was no question as to the strict fairness with which the work of the general returning officer was conducted by Mr. O'Conner. So far as Mr. Meighen knew, not one complaint or a single charge had been made against him.

Mr. McKenzie's object in bringing up the matter, said Mr. Meighen, appeared Mr. McKenzle's object in Singing up the matter, said Mr. Meighen, appeared to be a desire for newspaper circulations of the charge that there had been some terrible switching of votes. He did not wonder that the leader of the Opposition had been so discreet as to abstain from preferring a direct charge.

dressed by Hartley Dewart, Liberal leader; J. A. Calder, M. P. P. for North Oxford, and others. The names of several Woodstock men are mentioned as possible candidates, prominent among these being Dr. Sinclair and George F. Mahon. However, it seems more than likely that J. A. Calder, the sitting member, will receive the nomination. Prominent members of the U. F. O. state that they will place a candidate in the field to oppose Mr. Calder. The Conservatives are working quietly, and their decision to place a man in the field will depend on the outcome of the Liberal meeting. A prominent Conservative stated today that R. E. Butter would again be the candidate of the party, but no confirmation of this statement is forthcoming.

MISSING STEAMER HAD

CREW OF FIVE PERSONS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

KINGSTON, Sept. 24.—The members of the crew of steamer Waffle, which apparently foundered in Lake Ontario during Monday night on the way to Kingston with coal for James Swift & Co., who owned the vessel, are Capt. Charles Beaupre of Kingston, Mate William Sweet.

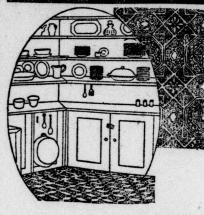
Time when there was no political campaign in the immediate future, said Mr. Dewart. He reviewed that policy, and outlined its comprehensive nature. BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

F. W. Hay declared that his policy, if elected, would be to deal with questions as a businessman towards the business proposition. He referred to the great responsibility in respect to the returned men, especially those who are unable to take care of themselves. "We in Ontario have so much to be thankful for; we have such a wonderful heritage, and we should give little concern to the mercenary consideration in thousand not fail to give it a trial trial laxative is need."

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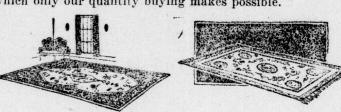
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Linoleum \$1.35 square yard 3 or 4-yard wide Linoleums. . \$1.50 square yard

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CHARLESTER AND STREET	3½ x 4 yards Seamless Wilton for	\$79.00
SECURATED NICE	4 x 4½ yards Seamless Axminster for	\$129.00
AND SOUTH SOUTHERN	4 x 5 yards Tapestry for	나는 항문에 가장 사람들이 얼마나 얼마나 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 되었다.
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Drapery Bargains Friday and Salurday Plain Serim Curtains, of extra fine quality, with wide hem-

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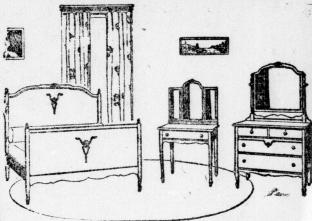


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Thousands of people suffer from exessive thinness, weak nerves and feeble stomachs who, having tried advertised flesh-makers, food-fads, physical culture ered regenerative force makes fat grow after years of thinness, and is also un-equalled for repairing the waste of sick, ness or faulty digestion and for strengthening the nerves. This remark-able discovery is called Saltogyn. The rement, and Curry resigned.

Falled to Prosecute.

He declared that the reason for the fallure of the prosecution of profiteers the combined in this peerless preparation, which is indorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people

everywhere.

A month's systematic use of Saltogyn should produce flesh to the extent of at least 10 pounds of correcting faults of digestion and by supplying highly con-centrated fats to the blood. Increased nourishment is obtained from the food eaten, and the additional fats that thin people need are provided.

NOTE.—While Saltogyn has given excellent results in the treatment of nervous indigestion, it should not be taken nourishment is obtained from the food ous indigestion, it should not be taken quickly.
onger than five days at a time by those All the who are not willing to gain at least ten pounds in weight.—Advt.

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BARES FAULTI ADMINISTRATION OF O. T. A. LAW

Hartley Dewart Tells Stratford Liberals of Meredith

Whitewash Commission. PROMISES TO VETERANS

Soldiers at Kapuskasing in Sorry Plight-Free Medical Service and Schools Missing.

[Special to The Advertiser.] STRATFORD, Sept. 24 .- A compre which the Liberals of Ontario stand ernment in Ontario towards many of the most important issues of the day

its shortcoming, and warned the elec tors against accepting promises Government which had ample Government which had ample oppor-tunity to accomplish these things which it promises on the eve of an election, had ample time to right these wrongs which Mr. Dewart recited, but had failed to do so. Rather hearken to the policy of a party drawn up and adopted after due consideration by representatives from all ridings in the province in open convention, and at a province in open convention, and at a time when there was no political cam

whom we owe our present day preper taxes, amounting in two years distence," he said.
"We need in Ontario a general wakening. There is a desire in the surplus have been had it not been for "We need in Ontario a general in the save head it not be awakening. There is a desire in the minds of the people for smaller representation in parliament. We are overserowded in the Dominion as well as in the province."

There was no reason the province. The covernment connection with the act of the Almighty in calling by death more formerly. the province."

Mr. Hay said there was no reason why a farmer should not represent North Perth, but he did not believe in class legislation. A farmer should have a stronger appeal for support than merely that he is a farmer. Two measures Mr. Hay felt necessary were employment insurance and old-age nensions.

pensions.
O. T. A. Administration. Mr. Dewart made an exhaustive review of the record of the Government in the matter of administration of the Ontario temperance act. It had been claimed that in making his charges he was actuated by motives antagonistic to the act. However, after he had re-called some of the conditions under which the act was being administered, as revealed at the investigation in Toas revealed at the investigation in Toronto, the applause of the audience showed clearly that they were in sympathy with him in his declaration that his actions were solely in the interest of the country and of the act itself.

During the course of his address, Mr. Dewart made a stinging attack on Sir William Meredith, whom he described as "the favorite child," and had, he said, sat on some twelve different commissions, and received from the Government over \$40,000, while at the same time he received \$9,000 a year for performing the duties of chief justice.

"Do you approve, or are you deter in the short of the same time he received the same time he received the same time he received the same time he government over \$40,000, while at the same time he received \$9,000 a year for performing the duties of chief justice.

"Do you approve, or are you determined that this shall not occur again?" asked Mr. Dewart amid applause from

the time.

The cause of rheumatism is an excess of uric acid in the blood, affecting the muscles and joints. Hence the blood must have attention for permanent results in the treatment of this disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has given entire satisfaction in thousands of cases. Do not fail to give it a trial.

If a laxative is needed, take Hood's Pills—they don't gripe.

Hond of have their children deprived of schooling.

At Harty, he said, there were fourteen such children. At Harty there were no stores, no dormitory, no telephone, no doctors. They promised free medical attendance, but there was no doctor available even at Kapuskasing except a military doctor from the interment camp, and he charged for his services. The men were to have been supplied with horses, cattle and implements, but the former are limited and the latter non-existent,

Almighty in calling by death moneyed men in 1918 than formerly. moneyed men in 1918 than formerly.

Mr. Dewart was merciless in his condemnation of the failure of the Government to deal with the combines, and traced this failure back to 1905, when a halt was called to the investigations and prosecutions of Walter Curry, who found 33 combines to exist in Toronto. When it was found that A. E. Kemp, now Sir Edward Kemp, was head of one of these combines the prosecutions were suddenly called off by the Government, and Curry resigned.

at the present time was the close re-lationship of the profiteers with the Government.

"Do you think that had there been an effective clean-up and conditions laid bare there would not have been different conditions today?" he asked. "Once a highwayman knows he can pursue his trade without molestation he becomes worse. The same applies Government. he becomes worse. The same applies to the capitalists." Mr. Dewart caused to the capitalists." Mr. Dewart caused a smile in the audience when, in discussing the cold storage business, he related how his wife had sent for a spring chicken and found its gizzard and cold storage houses.

He referred to the "Big Five" packing combination at Toronto and called for Government ownership of abattoirs frozen stiff

Conditions at Kapuskasing. The Government's re-establishment system came in for its share of con-demnation as Mr. Dewart recited the STIFF NECK LUMBAGO

Aches and Pains of Rheumatism Sometimes Almost Unbearable.

There are weather conditions that make rheumatism worse. They are not the same in the cases of all persons. Some victims of this disease suffer more in dry, warm weather than in moist cold weather, but all suffer more or less all the time.

System came in for its shaded the conditions as Mr. Dewart recited the conditions existing at Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario and Harty and Kiti-gan settlements nearby. Nearly half a million had been expended at Kapuskasing to establish 77 soldiers, and almost every promise made to them had been broken.

They had been promised competent instructors in agriculture, but got mone. There were no schools at either Harty or Kitigan, and settlers who worker at these centres either had to leave their families at Kapuskasing and trected the conditions existing at Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario and Harty and Kiti-gan settlements nearby. Nearly half a million had been expended at Kapus-kasing to establish 77 soldiers, and almost every promise made to them had been broken.

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