

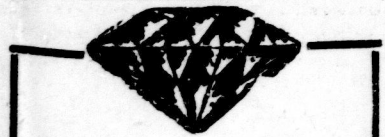
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settings... \$25.00 to \$1,000
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Shrine Emblems, set in
white gold... \$35.00
Tiepins... \$12.00 up

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Diamond Merchants
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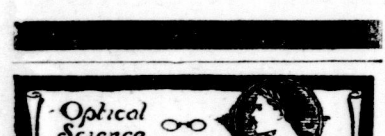


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The Canadian Ladies' Wear Co.
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SECOND ATTEMPT BY MEIGHEN TO CONVERT QUEBEC IS A FAILURE

Efforts of Government To Win
George Bovin of Shefford
Collapse.

QUEBEC STILL SOLID

Attempts To Drive Wedge Into
Solid Liberal Ranks Are
Defeated.

OTTAWA, April 19.—The latest attempt on the part of the Government to strengthen a weak and unrepresentative cabinet by the addition of Laurier Liberals from Quebec has failed, as have all previous attempts. Since the session commenced Premier Meighen has striven desperately to secure French-Canadian representation in his ministry, and no stone has been left unturned to bring about that consummation.

By securing such representation from among the Liberal ranks the premier and his Quebec advisers believed they would succeed in inserting the thin edge of the wedge which would split the almost solid Liberal block in that province. The methods used might not be considered ethical by all classes of society, in fact, they smacked of bribery and corruption. But the outstanding fact is that they have not succeeded, and that the Quebec followers of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, still remain to the left of Mr. Speaker.

Apostasy of Gauthier.
The apostasy of L. J. Gauthier, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, was the first evidence of the Government's tactics and aims. Just what promised Mr. Gauthier received for turning against his former colleagues are not known—but suspected. Mr. Gauthier made one speech from "No Man's Land," in the course of which he announced his defection from the Liberal party, and he was cheered loudly from the Government side. Mr. Gauthier since that time has maintained complete silence in the House, and his seat is still in "No Man's Land." But there are indications that he would like to move back again to where he sat before. The Government early realized that Mr. Gauthier could not win his seat as a supporter of the Liberal party, so the Government gave him up.

Angling for Bovin.
For weeks past the premier and his colleagues have devoted their attention to the conversion of another member of the Liberal party, namely, George H. Bovin, deputy speaker of the House and M. P. for Shefford. Mr. Bovin has been pestering daily with overtures of all sorts, and has even been given, it is stated, an undertaking from the Government of a seat in the cabinet if he will look after in the event of his defeat.

Without Foundation.
The Government press continued to carry reports supposed to be based on authoritative information that Mr. Bovin was coming into the cabinet. Owing to the fact that Mr. Bovin was deputy speaker of the House, holding a position of peculiar political independence, he was unable either to confirm or deny the rumors. Apparently taking advantage of this fact, the Government pressed him to the utmost, and for the past few days cabinet minister after cabinet minister has used his powers of persuasion upon him.

Tonight Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, issued the following laconic, but highly interesting statement:
"I believe it is quite true that overtures have been made to Mr. Bovin, the deputy speaker, to become a member of the Government. Mr. Bovin assured me that there was no foundation for the rumor published today, and that he has no intention of becoming a member of the Meighen administration."
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West Indies Trade Agreement Is Ready for Final Ratification

Third Reading Given To Bill Giving Fifty Per Cent Preference
To Imports From West Indies—Opium and Drug
Act Amended, Making Prescriptions Usable Once Only.

OTTAWA, April 19.—(By Canadian Press.)—The House of Commons today gave final reading to a bill which ratifies the trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies. Discussion of this measure occupied a large part of the day, but criticism of the agreement was of a friendly nature and no serious opposition developed. The bill, introduced by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, explained the terms of the agreement, and outlined the benefits which it was expected to accrue to Canada from its adoption. The decision would give a preference of not less than 50 per cent on the majority of the articles imported from the West Indies. The West Indies would give a preference to Canadian goods ranging from 50 per cent, in the case of certain islands, to 25 per cent in others. Improved steamship facilities, and consequently increasing passenger and freight traffic, were expected to result from the agreement. The bill was approved by a majority of 100, and the House adjourned.

Measure Approved.
Approval of the measure was voiced by Hon. W. S. Fielding, who expressed the wish that all the West Indies islands be included in the agreement. Hon. A. C. Maclean (Halifax) was doubtful, however, of the wisdom of permitting vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine to engage in carrying freight and passengers to and from the islands in competition with the privately owned liner government contract for the business.

Amendments to the opium and drug act were introduced by Hon. J. A. Calder. One, providing that a prescription for a dangerous drug shall be valid for only one month, was approved. The other, providing that a prescription for a dangerous drug shall be valid for only one month, was approved.

Amend Drug Act.
Hon. J. A. Calder, as minister of health, presented a resolution to amend the opium and narcotic act. The first clause provided that no prescription should be used more than once. The minister said he had learned of numerous cases where a prescription for a dangerous drug had been used a number of times.

After some discussion the resolution passed and a bill based on it was given final reading.
The bill, which will enable the manufacture of opium and other drugs through its final stages. Replying to J. H. Sinclair (Antigonish) Sir Henry Drayton said he could give no forecast of the time when a return to the gold basis would be advisable.

240 HOGS KILLED.
OTTAWA, April 19.—On a motion to go into supply at the evening sitting, Donald Sutherland (South Oxford) declared that a return, which he had asked for, and which was brought down in the House, in regard to the destruction of some 240 hogs was inaccurate, misleading and incomplete. He had brought this matter before the House on two other occasions, and he regretted having to refer to it again. One year ago, in answer to the question of agriculture had come to the farm of a man called Alderson and destroyed 240 hogs, claiming that they were suffering from hog cholera. No compensation was allowed on that ground that the farmer had not reported the disease, and also that he had not complied in other respects with regulations of the department. Mr. Alderson claimed that he had done everything, and that he was entirely unaware of any disease in his herd. It was very hard that he should lose \$7,000 or \$8,000 because of the high-handed action of an inspector.

Mr. Sutherland said that he had moved for a return covering all the correspondence in this case, because the injured man would evidently have to go to the courts to get redress. The minister of agriculture had intimated that the department would not take any further action in the matter. There was no excuse for withholding information or giving an incorrect return.

The prime minister stated that, apparently the department had done more than was required in the return, in so far as certain departmental officers' opinions on the matter had been included. The minister of agriculture was not in his place in the House at present, but the premier stated he would have the return brought down, compared with the speech of the member for South Oxford, and see if requirements had not been fulfilled in any regard.

When the House opened this afternoon, Joseph Archambault (Chambly-Verchères) introduced a bill to amend the inland revenue act. The purpose of the bill, he said, was to put an end to abuses which arose from the power of officials to make seizures and enforce penalties. The law was immoral, because the officers were not required to make forcible entry and to seize such appliances as were necessary to remove unlawful goods, and such appliances were forfeited and sold, the proceeds being awarded to the officers and informers.

Trade Agreement.
Second reading was given to the bill ratifying the trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies, and the House went into committee on it. Sir George Foster, reviewing the history of trade relations between Canada and the West Indies, said that in 1812 a trade agreement was entered into between Canada and certain of the West Indies islands which did not, however, include Jamaica, the Bahamas or Bermuda. Improved steamship facilities went, with this agreement. Under its terms a selected list of exports from Canada were given a preference of 20% while Canada gave preference to a selected list of products from the West Indies. Trade with the West Indies had expanded from a total value of some \$3,000,000 in 1897 to \$35,124,736 in 1920.

The present agreement arranged for Canada to give a preference of not less than fifty per cent on most articles imported from the West Indies. A few articles not coming within the list, include beans, lime juice, arrowroot, coconuts and oranges.

The West Indies had divided themselves into three groups—one group included the Barbadoes and Trinidad and gave a fifty per cent general preference; group two including British Honduras, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands felt means of raising revenue less extensive, that the general preference to Canada,

should be smaller. Their general preference accordingly was one-third; group three, including Jamaica and the Bahamas, gave Canada a general preference of 25 per cent. The list of articles not included in these general preferences was very small and in all about only one dozen. The minister announced that an attempt would be made to put on a ship twelve years an improved steamship service to the islands in which steamships of five to six thousand tons, of twelve knots speed, and carrying 230 passengers, would be employed. The bill was to be borne partly by the West Indies. Sir George said Barbadoes had no, yet accepted the agreement and that Bermuda had rejected it.

The bill was reported and read a third time after some ten minutes' discussion regarding the market for Canadian whisky in the West Indies. Dr. Michael Clark commented on the bill, which, gin, rum and beer on the list of articles not included in the preference. The minister in charge of the bill, and Mr. Rowell, who had supported it, had both spoken in favor of the existing liquor in Ontario.

Now, remarked Sir George, they were approving of sending "these diabolical fluids" to the poor people of the West Indies. He was anxious, for the credit of his country, for the consistency of Sir George Foster and of Mr. Rowell, that some explanation be made.

Sir George, replying, feared that he must let his past conduct and his present attitude speak for itself. He said that the West Indies did import spirits and had a right to give them preference if they so desired. For his own part he would be glad to keep liquor out of Ontario.

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IRISH POLICY DEFENDED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Reply To Letter of Bishops Is
Vindication of Actions of
Government.

LONDON, April 19.—The prime minister defends the Government's policy in Ireland and cites the United States civil war as providing an exact parallel for the situation there, involving the fundamental issue of union or secession in his reply, made today, to the recent memorial sent him by nine Anglican bishops and the heads of the principal Nonconformist churches in Great Britain. In this memorial the signers inquired the Archbishop of Canterbury's protest in the House of Lords against reprisals in Ireland, and pleaded for a truce. Among other things, the memorial declared that the Government's policy in Ireland exposed Great Britain to "misunderstanding and hostile criticism, even of the friendliest of the world's nations."

Lloyd George's Reply.
Mr. Lloyd George, in his letter of reply, declared:
"At the outbreak of the United States struggle nearly every one in these islands sympathized with the South. Even Gladstone took this view. That war lasted four years and cost a million lives and much devastation and ruin. There was vast destruction of property, a single generation was almost entirely wiped out. The result was a calamitous result which would have followed the breaking-up of the United States' union."

"Is not our policy exactly the same? It is, by reason of the contiguity of the two islands and their strategic and inter-dependence, to fight secession, and to maintain the fundamental unity of the British Empire. Many nations believe our ideal of combining unity with home rule is a finer and nobler ideal than excessive nationalism which will mean nothing less than isolation, which is the Sinn Féin creed and which, if it had full play, would Balkanize the world."

"I believe that once the struggle is over, bitterness forgotten and unity preserved, all will agree that the fundamentals of the Government claim was right and the Sinn Féin wrong."

Real Obstacle to Peace.
The prime minister declared he does not see how he can pursue a different line as "the directing minds of the Sinn Féin, who control the 'Irish Republican Army'—the real obstacle to peace—believe they can ultimately win a republic by continuing to fight as they are fighting today and are resolutely opposed to a compromise." Mr. Lloyd George concluded:

So long as the leaders of the Sinn Féin stand in this position and receive the support of their countrymen, a settlement is, in my judgment, impossible. The Government of which I am the head will never give way upon

the fundamental question of secession. "I believe nothing would more rapidly promote peace than that the signers of the memorial and those thinking with them, should make it clear to Irish opinion that the Irish can never attain their ends by a resort to crime, that secession is impossible and that if they are to have peace they must be willing to concede the Ulster men the same rights they claim for themselves."

No Irregular Forces.
The letter declares there are no "irregular forces of the crown." It points out that the auxiliaries did not come into effective operation until more than one hundred policemen had been murdered, for which crimes no murderer had been executed, largely because of the intimidation of witnesses, "although many of these murders were committed in the open streets in the presence of non-participatory, if unprotesting, passers-by."

"Can it be contended," Mr. Lloyd George adds, "that when a rebel organization sets to work to calculate murder by deliberate and calculated murder of the members of the police force, ninety per cent of whom were Irish and 82 per cent of whom were Roman Catholic, that the Government can stand idly by? It seems to me that all liberal-minded and law-respecting citizens must recognize that any and every government must take prompt and decisive steps to protect the police and bring to justice those who invoke the weapon of assassination. Hence the creation of the auxiliaries."

Need Extremist Powers.
"Further, it would seem no less clear," he wrote, "owing to intimidation and murder, the ordinary judicial processes employed in a peaceful and civilized community have failed, the police, if they are to vindicate the wrong and bring the murderers to justice must be armed with exceptional powers akin to those entrusted to soldiers in the field. But that there has been no attempt to deny individuals, working under conditions of extraordinary personal danger and strain, where they were in uniform and their adversaries mingled unrecognizably among ordinary civilians, undoubtedly have been guilty of unjustifiable acts."

"A certain number of undesirable got into the corps, and in the early days discipline in the novel and exacting conditions, took some time to establish. But the Government never ceased to press upon the Irish administration, and the military, and the police the paramount importance of the sternest discipline. There is no question that discipline is improving. The force is consolidating, and acts of intimidation and murder are becoming fewer and fewer."

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"Can it be contended," Mr. Lloyd George adds, "that when a rebel organization sets to work to calculate murder by deliberate and calculated murder of the members of the police force, ninety per cent of whom were Irish and 82 per cent of whom were Roman Catholic, that the Government can stand idly by? It seems to me that all liberal-minded and law-respecting citizens must recognize that any and every government must take prompt and decisive steps to protect the police and bring to justice those who invoke the weapon of assassination. Hence the creation of the auxiliaries."

Need Extremist Powers.
"Further, it would seem no less clear," he wrote, "owing to intimidation and murder, the ordinary judicial processes employed in a peaceful and civilized community have failed, the police, if they are to vindicate the wrong and bring the murderers to justice must be armed with exceptional powers akin to those entrusted to soldiers in the field. But that there has been no attempt to deny individuals, working under conditions of extraordinary personal danger and strain, where they were in uniform and their adversaries mingled unrecognizably among ordinary civilians, undoubtedly have been guilty of unjustifiable acts."

"A certain number of undesirable got into the corps, and in the early days discipline in the novel and exacting conditions, took some time to establish. But the Government never ceased to press upon the Irish administration, and the military, and the police the paramount importance of the sternest discipline. There is no question that discipline is improving. The force is consolidating, and acts of intimidation and murder are becoming fewer and fewer."

discipline, despite ambushes, assassinations and outrages, often designed to provoke retaliation for propaganda purposes, are becoming increasingly infrequent.

The resolution is emphatic when condemning the Government, yet virtually in the next sentence it condones the adoption by the Sinn Féin of the weapon of wholesale murder on the ground that the end justifies the means. It seems to me this part of your resolution is subversive alike of order, good government and Christian religion."

The prime minister cited recent cases of the murder of citizens in Ireland as examples of "the Sinn Féin campaign of terror," and declares: "Perhaps the most terrible aspect of the Irish situation today is the indifference which has grown up in Ireland to the crime of murder since the Sinn Féin entered upon its campaign."

SUICIDE IN Y. M. C. A.
MONTREAL, April 19.—(By the Canadian Press.)—The body of Albert Veilleux, 21 years of age, was found this morning hanging by a rope in an exercise room at the central branch of the Y. M. C. A.

It was learned that the deceased, who was out of employment, had been in the habit of coming to the institution every morning to take exercise. This morning he entered as usual, and evidently committed suicide.

NEW VICTROLA RECORDS.
This month's list of Victrola records includes among others the following, all obtainable in the Victrola Parlors of Ye Olde Firme Heintzman & Co. Limited,