

WAR EXPENDITURE PASSES COMMONS

(Continued From Page 1).

under consideration and will be announced at a later date.

H. C. Hocken inquired if the government had received letters of protest from the letter carriers of Toronto, and was proceeding to read an excerpt from a newspaper crediting these government employees with denouncing the attitude of the government towards them when the speaker interrupted and it was not competent for him to read a document which was a protest against and a criticism of the action of the government.

Hon. N. W. Rowell said he would make enquiries.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux inquired if the time of parliament could not be adopted to the city of Ottawa time until the judgment of the railway commission had been received.

Sir Thomas White replied that he would be glad to take Mr. Lemieux's remarks into consideration.

Asks for Program.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie requested a statement from the acting prime minister as to what measures were contemplated in the speech from the throne would be brought down, so that members would know what the government's program was to be. He referred particularly to the franchise act, saying that it was bound, whatever it might be, to have a perceptible effect on the deliberations of the house.

Sir Thomas White replied that he would take Mr. McKenzie's request into consideration.

Mr. Joseph Archambault asked if the government was aware that labor unions in the west had severed their connection with the international labor organization and joined the I. W. W., which, he said, had practically approved of the Bolshevik method of government.

Sir Thomas White replied that he did not understand that any severance had taken place, although he had read a part of the Calgary convention proceedings.

War Appropriation.

The house then took up the resolution, upon which the \$350,000,000 war appropriation bill will be based. The resolution provides for the granting of this sum for the purpose of paying war expenses incurred during the year ending March 31, 1920. Sir Thomas White said that the war appropriation bill would provide for the necessary borrowing powers to raise what portion of the total sum was required.

Sir Thomas White stated that the total expenditure in connection with the war up to the end of last February was \$1,225,095,122 and the estimated expenditure up to the end of last March was \$1,277,278,738. The war expenditure by years was as follows: 1914-15, \$60,750,000; 1915-16, \$168,000,000; 1916-17, \$306,000,000; 1917-18, \$248,000,000; 1918-19, \$347,000,000. This last amount, he stated, was not complete, and it would probably reach \$400,000,000 when all the returns were in.

The acting prime minister explained that there was one item of expense which it was impossible to give with perfect accuracy. That was the charge made by the imperial government for maintenance of Canadian troops at the front. At present an arbitration between the imperial government and the governments of the dominions to decide on the proper charge was being held.

Fiscal Year Estimates.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1919-20 were divided as follows: Department of militia and defence, \$275,494,857; other departments, \$1,501,757,400; total, \$1,777,252,257. Of this sum required for the militia department, approximately \$91,000,000 was for overseas account and \$184,000,000 for expenditure in Canada.

Sir Thomas gave the following estimates of war expenditure in other departments for the coming year: Agriculture, \$512,000; war trophies exhibition, \$110,000; customs, \$10,000; external affairs, \$65,000; governor-general's office, \$7,000; Indian affairs, \$138,000; public works, \$5,160,000; railways and canals, \$208,000; trade and commerce, \$2,241,000; Northwest Mounted Police, \$142,500; insurance department, \$152,000; finance, \$380,000; and other departments, \$1,100,000. Included in the privy council estimate is a vote of \$108,960 for the department of Indian information. Of this \$108,960, the Canadian Official Record is expected to account for \$54,000.

Overseas Credits.

Proceedings, Sir Thomas emphasized the need of providing credits in Canada for purchases by overseas countries. He reviewed what had been done in this regard respecting purchases from Great Britain. A substantial credit had been offered to France, but so far France had not thought of accepting the offer. Credits of \$25,000,000 for Belgium and \$25,000,000 each for Rumania and Greece had been arranged.

Sir Thomas White read a list of credits which had been advanced by Canada to Great Britain during the past year for the purchase of various commodities in the Dominion, which totaled about \$470,000,000.

Security of Belgium.

D. D. McKenzie said that Canada had no security at all for credits given to countries of whose credit we knew nothing about. If the Belgian government was any good why should not the Belgian government get money in Europe to buy its own goods. All Canada had for security was a long term promissory note of the Belgian government, which was not negotiable today but might be at some future time. He regarded it as a grave situation.

Sir Thomas White said the Belgian government would have no difficulty in getting money in Europe, but on account of the break down of exchange it could only make purchases in Canada if it got credits here.

Mr. McKenzie leader of the opposition, suggested that the Belgian government should put up with some creditable financial institution in Belgium cash security for the credit furnished by Canada.

Sir Thomas White replied that Canada would have treasury bills as a security, the same security as was furnished to Great Britain.

The resolution was carried and a bill based on it read a first time.

Research Laboratory.

Further consideration was then given in committee to the department of health bill.

Dr. Sheard, Dr. McGibbon, Dr. Steele and Dr. Menion argued strongly for the establishment of a research

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laboratory in connection with the department, the latter suggesting that it should be on the lines of the research laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute.

A clause providing for this was inserted on the motion of Mr. Rowell.

TEACHERS' DEPUTATION

OTTAWA TO TORONTO

English-Speaking Teachers of Roman Catholic Schools to Interview Minister of Education.

Ottawa, April 10.—At a meeting held last evening by a number of the English-speaking teachers and supporters of the Roman Catholic schools, it was decided to send a deputation to Toronto to interview the minister of education. The purpose of the deputation will be to urge the necessity for taking over the Ottawa separate school system by a government commission, in view of the alleged approaching financial bankruptcy of the system, intimated by Mr. S. H. Genest, chairman of the board of trustees.

POSTMASTERS FORM

DOMINION ASSOCIATION

Ottawa, April 10.—Postmasters from all over Canada are here to complete the organization of the Canadian Postmasters' Association. The association is open to all postmasters, but it is chiefly for the rural and small town postoffices, where the postmasters have more grievances. Some of these, principally the small salary for the work and time required, will be ventilated and a deputation will probably wait on the government.

LONDON HOTEL WINS

APPEAL AGAINST CROWN

London, April 10.—The court of appeal by a majority has allowed the appeal of De Keyser's Hotel, London, in a test action against the crown who had requisitioned the premises for payment of rent and for compensation during nine months occupation by the crown. It was argued that the king was empowered to take subjects' property for the defense of the realm without payment.

The master of the rolls decided there was no prerogative right to seize property for administrative purposes in connection with the defense of the realm without indemnifying the owners.

De Keyser's Hotel claimed 13,520 pounds sterling for occupation alone.

Knights of Pythias Hold

Installation of Officers

Achaboba Temple, dramatic order Knights of Korrosan, was instituted last night at Sons of England Hall in a test action against the crown who had requisitioned the premises for payment of rent and for compensation during nine months occupation by the crown. It was argued that the king was empowered to take subjects' property for the defense of the realm without payment.

Royal princes, George Barnes, O. E. Rennie, E. R. Hurst, H. S. Watts; treasurer, David J. Roke; scribe, Charles P. Davis; Oshawa; sheik, J. L. Florence; moheli, H. A. Coe; Jock, Claude C. Parker; secretary, F. B. Burt; treasurer, David J. Roke; scribe, Charles P. Davis; Oshawa; sheik, J. L. Florence; moheli, H. A. Coe; Jock, Claude C. Parker; secretary, F. B. Burt.

Buffalo Temple will exemplify degree work at an early date.

Arrival of Bulgarians in Galt

Arouses Indignation of G.W.V.A.

Galt, Ont., April 10.—Their indignation aroused over a report that fifty Bulgarians had landed here, a deputation from the G.W.V.A. today called on Mayor Mercer and it became known that foreigners were in the employ of the C. P. R. and had only landed here recently, and complying with alien regulations, registered with the police here. However, Mayor Mercer took advantage of the opportunity to assure the G.W.V.A. that their interests and those of all citizens would be protected and that no foreigners would be employed on extensive works to be undertaken by the city this year.

Dumping U. S. Cotton Goods

Below the Home Prices

London, April 10.—Suggestion was made in the house of commons today that American manufactured cotton goods were being offered in England at prices below which they were sold in the United States. W. C. Bridgeman, under-secretary of the board of trade, said that an anti-dumping bill was ready in print and the board of trade would like to have any information in the possession of the member regarding the suggestion made.

GUELPH OFFICER DIES.

Guelph, Ont., April 10.—William Griffin, superintendent of the Wellington County House of Industry and Refuge, died this morning. He was stricken with paralysis on Sunday evening last.

REPORT ISSUED BY COMMISSIONERS

Deplores Alleged Untruthful

References of Sir Adam

Re Metropolitan.

ADVISE AGREEMENT

As Most Forward Movement

Towards Control of

City Streets.

The views of the city officials Messrs. Bradshaw, Harris and Johnston, and the Hydro Electric on the Metropolitan purchase have been presented to the board of control in a report containing the arguments of both parties set forth in parallel columns on eighteen printed pages. In concluding their report the city officials ask if it is not thought extraordinary that they have not been given an opportunity of discussing the details of the agreement. The arguments of the Hydro-Electric people are all answered by the city's heads of departments.

"We endeavored to obtain from him," (Sir Adam Beck) say the officials when discussing the conference held "any practical solution which he might have and even suggested, as before stated, the elimination of the Mimico and Scarboro divisions from the provision for the carriage of express goods and package freight from those lines, but this was not acceptable to him."

They state that they deplore the misleading and untruthful references contained in the Hydro Power Commission's statement.

Replying to the contention that the company would receive a perpetual franchise, the officials state that the proposed agreement does not confer any franchise upon the Toronto and York Radial Company, but simply provides that the city for certain considerations undertakes to carry the package freight and express goods of the company, in cars to be provided, owned and operated by the city and paid for by the company.

Eliminate Franchise.

Toronto has its own peculiar problem," says the report, replying to Sir Adam Beck's statement concerning other cities' grants in such circumstances. "We do not grant rights to use the streets. We eliminate a perpetual and exclusive franchise on North Yonge street."

Sir Adam's objection that while the city had control of the freight cars there is nevertheless a perpetual obligation imposed on carry this freight and express on the orders of the Toronto and York Radial Railway at less than the cost to the city of so doing is met by the statement that the cars are to be provided by the city at the expense of the company. Any slight cost to the city over and above its actual outlay forms part of the consideration under which the company surrenders what the officials are advised is an exclusive and perpetual franchise on Yonge street for a distance of 3.44 miles.

The officials brand as a "misstatement of fact and therefore misleading," Sir Adam's statement that if it becomes necessary to construct tracks, structures and substructures at points other than public streets or squares, the city shall construct and maintain them. They quote the agreement under Section 5 which provides "that such construction is limited to property belonging to the city, other than the public streets and squares under agreement for use by the company for terminal receiving and forwarding stations, in which case the city shall construct and maintain tracks, overhead, etc., at its own expense."

Not Defined.

To the commission's statement that package freight is not defined, it is pointed out that that definition has not been advanced.

The commissioners point out that Sir Adam's proposal to leave the Metropolitan to construct tracks, street would serve, not only to perpetuate, but to aggravate the intolerable conditions. They state that the duplication of the line on Yonge street would be a death trap.

The Hydro-Electric Commission's reported cost of the terminal yards at \$14,892,000 is according to the city officials' figures, incorrect by \$3,325,000, the report of the transportation committee, putting them at \$11,567,000. Messrs. Bradshaw, Harris and Johnston, in summing up bring out some very strong points in support of their contention.

No Control.

"The agreement recommended by us," say the officials, "marks the most forward movement of recent years, towards the control by the city of traffic on its own streets. We do not confer any control upon the company but extinguish forever a franchise which had been a thorn in the municipal body for years, and we gain control of over three and a quarter miles of Toronto's leading thoroughfare. The city does not transport the express goods and package freight, as the company may direct, but when they request, and then in our own cars, by our own employees, over our own tracks, and routed as we may see fit."

"The inference that the proposed agreement confers upon the company perpetual rights on the streets of Toronto, such as those held by the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, under their Dominion charter, is a dishonest attempt to mislead the public."

Without Consent.

"The Toronto and Niagara Power Company have the right under their act to enter upon the streets of the municipality at any locality at the consent of the municipal authorities, and erect any pole, wire, conduit, plant or other apparatus necessary for their purposes, without any regulation whatsoever by the city of Toronto, and independent of its interests, wishes or desires."

Adam Beck, chairman of the commission, as a member of the Ontario legislature, assisted the municipality in securing legislation conferring upon the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company, running rights over a double track to be laid by the city on North Yonge street for the passenger, express and package freight business in perpetuity, without the electors of the city being given an opportunity to vote on the proposal.

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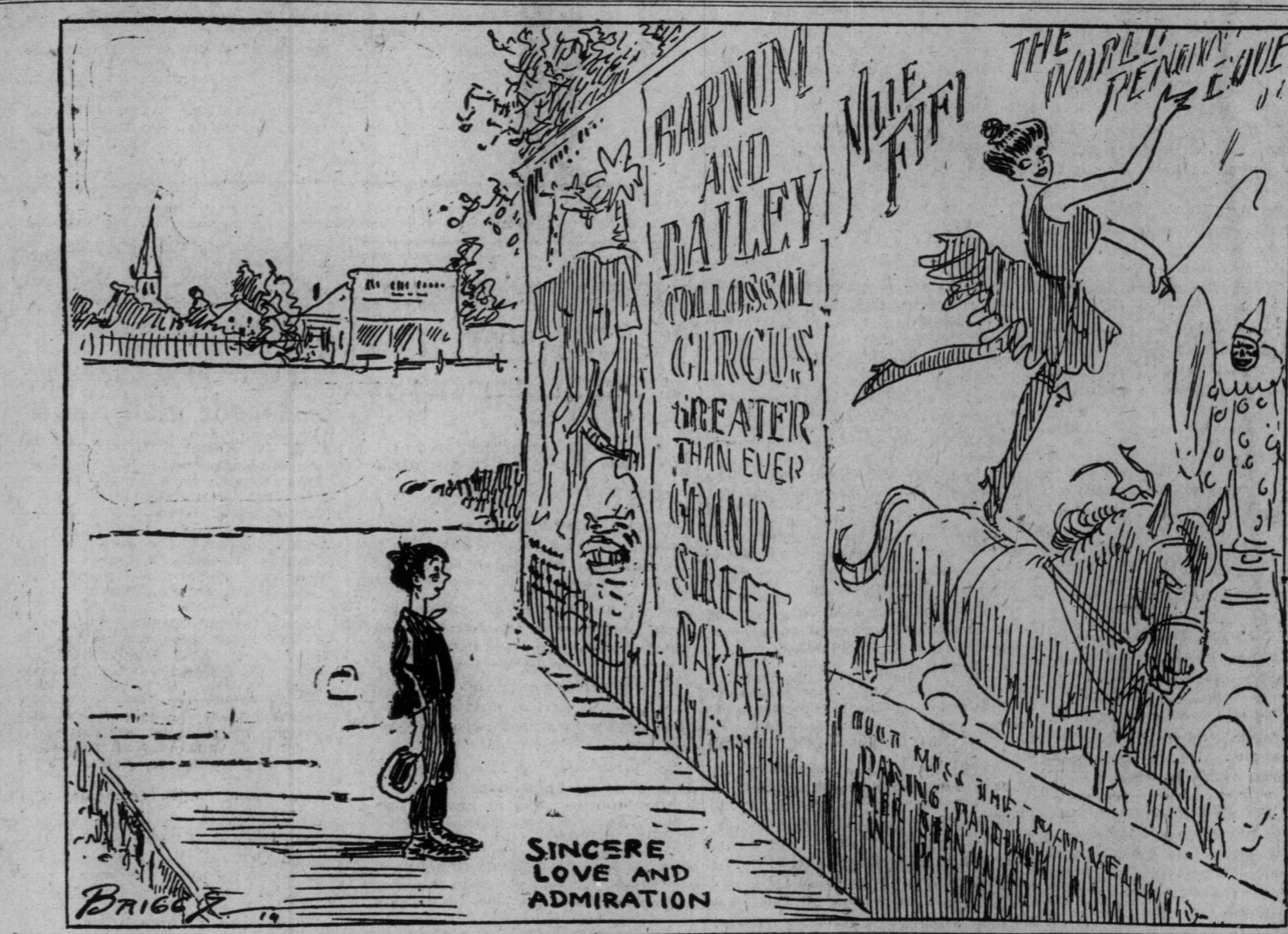
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FIRST CANADIANS BACK FROM SIBERIA

Empress of Japan Reaches Vancouver With Seventy-Eight Invalided Officers and Men.

Vancouver, April 10.—When the C. P. C. S. liner, Empress of Japan, steamed into port yesterday, it had on board the first Canadian soldiers returning from Siberia. There were 78 officers and men all of whom were invalided home, being unfit for further military service, but none of them are seriously ill. The men reported a fine passage across the Pacific and not a complaint was received by the officers in regard to the treatment or food.

"The boys are all sick of it over there and are anxiously waiting their turn to get back home. There is too much inactivity and there is no 'pep' over there. Outside of the maneuvering, there is little to do but fuss around," said one man.

BOHEMIA AIMS TO RAISE LOAN IN UNITED STATES

Basle, April 10.—The newspapers of Prague announced that the Bohemian minister of finance has submitted to the national assembly a proposition to conclude a loan in the U. S. of \$175,000,000. Of this amount, \$50,000,000 would be utilized for the purchase of raw material, \$100,000,000 for the regulation of the exchange rate and the remainder form a guarantee fund for the purchasing commission.

BRITISH LABOR DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE PEACE

London, April 10.—The national executive of the labor party at a meeting today formulated a statement of policy, demanding that the Paris conference put an end to the protracted discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points.

The labor party also demands the withdrawal of the conscription bill, the cessation of military interference in Russia, and the speedy withdrawal from that country of British troops.

CHARGED IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Que., April 10.—Arthur Ecromont, notary and ex-member of parliament, was charged in the Montreal courts recently with having induced, together with two other men, Michael Connolly, a retired contractor of this city, to go to Buffalo and there bet money on races, the results of which would be communicated before the bets were placed. The contractor stated that at first he won, but that later he lost upwards of \$75,000. The case had not yet come to a decision in the Montreal courts.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, April 10.—Judge D. D. McKenzie, the new Liberal leader, is unable to figure out how a merchant can make any money if he has to lend money to his customers to buy his goods. He admits that the merchant will get the money back, but he will not get the goods. He considers, a very tricky customer, and he regards at the best as a slow pay. He concedes that our mills must be kept running and our workmen employed even though the government has to furnish the money. But he believes that the products of these mills and factories should be warehoused and kept in the country until normal times return rather than be shipped for consumption to the Czechs-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs and other weird people who have emerged in Europe from the subsiding deluge of war.

Indeed, there was among the members of the opposition a tendency to regard as frenzied finance our scheme to establish credits in various countries of continental Europe for the purchase of Canadian products. Mr. Cahill, financial critic from Pontiac, described it as an "insane experiment." His leader did not go as far; he even admitted that perhaps some such policy would have to be adopted, but his Scotch caution rebelled at the thought of selling goods to any customer until he saw the color of his money. If the Belgian government has any credit, Mr. McKenzie thinks it should do a little discounting nearer home than Canada.

The whole question of our financing European purchasers of Canadian products came up for discussion upon Sir Thomas White's resolution to appropriate three hundred and fifty million dollars for demobilization and other purposes. One of the other purposes is to supply the government with funds to establish credits in Canada for the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Greece and Rumania. It is to be a deal between governments. Our government, for example, arranges with the banks to cash the cheques of the Rumanian government for twenty-five million dollars, provided that such cheques are given in payment for Canadian products of various kinds. The farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant cash the cheques and get the money. The Rumanian government procures the goods which it sells as it sees fit to the people of Rumania; the Canadian government receives the treasury bills of the Rumanian government. These treasury bills Sir Thomas White regards as good collateral upon information furnished him by imperial authorities. If they

are not paid our government holds the bag.

Sir Thomas pointed out that there was practically no other way to do business. We had done business this way with Great Britain during the war and during the past fiscal year had extended credits to the imperial government aggregating four hundred and seventy-six million dollars. With these credits the mother country had purchased from us war munitions costing three hundred and fifteen million dollars, cereals costing sixty-eight million dollars and vast quantities of lumber, fish, cheese, dairy products, hay, oats, etc. More credits would be extended the imperial government and various countries of continental Europe would also be accommodated. One-fifth of these credits would be extended for agricultural products, one-fifth for raw materials and the remaining three-fifths for manufactured products. We could only hope to compete with the United States for orders from Europe by establishing dollar credits on this side of the ocean for our customers in Europe.

Sir Thomas, it was observed, spoke volubly in defence of extending credit to the British government—a policy to which no one objected—but winced a little every time he was asked about Rumania. That credit, by the way, has been already extended by order-in-council. The woolen manufacturers in Canada met only the other day in Toronto to arrange for selling a lot of their output to these remote but not unfriendly Balkans. It appears that the Rumanian minister of foreign affairs and our own Sir George Foster in London.

Sir Thomas White can handle figures in a way to make the ordinary man's head swim. He keeps millions in the air with the skill of a Chinese juggler, and even billions do not appal him. He told the house today that the war up-to-date had cost us \$1,200,000,000. He spoke of extending credits to the imperial government with the greatest confidence, and he remarked off-hand that he had two hundred million dollars to go on with. This is money left over from the last Victory loan, and in reply to questions he intimated that another domestic loan might be floated.

The acting premier made a strong case for Sir Thomas White's policy. It was an ever-buoyant optimism. Our factories, he said, were already at work upon orders from Europe; our farmers were sowing their wheat without trepidation, because they knew their government would stand behind them. The lumbermen and the dairymen were increasing their output because they knew that this year as last year the government would finance their customers overseas. But if the government lacked the courage and confidence to establish credits abroad these Canadian products would go unmarketed, manufacturing would languish,

STORM AT RIDGETOWN BECOMES A CYCLONE

Ridgetown, Ont., April 10.—The worst storm experienced in years in this vicinity passed over Ridgetown last night about eleven o'clock. A strong west wind, which became almost a cyclone while the storm was raging, caused considerable damage to property. The R. Watt Foundry was badly damaged, a large part of the roof being blown off, and some of the buildings were blown away. The north wall of solid brick was leveled to the ground and a new stone house, recently raised on the opposite side of the street, was a complete wreck. Mr. Watt's loss will be considerable. About 100 feet of D. A. Leitch's greenhouse was destroyed and several buildings on the fair grounds were blown over. Hydro and telephone wires were broken.

How To Kill Dandruff So It Won't Return

By a Specialist

That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the diseases to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature gray hair, is a well-known fact. We appreciate, therefore, the importance of any agent that will destroy this power. For this reason it is a pleasure to give herewith the prescription which a famous scalp specialist tests, will completely destroy the dandruff germs in from one to three days. It will also almost immediately stop falling hair and it has in numerous cases produced a new hair-growth after years of partial baldness. This prescription can be made up at home, or any druggist will put it up for you—once Bay Rum, 2 ounces; Lavender, 6 drops; one-half drachm Menthol Crystals. Mix thoroughly, and after standing an hour it is ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing into the scalp with the finger tips. If you wish it perfumed, add 1 drachm of your favorite perfume. While this preparation is not a dye it is unequalled for restoring gray hair to its original color.