they had been guided by highly con-scientious convictions. To some of them the step had meant a sacrifice, onscience was a supreme arbiter. but war undoubtedly intensified duties

Need For Strong Opposition. Eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. Unless there was eternal vigilance by a strong and resolute opposition, there was the universal opposition, there was the universal testimony of history to show that encroachments would take place on freedom and injustice would be Wilfrid proceeded to criticize

the War Times Election Act as an outrage and an odious violation of the very foundation of our system of demo-

cratic government.
Sir Wilfrid had been told that an order-in-council was passed author-izing the general returning officer to Sir Robert dealt with the opposi izing the general returning omcer to accept telegraphic reports. If so, he tion leader's charges of violation of the electoral law. Had not the general value of the electoral law. Had not the general returning officer been empowered to accept telegraphic returns of the overseas vote, it might have been May first before statements prepared in

frid contended had not been made to the solid electorate of the country. It had been made to a specially mangreat question before the people was that of conscription. If it had been Votes for Women. submitted to the people on a feferen-dum, h was satisfied that in would been defeated, but the government would not submit to the possimake absolutely sure of winning. Act had been introduced and passed. This act said Sir Wilfrid, was conceived in iniquity, it was a piece of in giving the vote to so legislation which absolutely denied ing it away from others. fair play to the opposition. He gave some instances, the constituencies of from opposition members.

The Soldiers' Vote. The leader of the opposition then very favorable to the government, but said: "Let me draw the attention of the house to some interesting facts, in the house to some interesting facts, in the month of November I had the pleasure of listening to an address by the minister of militia in the City of Ottawa, during the course of which he stated that there were 35,000 soldiers in Canada. On the 17th December 54,000 soldiers voted.

In less than one month, the num. ber of soldiers in Canada increased by 20,000. Where did they all come Was a certain number of menput into uniform not to win the war but to win the election?" As to the soldiers' vote in Europe,

Sir Wilfrid drew the attention of the house to a picture which he said was a photograph of one of the London ling booths on December 2nd. This photograph, showing the interior of he booth, and soldiers viting was interesting because on the wall of the booth was displayed a poster read "A vote against the government is a vote for the Hun." Such a posin such a place was, said Sir Wilfrid, a violation of the law. If the law could be thus boastingly violated, it awas easy to understand how much liberty the soldiers felt in casting

Sir Wilfrid criticizes the order-incouncil granting power to the minister of militia to grant exemption if t could be shown that applicants were essential to production in spite of the fact that the Military Service Act provided that judges only should decide the question.

Towards the close of his remarks, Wilfrid said it was becoming evident that the food question might bemost important factor in connection with the winning of the Sir Wilfrid repeated that in regard to the war, the opposition stood just where they did when it began. expressed regret that in a struggle designed to establish free instiutions, there should be any sacrifice of the free institutions and the constitution under which we live.

The prime minister remarked that of the opposition were of an exceed-The opposition leader asserted ingly critical nature. They were not that there was no such thing as a line opposition were of an exceedingly critical nature. They were not all characterized by a keen sense of logic. He had asserted that there had been no change of government and at remain the same in war as in peaces, the same time had stated that the been no change of government and at the same time had stated that the government had been improved. Apparently the leader of the opposition was likely to be as critical of the administration as he was of the govern-ment which preceded it.

Sir Robert agreed that a touch of red had been put into the administration, but that was the intention when the government was formed. It was intended that Liberals and Conserva tives would be equally represented, and insofar as this had not been accomplished it would still be carried out. The Liberals who had joined the government, he said, had undoubtedly done so from an unfailing sense o

was passed, unless the government had once more resorted to the War overseas vote, it might have been May first before statements prepared in London and Paris could be received. A Manufactured Electorate.

The appeal which had been made at the last general election Sir Wilatt the last general electi not the government made such pro-vision it would have been an outrage It had been made to a specially man-not only to the men, but the people ufactured electorate. And why, he of Canada. When the mailed state asked, was it necessary to manufac- ments reached the general returning officer further returns would be made

Votes for Women. "Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pretty free with the word outrage," Sir Robert went on "He carled the War Times bility of being defeated on such an know whether he regards it an outelection Act an outrage. I do not important question. It wanted to rage, apparently he does, that we should have given the vote to the immediate female, relatives of the Sir Wilfrid said the outrage in giving the vote to some and tak-

This remark aroused loud cheers Edmonton West and Bow River, to show how unfairly opposition candidates had been treated at the last session to give it to all." And this

time it was the turn of government members to cheer.
Sir Robert referred to a statement turned his attention to the soldiers' he had issued prior to the election vote which he admitted had proven requesting returning officers to ap-An outburst of opposition laughter greeted this declaration. "I suppose." Sir Robert continued, "that the subject which excites the mirth of my honorable friends, is the right of denying free speech in some continued. nying free speech in some parts of the country." And again government

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had referred, the premier went on, to a supposed con-spiracy to defeat Mr. Oliver. "If he has any charge to bring against the government, against any member of the government or against any officer of the government," Sir Robert declar-"let him make his charges, and we will investigate it."
Soldiers Not Mistaken.

In regard to the soldiers' vote over-seas, Sir Robert was convinced that the men had voted for the government because they realized they had an administration which was disposed to support them by every means in its ower. In that the soldiers would find

they were not mistaken.
Then Sir Robert outlined the work done by the government in the creation of a war committee and a reconstruc-tion committee of the cabinet. In regard to the M.S.A., he said, since the proclamation of Oct. 13 last. 35,340 men had been enlisted in Canada, and 26,839 sent overseas. Of the 35,340 so far enlisted, 28,396 were enrolled directly under the Military Service Act, and 7946 obtained thru the British recruiting mission in the United States. Furthermore, of the 28,396, 3895 had been apprehended for failing to report. "I should like to say further," s Robert added, "that our forces France, are maintained at full strength. The C.E.F. in France was never at greater strength than today and more than that I think it was never more determined or more confident." The necessity for an increase in the

production of food was emphasized by the premier. The reports received, he said, showed that the acreage this year Sir Robert Borden was also gener- under cultivation would be larger than

*WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

activity has shifted to the region of wires in unexpected places in an en Verdun, with the French conspicuous by their ascendancy. In the Choppy Wood and Malancourt sectors the French carried out two raids The Germans are expeditiously proand took 160 prisoners. The Ger- ceeding with the Germanization of mans, under von Gallwitz, hurried up motor-lorries of reinforcements and them, while the allied powers have attempted to duplicate the eats of solemnly declared their refusal to rethe French on the opposite side of cognize the peaces with Russia and the Meuse. These attempts, however, were sorry affairs. The enemy has massed strong batteries of artillery on both banks of the Meuse and is created by the present temporary behaving as if he fears a French of- German supremacy in the east. The fensive. The region, however, is diffloult for an advance, for the ground an offensive in the west and has sumis furrowed with the paths of projectiles and pitted with the craters shelfs. The Germans have divided the army of the crown prince, which formerly held the front from any relief from the allied blockade the Woevre, and have the Aisne to put Von Gallwitz in command of the

The British air attacks against imare achieving important results in the ern front. destruction of German munition factories and the spreading of panic among the inhabitants. At Mannheim, the their armies stood on foreign soil. They mounted infantry. In Mesopotamia this, he had arraigned the Province clared tonight that unless the wage deond inconveniences. Germany began shall has a proposally here.

The centre of the most intense war aerial warfare, she has begun to pull deavor to have the allies surrender their present advantage and to crase from air raiding on industrial towns.

the Russian Baltic provinces, Bavar-Rumania. The new allied strategy, under the control of the supreme war council, will henceforth concern itself with the military problems enemy has apparently decided to risk moned neutral war correspondents to his general headquarters to witness his campaign. The failure of the Russian downfall to give Germany and allied economic pressure is compelling the kaiser's politicians to take public notice of the German hard-

In Palestine the British columns latest point raided, the British obtained 17 miles north of Jerusalem, and they ings had accrued to his entourage of are organizing the difficult country in trust magnates, pork packers and disportant potash factory. This is only a their rear. Conditions apparently do appointed journalists. their rear. Conditions apparently do appointed journalists. Mr. Murphy not favor an enveloping movement, for then took as his text Mr. Rowell's les in the various cities attacked are the Turks are still in a rugged counspeech at North Bay on December 6 experiencing. The spreading of panic try, permitting the retarding of opera valuable asset for the allies, for guns, General Allenby desires to with conducting pro-German ations by a few men and machine charged the French clergy in Canada with a sort of complacency because for the operations of his cavalry and shove them back into land suitable ganda, instead of returning to inconveniences. Germany began shall has apparently been closely this new thing in warfare and she watching the Turks north of Hit on reaped the first advantages, because she had prepared for it in secret and ently to lull the enemy into fancied (Mr. Rowell) ever made for any prinshe had prepared for it in secret and ently to lull the enemy into fancied (Mr. Rowell) ever made for any pringovernment contracts were affected ciple, for any party, for any country? today's strike. The strikers demand

joining the administration ously applauded when he rose to ever before. He also stated that plans Ross government, but in return the had been made to secure the enlist-ment of 25,000 boys in the greated pro-

duction effort. Shipbuilding in Canada. Turning to the subject of ship-building, Sir Robert said, that this was another matter of vital importance. He gave figures showing the work which is being done by the imperial munitions board. This organization had spent forty million dollars for the construction of steel ships and twenty-four million, flys hundred thousand on outlding wooden ships. Forty -three steel ships and forty-six wooden ships had been constructed for the imperial munitions

An appropriation of twenty-five million dollars had been authorized by the Canadian Government for the pre-sent year. In connection with the shipbuilding program, yards at Mont-real, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, Collingwood, Vancouver and other ports were being utilized by the imperial munitions board and the Canadian Government. The department of marine and fisheries had completed plans for four steamers, totaling 23,500 tons:

When Mr. Rowell entered the ion government, according to Murphy, he made no sacrifices. Arrangements had been concluded with the United States for steel necessary to the government's shipbuild-ing program. The thanks of Canada were due to the United States Gov-ernment, which had allowed the purchase of eighty thousand tons of steel in that country at the same price as paid by itself. Prohibition Legislation.

tion in connection with the prohibi tion of intoxicating liquors, and also to the government regulations in regard to packing houses. He also stated that consideration had been given by the government to the suggestion that the outside civil service be brought under the civil service com-mission. This matter had been carefully gone into by members of the official records to prove that every government and the civil service commission, and it had been found im- of military age in Canada at the outpracticable under the present act.

The demobilization of troops sai the premier was another matter which Republic. The names of these men had engaged the attention of the gov- were given and their record. ernment during the recess. The department of militia and defense, it had been decided, would retain control of the returned soldiers until they were discharged. Then they would called upon Mr. Rowell to publicly retract his slanders against the iverse and under the control of the department for soldiers' civil re-estab-lishment. He referred to the valu-able and important work which was able and important work which was being done by the military hospitals commission

Sir Robert referred to the legisla-

The work of the Canadian war mission in Washington, the Canadian war trade board and the war purchasing comparison. chasing commission was also men tioned by the premier, He stated that the government would later have proposals to submit to the house with regard to relief for citizens at Halifax who had suffered thru the recent disaster.

The Trade Situation. Referring to the trade situation, Sir Robert said that importation for the eleven months ending 28th February total \$875,0000,000 and exports \$1,784,000,000 or a favorable trade balance of \$607,000,000.

He paid tribute to the work of the men at the front and declared that

they had accomplished at Passchen daele, all that they had set out to do. He gave total casualties up to the present at 149,046, made up as fol-Killed, 25,744; died of wounds, 8612

died of disease, 1901; wounded, 105, 250; prisoners of war, 2757; presumed dead 2845; missing, 927. In conclusion the prime minister declared that Germany's war had been unmasked. The allied cause must triumph as it involves the cause of civilization. There is much talk of peace at the present time," Sir Robert said, "but I would think that all our sacrifice has been in vain unless we have such a peace as will assure the world against aggression in future. Let us confront the issue with steady resolve. Let us under-take to carry on our duty with the same spirit, the same unselfish devothon as our devoted countrymen who hold Canada's battle line in France."

Hon. Charles Murphy.

prime minister finished his speech shortly before 6 o'clock, romptly at eight, Hon. Charles Murphy (Russell) rose to reply. He be-gan by deploring the appeals to race and creed prejudices which he said characterized the Union government's campaign at the last election. An effort had been made to combine Protestants against Roman Catholics of Canada. For this purpose a correspondent had been placed in the ress gallery representing The Chrisian Science Monitor, and that paper had published aseries of inflammatory articles against the Roman Catholi Church and the Liberal party. These were reprinted and circulated in Cancampaign documents by the government. The prime minister sent a memorandum to the heads of the various departments of the gov ernment, urging them to subscribe for

The Monitor. Churches, he said, had been turned ito "political cockpits," and their pulpits had been given over to politicians, some of whom knew about Sodom than they did about Christianity.

Many Liberals, Mr. Murphy ta is going to plant 50,000 colonists in them, while the allied powers have clous as The Mail and Empire, and The Toronto Star as violent as The Liberals who visited The Globe office were taken into his private room by J. F. MacKay and told that Laurier was the agent of the and that the Pope was agent of the kaiser. If this did not impress them sufficiently, Mr. Murphy continued, they were subjectively the "slimy arts" of Joseph Atkin-

Attack Rowell Mr. Murphy charged that Messrs, MacKay, Atkinson and other Toronto Liberals had been conspiring for years supplant Sir Wilfrid Laurier with Mr. Rowell as leader of the Liberal party. Sir Joseph Flavelle, he said, ships and to incline the people thru advertise Mr. Rowell in the political force of opinion to compel the taking market, just as he advertised his bacon portant industrial towns on the Rhine of military action against the west-on the commercial market. When Mr. Rowell was unable to get the Liberal leadership he opened negotiations with Sir Robert Borden. He had joined Murphy

> sacrifices.
> "What sacrifices," asked Mr. Mur-He lad given his support to the old per cent, increase in wages.

for had been retained by that government in connection with the \$2,000,000 loan to the Clergue Company at the Soo. He had drawn fees from the Ross government, and at the same time from some private corporations interested in the development of the iron industry. Between them he had accumulated \$100,000, but he had made

no sacrifice.

Made No Sacrifice.

When he accepted the leadership of the Liberal opposition in Ontario he had stipulated that he must be indemnified against loss, and Sir Joseph Flavelle and other friends had subscribed to a "secretarial fund" amounting to \$10,000 a year. When the war broke out Mr. Rowell visited the front, but not at a sacrifice. He took his press agent with him and advertised himself extensively, but he did not sacrifice a dollar. contrary, Sir Joseph Flavelle and his other backers put up \$3,750 for the

When Mr. Rowell entered the Unmade the government buy him a seat in the house by giving Mr. Mulholland a senatorship. Mr. Rowell's pretence that patronage was at an end, Mr. Murphy denounced as hypocritical. He had sent F. H. Deacon of Toronto to London during the last campaign to bribe a prominent Libcampaign to bribe a prominent Liberal to desert Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by offering him the chairmanship of the

war purchasing commission.

French Clergy Served in Ranks.

Mr. Murphy probably scored most effectively when he came to analyze Mr. Rowell's charge that the Roman Catholic clergy of French-citizenship in Quebec during the war had refused to feturn to France, but had remained here to conduct pro-German propaganda. He read exhaustively from what tively from what he claimed to be a large number had been killed, many

TO BE DISCUSSED

That This Should Go Free.

Members of the opposition will not let the present session of the legisla-ture conclude without presenting a number of resolutions, even if it is to pass into history as one of little argument. Yesterday notice was served that William McDonald will move a resolution that letters and parcels te soldiers in England be sent free from Ontario, and that the Dominion Government be memorialized to change the postal law accordingly for whole Dominon.

elson Parliament has a resolution that the house urge the necessity of soliciting the co-operation of the farmers in securing increased production by encouraging them to pre-sent their views to the government as to the best means of securing labor and a larger quantity of food-

It is Sar Carter's idea that the government should not delay further in opening negotiations with the United States with a view to ing the absolute control of the nickel industry for the benefit of the affles and he will move a resolution to that effect. He further urges, in another nickel resolution that the government take steps towards controlling the nickel refining industry of the province.

Nor is he content to let matters rest there. In another resolution it is asked that the house declare that the agree-ment entered into between the govern-ment and the Canadian Copper Com-pany, whereby a flat rate of \$40,000 a Question of Taxation year was assessed, was "wholly thorized and that the agreement trary to the provisions of the trary to the provisions of the Mining Tax Act." The concluding clause places upon the minister of lands, forests and mines the responsibility of instituting proceedings against the Canadian per Company for arrears in taxes for 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, and that the company should be required to comply with the terms of the Mines Act and the sworn annual returns by the said act for the said five-year

FIRST WOODEN VESSEL LAUNCHED AT NEWARK "If there is not a nigner state of efficiency shown in 1919 than there

Twenty-Two Other Steamers of This I have great fear over the government carrying on this business suc-

Newark, N.J., March 19 .- The "Coyfirst of the "Ferris" type of wooden cargo steamers building under the emergency fleet corporation's program, was launched here Contracts for ships of this type were placed last summer with 23 shipbuild-ing firms on the Atlantic coast. The "Coyote" and other vessels of her type measure 281.6 feet in length, 46 eet beam, 23.6 feet deep and displace

3,500 tons. The ships are of the single cargo type and are driven by 1,400 horse power triple expansion engines which will give a speed of ten knots an hour.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO
MENT falls to cure Itching, Blind,
ing or Probuding Piles. Instantly r ing or Protruding Piles. Instantly r Itching Piles, and you can get restful after the first application. Price 50c. At Chicago May Extend

went on strike today are met by employers, all plants in the city, employing a total of 50,000 persons, soon will be affected. None of the plants handling

tion finances, were the chief features of the long day and the house did not adjourn until 10.30.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, West York, made a strong plea for more strict marriage laws, declaring that it was a far more important question than the

far more important question than the conservation of fish. He showed the difference between the profit the government secured in the sale of a marfor the upkeep of public institutions to care for feeble-minded people, cripples and others who, he said, were the result of lax laws.

In this connection Sir William

learst promised that a special com-nittee would be selected during the mittee Resolutions on

Matter.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS

Three the entire question between now and the next session a year hence and on that understanding. Dr. Godfrey withdrew the bill altho not without the disappointment of Mr. Proudfoot and other members of the opposition.

Second Reading of Bill.

Second reading of his bill respecting the distribution and sale of fish taken from the waters of Ontario, was moved by Hon. Finlay Macdiarpresent sessio nwhich would go into the entire question between now and

was moved by Hon, Finlay Macdiar-William McDonald Suggests mid, minister of public works. He explained that the government's policy had worked for the advantage of the people, and if the prices had remained as they should, there would not have been any interference on the of the province with the industry He said that the price of eight cents was not binding, and if it

found that the fishermen could not fish successfully at that price a change would be considered. There had been complaints, it was admitted, but that was a natural thing, from those who were being disturbed in their business. The only intention of the government had been to provide a good food at reasonable cost, and that would continue to be the policy. Says Price Too Low.

C. M. Bowman, West Bruce, heard for the first time on this question. He said the principle was good that the fish industry should be developed, but the business should be run on straight business lines. There were details which required attention. He had made an investigation among fishermen on Lake Huron regarding the proposal to take 20 per cent. of the fishermen's catch and said the amount to be paid should be determined by the cost of production Complaints had been lodged with him against the payment of six and cents per pound, and it was shown that the cost of production was 10 cents a pound in one case, while in another case it ran to 10 and 111/2 cents. By demanding 20 per cent. at the lower prices a handicap was being imposed of 2%c a pound. Mr. Bowman said that the cost for this year would run 20 per cent. higher than that of 1917, because of the

creased cost of every necessity. While at some points the price paid by private companies was no higher year than that now offered it was over the rail of a tug and not Lacked Business Foresight.

"The men who fixed the price at six and eight cents lacked business fore-Mr. Bowman said. "The marsight,' gin of profit is so small, that in 1919 when the supply of fish will be as important as today, these men will be driven out of business and we will not have as much fish as we had un-

ment carrying on this business suc cessfully," he declared. "Why should one class alone of food producers be touched?" he said. He held that the farmers could as well be asked to contribute 20 per cent. of their wheat and hogs. He said he hoped nothing would be done that that the problem would be handled in

was in establishing these prices, then

Belongs to People.

Replying to Mr. Bowman's criticism of the fish policy, Sir William Hearst said the fishermen were benefiting from a natural asset which' belonged to the people, but at the same time there was no thought of overlooking the rights which belonged to the fishermen. While a flat rate had been mentioned as payment for that portion of the catch which the government would take, it was to be clearly understood the the early understood that the govern

task and that after many years few were worth more than their equipment. He asked if it was true the government still had 35,000 tons—or a considerable amount—on its hands that it could not dispose

Mark Irish, Northeast Toronto, said he could not support the city's bill to amend the Board of Education Act, whereby the city council would have control of the board of education finances. board of education finances.

"Once the present economy spasm is passed, the city would give John D. Rockefeller an annuity, if he asked for it." he said. He pointed out that it would be taking the control out of the hands of a body whose expenditures had increased only 90 per cent., to one whose expenditures had increased 300 per cent. In ten years.

expenditures had increased 300 per cent. in ten years.

Should the motion come to a vote he would vote against it, he declared.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson asked Mr. Irish to withdraw the bill, but he replied that he could not do so, so the house took the responsibility by unanimously voting the second reading down.

SCORE'S WAR-SAVING REDUC-TIONS AND A HINT FOR EASTER.

slipped by him. We are saying this just as a "jogger," and to emphasize the importance of the warphasize the importance of the warsaving reductions on "Score's clothes"
sunk in the face of the needs of
sunk in the face of the needs of money saving on the highest class tailoring. R. Score & Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King

street west, Toronto. ORIGINAL FIRSTS

Each Must Buy His Ticket Before Being Allowed to Start on

Attention to the fact that the members of the first Canadian contingent now arriving home on furlough have to pay all their own transportation expenses from England to their home towns in Canada was drawn last night by George H. Gustar, secretary of the

Medical Student Gets Leave To Attend School Till June

Kingston, March 19-The case of Private Howard Price Folger, son of Howard Folger, deputy American Consul, who sought leave to continue his medical studies at Queen's University, and whose leave was canceled following a protest to Premier Borden by W. F. Nickle, M.P., was today grant-ed leave by the leave of absence board to continue his studies until

CHINESE BRIGANDS ACTIVE.

New York, March 19.-Brigands in the province of Fukien have joined forces with revolutionists from (the south of China in a revolt against the Peking Government, according to information reaching the joint centenary commission of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city today. The bandits are burning villages, slaying hundreds of inhabitants and seizing wealthy farmers and merchants for ransom.

SPANISH CABINET OUT.

London, March 19.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned, according to a Reuter despatch from Bilbaq. The Spanish premier, Marquis de Alhucemas, presented the resignation of his cabinet on March 9, but the following day yielded to the request of King Alfonso and agreed to continue in office.

clearly understood that the government had no intention of bringing about an injustice upon any man.

He would not admit that the prices meant a serious injury, because the tisnermen had sold in the past at even lower figures. In addition, there was the fact to consider that prices would be stabilized to some extent, to the advantage of the men engaged in the industry.

The establishment of a fish board was hinted, on which the government, retailers and fishermen would be represented.

Mr. Proudfoot said he was not going to ask anything more than serious consideration of the government before going more fully into the fish business. He said the fishermen had a hawardous to the tendence of the government before going more fully into the fish business. He said the fishermen had a hawardous

IN THE SENATE

THRU SALE OF FISH

THRU SALE OF FISH

THIS RESult Obtained, Eyen in Experimental Stages

of Scheme.

This Result Obtained, Eyen in Experimental Stages

of Scheme.

COMMITTEE PROMISED

The Marriage Laws.

There was a quietus put upon the far intilement was a quietus put upon the control of the share of the specially that portlained was a share of the population, who with the because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be and the state of the population, who with the because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be because of its entering upon the fail to be conservation to graph and the sever ment to so absead with the soverment to so absead with the conservation of its many the provided of the population, who with the fail to an investigation will be sever the part of the population, who with the substance of \$3,540. This was in replication to the fail to an investigation will be part of the population, who with the substance of \$3,540. This was in replication to the fail to an investigation of its should be appeared by that control of the board of adues the fail to an investigation of the fail of the population of the fail of the p

address, declared that not since con-federation hald a Canadian parliament been faced with the duty of solving nore serious problems than confron ed the parliament of today. He was confident that the people of Canada would never waver in their determination to support the expeditionary force which was still maintaining its record of glory, unmarred by a single

Senator Bostock, opposition leader, congratulated Sir James Lougheed up-on his decision to accept the portfolio of soldiers' civil re-establishment, and declared that Sir James had earned the post many times.

Shares in Navigation.

He also congratulated the finance minister on the success of the victory money subscribed was being applied to the shipbuilding program of the imperial munitions board. For that reason he asked the government to in-Easter coming so early this year, and winter lingering so long, may just tervene and either directly or by representations to the British government end a condition that was being keep some man from catching the spirit of the season, and the importance of placing his order for his spring overcoat, his morning coat and was being greatly criticized on the Pacific coast. He declared that in the plan of paying cost and proceedings there was the greatest extravagance shown and that some building firms, instead of buying their timber direct, were getting it thru one and sometimes two middlemen each of whom charged a profit that the imperial munitions board would have to pay.

coat and waistcoat, his extra
pair of English
worsted trousers may have
We are saying
ger," and to emance of the warance of the warcountry to provide reinforcements for the men at the front and to meet the financial burdens of the war.

Senator Dandurand held that every class in Canada desired the participa-tion of Canada in the war. There had PAY OWN PASSAGE Sir Robert Borden not having formed the Union government with Sir Wil-frid Laurier in 1914. The War Time Election Act, he said, had been an in-iquitous and abominable piece of legislation and had been declared so by two members of the present govern-

Senator David adjourned the debate

Ice Jam on River Moira Causes Damage in Belleville

by George H. Gustar, secretary of the West Toronto branch of the Great War Veterans' Association. He says the fact is not known by the general public. Pte. W. Bickerstaff, one of the "originals," who arrived in Poronto yesterday, was the soldier who told the G.W.V.A. secretary about the men coming home on furlough having to pay their own traveling expenses. He stated that the soldiers, could not begin their journey homeward without first purchasing their tickets at the clearing depot at Buxton, England.

Medical Student Gets Leave

Believile, March 19.—An ice shove on the River Moira this afternoon caused considerable damage and inconvenience. Several yards and stables situated on the street were inundated to a depth of several feet. Horses and cows were with street were inundated to a depth of several furnaces in the basements of stores were put out. Two or three small frame were put out. Two or three

CREW HAD GERMAN PAPERS.

Norfolk, Va., March 19.-Arrangements for obtaining a new crew for the Russian steamer Omsk, whose present crew is in jail charged with mutiny, were rushed here today and the vessel will clear soon for Europe with her cargo of cotton. Officials who examined papers found in the effects of the crew said today that many of them were of German origin.

AGED MINISTER DIES.

Belleville, March 19.—Rev. Geo. Bodle superannuated Methodist minister, dies in this city today, aged 86 years of age. He was born in England. For 27 years he was in the active ministry, being on several circuits in the Bay of Quinte conference.







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