

**ROWELL DEMANDS
VOTES FOR WOMEN**

Asks Parties Immediately to
Unite to Grant Them at
Once.

CARTER ON NICKEL

Liberal Stirs Premier and Hon.
Mr. Ferguson by Spirit-
ed Attack.

Immediately after an impassioned appeal from the premier in the house yesterday for parliamentary unity during the war, Sam Carter brought forth a red hot attack on the government for the nickel situation, and the South-west Toronto by-election. Hon. G. H. Ferguson, a "secret agreement" with the International Nickel Company. Sir William Denison, ending Jas. Norris by letter. Hon. L. B. Lucas explained his "ear to the ground" speech. H. H. Dewar, strove to join the argument, but was ruled out of order.

N. W. Rowell came out strongly for women suffrage, adding an amendment to the address in reply to the motion that it should be granted forthwith, an action which Sir William Denison, who had been expected to deliver notice of such unprecedented action, he said, Mr. Rowell said he had sent such notice by a page after adjournment for supper. Before the debate, which was little or nothing of a contentious nature would come up during the session.

Votes for Women.
After the introduction of various measures to give women votes in municipal and provincial elections, Mr. Rowell asked the provincial premier when the public account would be published. He expressed dissatisfaction when told next week and a day before the financial statement.

Labor and Enlistment.
Mr. Rowell (South Simcoe), who followed, said he believed the service would be the best thing for his riding if it were properly applied. He did not think the neighbor's son who enlisted and left his father with the necessity of hiring a man to take his place was benefiting King or country. Labor shortage last year had been responsible for the light crop. The record of his county in enlistments would show he was not hitting slavers behind the labor question, said he.

Mr. Rowell, in congratulating the premier on his knighthood, said he disapproved of the introduction of hereditary titles into Canada. He referred to the birthday honor list. If this was the first of its kind he hoped it would be the last. It was introducing a relic of old-time feudalism into Canadian democracy, he said.

"Every garden plot brought under cultivation this year will be an added source of strength to the allies," said he in advocating increased production.

Ontario's munition manufacture was a valuable asset to the allies, 50,000 persons being employed in it. 5500 of them were women, said he, paying a tribute to the value of their services. He hoped young farmers working in munition factories would go back to the land, and that their places would be taken by women.

Recommends Militia Act.
The enforcement of the Militia Act would be a feasible method of backing up the men at the front. If Canadians were called out for home defence, in a few months they would be glad to go overseas. Thus, if it were necessary to adhere to the voluntary system, Canadian ranks would be kept full.

Nickel Taxes Not Paid.
The report of the nickel commission should have been ready at the opening of the house. They had had a year and a half, and that was long enough. Why had the International Nickel Company's taxes for the last year been collected? They should have a statement from the premier at once, namely where the government stood in this matter, and as the refining of nickel in Ontario. The opposition had suggested a measure of nationalization.

The Ontario Temperance Act had increased the duties on the province, said he, dwelling on the benefits of the measure and taking credit for early advocacy of the temperance policy.

Lively Moment.
A slight flash of arms in a long afternoon of uninterrupted oratory came when Mr. Rowell said he would dwell on these matters in the hope of converting Hon. G. H. Ferguson.

"How about the member for South-west Toronto?" was the come back at once.

"They would have ample opportunity of hearing Mr. Dewar. He hoped they would be satisfied, said Mr. Rowell. Mr. Dewar said he was just waiting his opportunity.

The Liberal leader expressed the support of his party to the bill to enfranchise soldiers.

He regretted that the government's measure did not include the franchise to women. Their war work had not entitled women to vote, it had illustrated their right, said he.

At this point Mr. Rowell was interrupted by adjournment for dinner.

Debate Resumed.
On the resumption of the debate, Mr. Rowell pointed out that social legislation would assume greater importance in the industrial disturbances that would likely follow the war. The working class had, thru higher wages, become accustomed to better conditions of living. This they would not be willing to continue to give them if they were to avoid a serious class war.

Labor had come to a larger field and a larger right. Stronger labor representation in Canadian parliament was to be expected and would be a source of added strength. Life

would have been illegal. He said that, as a matter of fact, no tax had been collected since the year 1914. He intimated that the arrangement was merely temporary.

Mr. Carter then read from the correspondence to show that the agreement specified the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Sir William Hearst: You will be making this speech all over again in a week or two.

Mr. Carter: I will continue to make it until people understand this question. This province has been defrauded of millions of dollars. Moreover, Canadian nickel, I fear, has got to Germany. You may say you could not help that, but if you had started to build a refinery as soon as the war commenced, it would have been in operation a year ago.

Mr. Carter closed by advocating the nationalization of the nickel industry. He also made a strong appeal for the nationalization of the railways of Canada as the only way out of the present coal famine and transportation breakdown.

The debate was adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

Sir William's Reply.
Sir William Hearst followed. He said the government was considering cold storage systems in the hope that in conjunction with the municipalities they might reduce the high cost of living.

Shortage of coal had emphasized the importance of the Hydro-Electric Commission, while in view of the war, no public works should be commenced that could be avoided lest they should distract men from war work. The construction work at Chippawa Creek was justified as an exception.

It was of the utmost importance that in view of the war advertising which Ontario had received in Europe, the province should have the maximum of power, and be harnessed to be ready for the trade and industry expansion they hoped for at the end of the war.

He could easily understand Mr. Rowell's anxiety that a new ministry of labor should be created. He wanted to have enough portfolios to go round to his supporters should they live long enough to get into power. When a ministry was shown to be necessary they would create it, but they would never do so simply to make an office for a follower.

Resolution Was a Surprise.
Sir William expressed surprise that if Mr. Rowell desired the cooperation of both sides of the house on votes for women he had not sought a conference on the subject with the leader of the government.

The motion was a complete surprise to him, said Sir William. Mr. Rowell interrupted to say he had sent a notice to Sir William after adjournment. He said the premier, he had never received. The proper time at which to raise the issue was during debate on the bills introduced to give women the vote.

Mr. Rowell had not treated Sir William as fairly as the latter had a right to expect in his complaint of delay in bringing down the nickel commissions report. Surely the premier was more inconvenienced than the leader of the opposition. It had been explained to him that it was the prolonged illness of the chairman that had delayed the report. Would Mr. Rowell have a report brought down without the sanction of the chairman?

He had hoped that that debate that there would not be matters of a contentious nature brought up during that session. He was anxious that the work of the sitting might be expedited so that the members might get back to their efforts to patriotic ends. Members of both parties had expressed such hope to him.

He concluded with an impassioned appeal for unity for undivided attention to the prosecution of the war.

Sam Clarke Starts Things.
Sam Clarke raised a storm in the government front benches by referring to the premier's support of Mr. Norris in Southwest Toronto, and by caustic references to Mr. Lucas with his ear to the ground. The committee on the nickel question had been responsible for the government's advocacy of temperance, said he, stating that but lately every bar-room in Ontario had been a scene of riotous conduct. When he said he had endorsed Mr. Norris in a letter, and a wordy combat followed in which H. H. Dewar essayed to take a part until he was ruled out of order. Hon. G. H. Ferguson explained Mr. Norris' position with regard to the temperance bill. Hon. L. B. Lucas felt himself called upon to explain the ear-to-the-ground episode.

Nickel Crops Up.
The Liberal member for South Wellington, lighting some vigorous punches on the nickel question that sent Premier Hearst and Hon. Howard Ferguson up in the air. He referred to the secret agreement made first by Hon. Frank Cochrane and later, by Mr. Hearst with the Nickel Trust, by which that concern succeeded in paying \$40,000 a year in taxes to the provincial government, while its competitors are aggregating \$15,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Ferguson appealed the Speaker to suspend Mr. Hearst, who performed the post-mortem execution, said that death was from the effects of alcoholic poisoning. Coroner Elliott conducted the in-

quiry.

That the law should be more rigidly enforced by the police in putting down blind pigs was the opinion of the jury at the last night at the inquest conducted into the death of Alex. Maclean. Maclean was 35 years of age and lived at 32 Sullivan street.

On the evening of January 18, according to evidence given at the coroner's inquest, Maclean had visited a number of "blind pigs" and at a late hour in the evening called at the home of Fred Barker, 2300 Street. Barker stated that he tried to get Maclean into bed, but he refused and went to sleep on the floor.

The following morning Barker got up to find the man dead. Dr. Tursky, who performed the post-mortem examination, said that death was from the effects of alcoholic poisoning. Coroner Elliott conducted the in-

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