

THE SCHOOL QUESTION UP.

Mr. Lavergne Complains of Saskatchewan Statute.

Says Rights of Catholics Are Invaded.

Effective Replies by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Aylesworth.

Ottawa, April 21.—The House resumed to-day after the Easter holidays, and made good progress with several Government bills.

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) introduced a bill to amend the railway act by providing for an eight-hour day for railway dispatchers and telegraphers. The bill was read the first time.

Replying to Mr. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government had not yet received the treaty which had been presented to the United States Senate dealing with inland fisheries and the boundary question. He had telegraphed to the British Ambassador to have a copy of the treaty forwarded as soon as possible.

Mr. Borden asked whether the Government was aware that certain officials of the Intercolonial Railway were instructing employees of that railway how to vote in the approaching civic election.

Hon. Mr. Graham said that was the first intimation he had received that any employees of the Intercolonial were being interfered with in any way on behalf of any candidate. The position of the Government was that every employee of the Intercolonial was free to exercise his rights as a citizen, without interference by anybody.

The Marine Investigation.

Mr. Borden asked whether it was true that counsel had been appointed in connection with the investigation which was to be carried out by Mr. Justice Casella in the Marine and Fisheries Department; who the counsel were; who they represented; and whether any counsel were to be appointed to represent Messrs. Courtney, Fyfe and Bazzani, the commissioners, whose report seemed to be under review.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur said Mr. George Watson, K. C., and Mr. G. L. Perron, K. C., had been appointed to assist Justice Casella in that investigation. He had had an interview with Justice Casella, who expressed a desire that some lawyers should assist him to carry out the investigation.

Mr. Borden—Were these gentlemen suggested?

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—Not those particular names, though I think Mr. Watson's name was suggested.

Mr. Borden asked whether counsel would be appointed to represent Messrs. Courtney, Fyfe and Bazzani.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—I do not think their report is under review, or that it will have to be particularly investigated, except that they have made some representations, and the investigation will be based on these.

Mr. Borden—What is the position of the three officers of the Marine and Fisheries Department who were stated to be under suspension?

Hon. Mr. Brodeur said that Mr. Owen had been relieved from suspension. The two others were still under suspension.

Mr. Borden—Will their fate be dependent upon the result of the investigation pending?

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—I have not arrived at any decision with regard to that.

Mr. Borden—Has Mr. Owen returned to the department?

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—No; he has applied for leave of absence, and has asked for remuneration.

Mr. Borden—Is Justice Casella's investigation to be held with open or closed doors?

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—That is a matter for the judge to decide.

Pardon for Doukhobors.

Mr. Lake asked whether it was true as had been reported, that the Minister of Justice had contemplated pardoning the Doukhobors at Port Arthur in shipping them back to Saskatchewan. If so, on what grounds and authority was that step contemplated, at whose expense were these people to be sent back to Saskatchewan, and would the Government undertake responsibility for their good behavior in Saskatchewan?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as the question was rather involved notice should be given.

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) called attention to a newspaper despatch stating that there had been a legal clash between the Dominion and Provincial Governments over the fisheries question.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur said that Mr. Bastien had just returned from British Columbia, and had not yet reported the results of his conference with the British Columbia Government. Representations had been made by the British Columbia Government and were under consideration.

Accidents on G. T. Pacific.

Mr. Talbot drew attention to the disastrous explosion which had occurred on the Grand Trunk Pacific, by which nine men had been killed and three injured. He thought the question of taking steps to prevent such accidents should receive the consideration of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Graham said he had been told that, in proportion to the number of square yards of rock excavated on the Grand Trunk Pacific, the number of accidents had been less than on any other road constructed on the American continent. The question of prevention of these accidents, however, was being inquired into.

Saskatchewan Statutes.

Mr. Lavergne moved the adjournment of the House to discuss a question relating to the validity of chapters 2 and 3 of the statutes of the Province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Lavergne attacked the Minister of Justice for having, as he thought, discourteously answered a question put by him some time ago as to whether the Government intended to disallow the statutes referred to. The time for disallowance had almost expired, and that was the reason why he now raised the question. He considered that chapters 2 and 3 of the Saskatchewan statutes were ultra vires of the autonomy act of 1907, or that at any rate they had a strong flavor of illegality. They would give the Province of Saskatchewan the power to tax the Roman Catholic minority for schools to which they would not send their children.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to Mr. Lavergne, and assured him and the

House that most careful consideration had been given to both statutes, but he had not been able to detect even a flavor of illegality. The statutes were not to be disallowed unless there was real illegality. He would even go so far as to say that unless it could be clearly seen that any legislation upon a particular subject by a Provincial Legislature had overstepped the limits of the jurisdiction conferred by section 92 of the British North America act there ought not to be disallowance.

Mr. Bergeron congratulated Mr. Lavergne on having raised the question. While in Saskatchewan Roman Catholics had told him that they could not vote against Mr. Turgeon, as he was Roman Catholic, but that they strongly disapproved of the bill passed by the Provincial Legislature, which would give it the right to tax the minority for schools in which they did not believe.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was not the first time that he had seen a Roman Catholic trying to be more Catholic than the Pope. They had just had an instance of a member saying something that would spread the very sentiments of which he complained. If there were Roman Catholics in Saskatchewan who entertained the sentiments which Mr. Bergeron attributed to them, how was it that they should complain to him, who could do nothing in the matter, and yet the Government had never heard a word of complaint from them? From the day of the passing of the bill, which Mr. Bergeron said was tyrannical and an invasion of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, up to the present time, the only complaint he had heard of was from the Province of Saskatchewan a single word of complaint against that bill. With all due deference to the great confidence which the minority had in Mr. Bergeron, Sir Wilfrid believed that if they had been so oppressed as he had said they were by that legislation they would have proffered their complaint, not to Mr. Bergeron, but to the Government. The Minister of Justice had stated that he could not find that the statute was a violation of the rights and privileges given to the Province of Quebec autonomy bill, and he asked whether Mr. Bergeron, champion of the rights of the minority, would have disallowed an act which the Minister of Justice declared was no violation of those rights. He would have expected that members from the Province of Quebec, especially would be very chary before they advised the Government to disallow an act as to which there might be a doubt. The motion for adjournment was lost.

Canned Foods Act Repeal.

The House afterwards went into committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to repeal the canned goods act, passed many years ago, but never put into force. Mr. Fisher explained that the old act conflicted with certain features of the act passed last session, particularly in regard to local inspection.

Mr. Borden and other members of the Opposition pointed out that under the old act the local consumer was protected, and maintained that to repeal it would remove a safeguard as to the purity of food.

Hon. Mr. Fisher claimed that the question of inspection of canned foods for local consumption was one which should be left to the Provincial authorities to deal with. The existence of the old act had led to confusion with regard to food.

Mr. Sproule objected to the repeal of the old act, on the ground that it provided penalties for false marking of goods.

Mr. Fisher explained that there was no machinery under the old act for enforcing these penalties.

Mr. Sproule then began to impute motives suggesting that the Minister of Agriculture was acting on representations made by interested parties. This Mr. Fisher emphatically denied.

The bill was reported to the House and passed.

Inspection Act Amendment.

Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the meat and canned foods act of last year. Section 11 of the act placed under the operation of the statute only such factories as were declared to be so by the Minister. The amendment proposed to repeal that clause and to substitute the provision that the Governor in Council might, on application of the owner, exempt any establishment from the operation of the act.

Mr. Kemp asked an explanation as to the effect of the act with regard to the use of private brands. He understood some wholesale merchants, who had been selling canned foods for many years, had now been advised to advertise a private brand. They objected that they had to put the name of the packer on their cans, and contended that their own guarantee in many cases was better than the guarantee of the packer, and that it destroyed the value of their private brand when they had to put the name of the packer on.

Mr. Fisher saw no objection to that amendment, which he believed was strongly favored by the wholesale trade.

The bill passed through committee and now stands for third reading.

Inspection and Sale Act.

Mr. Fisher moved the House into committee on the second reading of a bill to amend the inspection and sale act, chiefly in the direction of increasing the penalties for offences. One amendment provides for the imposition of a penalty for the introduction of foreign substances into cheese. Mr. Fisher said there had been serious complaints by people engaged in the trade as to foreign substances being put into cheese. Progress was reported.

The House adjourned at 11.30.

Prescription for Curing Hiccups and Heartburns.

Nothing brings such magical relief as slowly sipping a few drops of Nervine, a powerful water. Nervine cures the conditions that cause the hiccups, just as it does all other disorders of the stomach and bowels. For stomachic and bowels. For stomachic pains, bloating, indigestion and cramps nothing can equal the sure cure of Poison's Nervine.

SILK AT A BARGAIN.

Latest Swindle is an Old Trick Modernized.

Monaca, Pa., April 21.—In response to newspaper advertisements to the effect that if \$2 were forwarded to a firm in Morgantown, W. Va., there would be sent ten yards of silk, a large number of persons in this vicinity availed themselves of what looked like a bargain. To-day a majority of the customers received ten yards of silk thread. The United States authorities and police are making an investigation.



A Dainty Waist

No. 5733.—The fancy for full waists with transparent lace yoke grows with the advance of the season. The pointed yoke is a favorite design as it gives greater scope for individuality in the trimming. All-over lace, bands of insertion or lace motifs may all be used with good effect for the one here pictured, which is shown in a development of white dotted net. The pattern provides for two lengths in sleeves, those in full length terminating in deep cuffs, the shorter ones being finished by frills of lace. Nun's veiling, batiste, messaline, radia and Henrietta are all suggested for the making. For 36-inch bust measure 3 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Ladies' Blouse with pointed yoke. No. 5733. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

Fun for Times Readers

The Divine Baseball Fan.

The baseball fan lay dying; his relatives stood round. Some guessing what was in his will, some showing grief profound: He lay upon a bed of pain, as ball fans often do.

He heard the doctor call him out, and then the air grew blue. "What's dat?" the dying fan exclaimed, "what's dat, I'm out," said he; "He never touched me wid de ball, he missed me dat much—see! I had it beaten forty miles," his fists he saw him clench.

The doctor motioned him away, and sent him to the bench.

"De umpire says I'm out," he sobbed, "his eyes are on de blink; He never even saw de play, he's robbing me, I think."

He looked the doctor in the eyes, and then he loudly cried, "If I was half as bad as you, I'd go away an' hide."

The doctor waved his arm once more, and then we saw the baseball fan ejected from the grounds.

The ruling passion's strong in death, some of us wiped our eyes. The baseball fan had gone to meet The Umpire in the skies.



A JOYOUS OCCASION.

Turnbull—They have a big dinner party at Riquette's to-night to celebrate the engagement—

Jenks (breathlessly)—Indeed! Which daughter?

Turnbull (continuing)—The engagement of a new cook.

Faith Cure.

"Isn't Jebbs a believer in the faith cure?" "He is."

"Is it true that he wouldn't have a doctor for his wife, the other day, when she was ill?" "It is quite true."

"Well, I saw a doctor go into his house just now."

"Oh, that's all right. He's ill now himself."—Tit-Bits.

A Real Freak.

"Better send an inspector down to see what's the matter with this man's

meter," said the cashier in the gas company's office to the superintendent.

"Oh!" began the superintendent, "we throw complaints about meters—"

"This is no complaint. He sends a cheque for the amount of his bill and says it's 'very reasonable.'"—London Opinion.

So Thoughtful.

Nell—Yes, the count is attentive to her. She admired some roses she saw in a florist's window they were passing yesterday, so he had some sent up to her—

Belle—How thoughtful!

Nell—Yes; C. O. D.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Is It Yours?

Mr. Crimsomeback—I see by the paper that in the British museum there is a huge rope of hair weighing nearly two tons.

Mr. Crimsomeback—These American women travelling abroad are so careless, aren't they?—Yonkers Statesman.

Pertinent Question.

"What I am after," declared the spoils party candidate, "is not so much causes as effects."

"Whose effects?" shouted a man in the crowd.—Baltimore American.

Seem Long.

Bacon—I see some professor has discovered that if you want to live long you must drink 'son milk."

Egbert—Well, it would seem long, wouldn't it?—Yonkers Statesman.

Too Loud.

"Surely you don't despise him simply because he's a self-made man?" "No, I merely regret that when he made his voice he didn't pitch it in a lower key."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Advised Caution.

(Exchange.)

A grizzled old American colonel, who is a veteran of the Civil War and who had seen hard active service in several Indian campaigns, the Arctic regions, the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection, did not view with pleasure the recent promotion of younger and almost unknown officers who were jumped over his head.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON IMPROVED TEXT BOOKS.

Dr. L. E. Embree, President of the Association, Argues for Necessity of Culture Subjects—Many Interesting Papers Read at the Meetings of the Various Sections.

Toronto, April 22.—In the course of an address of welcome to the Ontario Educational Association last evening in Convocation Hall, at the first general session of its forty-seventh annual meeting, Hon. R. A. Fyfe, Minister of Education, announced that the Government of Ontario are going to improve the textbooks of the Province and give them to the public at reduced price. He said it was his dream to have a Canadian series of readers, and that the Government were in negotiation with the other Provinces on the matter. Referring to the entrance examination, Dr. Fyfe said that it had not, as had been alleged, been interfered with by the department in any way, but the examination had grown to be the public school leaving, and had become a complicated question, with which he hoped the association would wrestle. In conclusion he said that if they passed resolutions to be passed up to the Government, he hoped they would attach the reasons, and thereby very materially help the Government.

The attendance at the convention this year is very large, about six hundred having registered yesterday morning, a much larger number than ever before on the first day.

The President of the association, L. E. Embree, J.L.D., dealing in his Presidential address with "Some Tendencies in Education," deprecated the notion that boys and girls must make their own problems as a preparation for the work of a world where we have to confront problems not shaped to suit our own inclinations. He claimed that the subjects that make for culture were still necessary to a complete education that must fit a man to spend his leisure time profitably to himself and others as well as to get on in the world.

Speaking of the kindergarten, Dr. Embree doubted if the results of a decade or more of kindergarten work have justified the claims made for it by its advocates.

He did not favor the wholesale condemnation of examinations, believing that properly conducted examinations were an important factor in education. He pleaded for the same proportionate value to be placed upon experience in the teacher's profession as in other professions, and believed that the effective period of a teacher's service should be judged, not by years, but by the active interest he takes in affairs, by his responsiveness to new ideas and by his readiness to adapt himself to changing conditions.

Dr. R. A. Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, extended a hearty welcome to the association on behalf of the university authorities. The opportunity of comparing their successes and failures with those of others ought, he said, to be of much value to them. He pointed out the danger besetting specialists of being too intense in too narrow a range of subjects. In a child also who over-specialized there was the danger of loss of the sense of proportion in the estimation of the true worth of subjects of knowledge. In our education and in our life as a whole there was the same fault, he thought, as in our agriculture; a tendency to cultivate too much ground, and it should be more intensive. Mastery, efficiency, thoroughness, were essential to success in life.

Following the addresses an informal reception was tendered to the members of the association by the President and professors of the university.

Capacity for service, rather than scholarship, being now the ideal of the school, the output of the educational system, said Mr. W. S. Ellis, M. A., in the high school principals' section, will for the time to come be judged by power to do rather than by knowledge acquired.

Among the problems awaiting experimental treatment in schools, Mr. Ellis mentioned the following: To what extent should arithmetic and grammar be merged in the general subjects, mathematics and language? Can writing be economically taught before the age of twelve? Is home work needful or profitable before the high school period? Concentration as opposed to diffusion in school work.

What should the school have accomplished for the pupil at the entrance to high school, and at close of time there? How is education to be continued after school?

In the trustees' section Professor McCready, of the O. A. C., Guelph, read a paper on "How the Rural Schools Can Be Helped by the Ontario Agricultural College."

"The State does a great deal for the boy who has a taste for law, medicine, or teaching, but very little for his brother who intends going into the workshop," said Mr. W. L. Richardson, President of the manual arts section. Every boy, he claimed, should have an opportunity of taking manual training.

Speaking with reference to "approved schools," Mr. E. W. Hagarty, of Toronto, in the principals' section, said that considerable confusion has arisen from a result of excessive haste in introducing the idea. The machinery for Government inspection failed to work in time, and private schools like Upper Canada College and St. Andrew's raised a cry that they were unfairly treated.

That the kindergarten is required from the necessities of the child's development, and that it forms the best introduction to industrial training by curing clumsiness and making the child deft at a time when it is most susceptible to training, was the view expressed by Principal Wm. Scott of Toronto Normal School, in his address in the kindergarten department.

Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa, discussing before the modern language section the extent and character of Canadian prose literature, pointed out that an astonishingly large proportion of our prose writers have made Canadian history the subject matter of their books.

Speaking on "Forms of Constructive Work for Preliminary Training in the Manual Arts," Mr. J. H. Wilkinson, of Toronto, remarked that the splendid home training which children got on the farms thirty or forty years ago was now fast disappearing, owing to quick transportation and the use of machinery.

"Some Present-day Problems in Education" was the subject of a carefully-prepared paper by Dr. W. Pakenham, Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto, read before a joint meeting of the public school, training, inspectors' and trustees' departments. A well-devised scheme of industrial education was advocated, to train children to become good citizens. For the coming mechanics and artisans special training is as necessary as medical schools or agricultural colleges to train doctors or farmers. A gradual change in

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One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion; One ounce Compound Salsaparilla; Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

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And they were worse than they seemed, for they irritated the stomach and bowels.

They acted much as pepper acts in the nostrils. They flooded the bowels with fluids.

But those fluids were digestive juices. And a waste today means a lack tomorrow.

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No griping, no irritation. They act as a bowel tonic.

The old way, too, was to take large doses of physic. People waited until the bowels were clogged.

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Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and

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the system of public school inspection was also suggested.

Dealing with "Urban Problems, Financial and Administrative," Inspector J. P. Hoag, of Brantford, pleaded for the same treatment, so far as the Government is concerned, for cities as for the wealthy rural schools.

The problem of getting trained teachers for bilingual schools was discussed by Mr. Prendergast, in the inspectors' department, who suggested getting the French pupils trained as teachers. When there are few French children get their English in the playground, but the problem is acute in three parts of Ontario—in the Ottawa valley, where there are 80,000 French, in the northern districts, with 27,000, and in Essex and Kent, which have 25,000 French. The Sreides and Finns desire to learn English alone. "In certain towns," said Mr. W. J. Summerby in his address, "separate schools seem to have been established to preserve the language. All French-Canadian children learn French. The French is going to be taught anyway. How are we to teach them English?"

Messrs. Prendergast, McDougall, Mills, Cheney and Summerby were appointed a committee to report on the dual language problem.