LIOUOR MEN SEE THE PREMIER TO PRESENT THEIR ARGUMENTS

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Distillers, Brewers, Hotel and Shop Licensees Interview Hearst and Give Reasons for Proposals They Make -Statement From President of Hotel Keepers-Divided Legislative Powers Confuse the Situation.

tion of thirty-three men, representing the Mistillers, brewers, license, trades in Ontario, interviewed Hon. W. H. Hearst and Hon, W. J. Hanna for the purpose of presenting their side of the liquor question. The meeting was held in private. Premier Hearst gave the deputation little for, but promised to consider requests, which were as fol-

That hotels be allowed beer and wine licenses, shops to continue as at present until after the war.

2. That a plebiscite be taken six months after the war and provision made for vote of soldiers. 3. That the present license term be extended six months to enable hotel-

keepers to dispose of their stock. 4. That prohibitionists be required to produce a vote of 40, per cent, of the voters on the list, as they claim to have petitions signed 44 per cent. of electors.

5 That in taking the vote the ter-

ritory already dry be not included.

6. Where cities and towns give majorities in favor of licenses they uld have them regardless of vote prohibition vote should cancel all present local option and scott Act enactments so that in

event of repeal of provincial vote no double vote would be necessary. 8. Compensation should be given those who lose their licenses. . There should be a rebate to the hotelkeepers of a portion of their license fee owing to the early closing going into effect Nov. 1. The British

overnment did this. 10. That the five 10. That the five per cent, com-mission charged by the government on bar receipts be abolished and a nominal license fee for beer and wine

licenses charged. Among those who composed the deputation were: George Wright, president of the Toronto Hotelkeep-ers Association; Thomas Ryan, secretary; L. A. Howard, president of the Ontario Licensed and Allied Trades Association; W. E. Allen, secretary; T. J. Freyseng, treasurer; W. H. Mara, G. J. Foy, W. T. Kernahan, Allan Case and John Hargraft, Toronto; George Russell and S. D. Biggar, Hamilton; J. Harrington Walker and Hiram Walker, Walkerville; V. J. McCabe, North Bay; W. S. Richards, Chatham; H. M. Keenan Sault Ste. Marie; George Hodder, Port Arthur, and James Haverson,

representative of the Statistics of the Trade. It was claimed by the deputation that the passing of prohibition in Onturio would necessitate the prompt 000,000 in obligations to banks, etc., would result in no small financial crisis. Annual wages and board to employes of hotels in the province it was claimed, amounted to \$5,647,062.
The total value of real estate and The total value of real estate and buildings was given as \$43,333,256; of furnitude, etc., \$7,311,448; of licensees of some \$10,000,000 in obligations. Against the weal estate and buildings mortgages or loans totaling \$4,

5,24,157 and against the businesses, if censes and furniture \$4,164,674. general impression which the members of the deputation received was that the government intended to so ahead with the referendum because the premier did not mention an act of the legislature. From the way he spoke those present were led to believe that some provisions of the temperance bill "still in the air." One gentleman in the gathering earnestly believes, however, that the government will pass prohibition subject to a vote after the war is over

After the Conference. The World tried last night to get a further line on the situation and wha ad taken place in the convention, and also to try and get the issue sifted flown to the points on which a settlemay be ultimately reached. It will be noticed that the delegation that waited on the government repre sented (1) the distillers, whose interest is in the sale of spirits; rewers, who are interested in the sale of beer and who have more or less money invested in hotel licenses; (3) licensed hotelmen: (4) the licensed shop men, and (5) the licensed wholesale men, who handle both spirits and beers of various kinds, as well as wines, and who sell to all sections of the retail trade. These various interests apparently have had conferences in the last few days and they united on presenting a detailed statement of their views, as set out above.

If these gentlemen's requests were granted there would be no referendum; there would be no great change in the law, and there might be compensation.
From what The World could gather

int representation of all the bodies interested in the trade will be con ceded; it is admitted on all hands that Mr. Hearst and his colleagues inti mated that their program will be sub stantially carried out, altho it is not yet known by anyone that a referendum is an essential part of it. And there will be modifications in

was recently given out as their likely One member of the house, who is ormed, said there was a considerable number of members who re cognized that the main thing to reach a substantial curtailment and limitation of drinking, and especially while the war was on, but, said he, if this is not gone into wisely, in e effort to do too much the govern ment might overreach themselves and b make things little better than they are now." For instance, he said, that unles the Dominion Government enjoined complete prohibition, then even if the local government closed the hotels and closed the shops, the people of Ontario would still be able to bring in any amount of liquor they wanted from adjacent provinces. He make things little better than they are even said that the brewers of Ontario could ship their goods into the Province of Quebec and have it reshipped from there to their customers in this province, provided they ardered it from agents outside of Ontario. The brewers and distillers would be free manufacture. Now, if this is the breakly the Downier Betts of the province the cream of the hotelkeepers. These men, in spite of the increased cost of foodstuffs and help, and the increased than remodel their plants, a great many of the would simply lie down and die," brewers and distillers would be free of them Now, if this is the he said. case, and if the Dominion Parliament

For three hours yesterday a deputa-, constitutional, then the best thing to do toward sane results would be: That the license-holders, both hotels and shopkeepers, be given a few months holders (hotels and shops) and allied to sell out their stocks; that on and after a date to be fixed the hotels be limited, until the war was over, to the sale of beer and light wines, the alcoholic strength of which would be limited to four per cent, or below, and that the sale of spirits he allowed until the was was over in government shops, very few in number, and under the strictest regulation as to quantities sold and as to the parties purchasing, and that when the was was over the whole question be made a referen-dum to the electors of the province, and that the government then crystal ize into legislation the views expressed y the electorate, and by that time the Dominion authorities and the provin-

cial authorities would get together so as to secure the will of the people being carried out, even if it meant complete prohibition of everything." The Manitoba Law. Another gentleman said that the new law in Manitoba, which embodies what is called the Macdonald act, might be followed in the case of the ale of spirits. In Manitoba this sale is confined to druggists. From what The World can gather, however, this suggestion did not meet with much ap-

proval here. They said they would much sooner see the business of any selling of spirits in the hands of the government. The main point that these carties made in substance was that he government, by permitting the sale of low percentage beer during the war in the hotels and the same beer and inspected spirits in government shops, they would be able to do more in the way of prohibition and the regulation of the drinking evil than by a widespread prohibition which did not prohibit as long as the importation of occer and spirits remained available to he people of Ontario, notwithstanding

any act of the legislature. Of course the people hit hardest by this proposal would be the men who now have shop licenses, and whose ousiness would be passed over to the state, but which in any case would be greatly reduced by the new regulations. People would neither import beer nor spirits if they could get them in some kind of way, and under strict regula-

A Summary. To summarize the discussion that

side country of beer, wine and spirits by citizens of Ontario, either in large or small quantities, and its consumpcause of the expense and inconvenience of this package trade it will go to spirits rather than beer or wine as compared with hard stuff. The

tion in the home of the importer. Belegislature has no control of this trade. Only the federal power can wipe it

In the meantime the legislature might be most effective in the minds of many by allowing beer in hotels, and spirits and beer in government shops, and thus keep more control over the trade; tho even this would not close out importations. But there would be less temptation to import. In the meantime the two powers, ederal and provincial, could get together looking to absolute prohibition by joint action or by parliament assuming the full responsibility of carrying a law of complete prohibition. If these possibilities and contincencies are not allowed for, more or

less confusion, more or less drinking may take place notwithstanding any act of the legislature. In other words if the prohibitionists want prohibition to the full they must go to parliament or to parliament and legisature and get what they can from the legislature and the balance from parliament. But parliament may be an unknown quantity at this time. The house may be over by Easter, and it might take a longer time than that to get a sweeping law thru both

It is up to the Hearst government and the legislature to give the most careful consideration to all the facts and circumstances. And yet the people of Ontario, as we believe, and the cople of Manitoba, as we know, want what they hold to be an evil radically dealt with. No vote of the electors Ontario in a referendum will do this. Nor can a cancellation of hotel and shop licenses be put into immediate operation without compensation to the license holders for the stocks

The discussion is only beginning. Geo. Wright's Views. "If Lloyd George could succeed in re ducing the consumption of beer in England, where it is wenty-eight gallons per capita, to what it is in Canada, eight gallons greatest wonders of the century." said George Wright, president of the Toronto Hotelkeepers' Association, and proprietor with E. M. Carroll of the Walker and Carls-Rite Hotels, when interviewed the said of the desired the desired to which waits. of the Hotels, when interviewed ifter leading the deputation which waited on the premier yesterday.

It was not fair to compare the two yountries, even the it were admitted hat the consumption of spirits was that the consumption of spirits le the war was on, but, said he, this is not gone into wisely, in effort to do too much the governthe sale of intoxicants in Ontario should be restricted to that of beer and wines only. They were willing that the gov-ernment should regulate the percentage of alcohol to be contained in the percentage

did not see its way to passing a general prohibitory measure, or to pass legislation prohibiting export or manufacture in a province which had declared for prohibition, and this, he said, was very hard to do, and perhaps un-Home Consumption.

They would get their supply for home consumption in any case. The closing of the bars would simply mean added expense in shipping the liquor from more

pense in shipping the liquor from more distant points.

In every community the hotelmen had a certain circle of friends and relations. Prohibition would raise a feeling of dissatisfaction in all these circles, and dissatisfaction was specially to be avoided at this time. Nothing would heal that rancor but time.

By elimination, the license commissioners had forced the hotelkeepers to do business in the most costly parts of the cities, where rents and taxes were highest. If they were to be put on a par with the owners of apartment houses, whose buildings were in less expensive portions of the city, they simply could not meet the competition. The hotelman was entitled to more than six per cent on his investment when he was forced to be responsible for the good conduct of his house twenty-four hours in every day of the seven days in the week.

All men could not of necessity be members of social clubs. But every man must have a place for social intercourse, or the privacy of the home would be must have a place for social intercourse, or the privacy of the home would be Hotel Conveniences.

Then there were the conveniences supplied by the hotel to the general public without charge, conveniences which lic without charge, conveniences which the cities did not provide, continued Mr. Wright. It had been suggested that the hotels might make a charge for the use of their wash rooms. On the other hand the hotels had always been the tax collectors for cities. Should they now penalize the public for the disabilities forced upon the hotels themselves? Would it be for the general health of the public if the hotels ceased to provide these the hotels ceased to provide these onveniences until the cities could make

conveniences until the cities could make the necessary provisions?

"If we could confer sobriety on the public it would be the greatest achievement of modern times," said Mr. Wright. But. he went on to say, this could only be done by education. Great strides had been made along these lines. Compulsion would militate against this educational work. Were they to be forced to start all over again?

Movements such as the present, created hysteria in the public mind. They conferred no lasting benefit on the general public. This had been admitted after exhaustive investigation by the gov-

ter exhaustive investigation by the government commission that had investigated the question with the most painstak-

ing care in England.

"There is only one way to handle this proposition and that is by regulation," said Mr. Wright.

The returns, as to the amount of money expended on intoxicating liquors, the ways not fair to the public or to money expended on intoxicating liquors, too, were not fair to the public or to the licenseholders. They took no account of the amount of money included in the estimates of the money spent in bars for soft drinks, cigars and sandwiches. All these were lumped into the estimates, and they amounted to a very considerable sum.

Other Costs.

Neither was all the money spent a sheer economic waste, as the opponents

sheer economic waste, as the opponents of the bar argued. There was the cost of the grain and the manufacture of the ligner the faxes and excise, the buildof the bar argued. There was the cost of the grain and the manufacture of the liquor, the taxes and excise, the buildings and the bottles and the capsules, the barrels and the insurance, and the transportation of the bottles and barrels to and from the hotels. All this entailed a vast expenditure of money, a matter to be seriously considered. There was really very little economic waste.

Mr. Wright said he had laid these matters before the government. He admitted that his deputation had received very little encouragement.

As for the petition he very much doubted if it really expressed the feeling of the public. Would the government have given the same consideration to a petition signed in favor of the bars

ro summarize the discussion that came out of the interview of the trade with the Ontario ministers yesterday and the further general discussion that followed upon it, The World presents the following:

Prohibition by the legislature of the sale of beer and spirits in hotels will stop a lot of drinking.

But it will not stop the importation from an adjoining province or outside country of beer, wine and spirits

ment have given the same consideration to a petition signed in favor of the bars even tho it were as large as that presented against them? He was willing to stand by what government thought wise, but would it not be better, he asked, for the government to keep control of the liquor traffic thru the licenses, restricted as they had suggested, and then, when the people were in a mood to consider what they really did desire after the hysteria of the present time had abated, to take the vote and act upon it then?

INDEENDPENT WOMEN WORKERS. The regular weekly social gathering of the Independent Women Workers of Earlscourt Association was held yester-day afternoon in Little's Hall, Ascot ave-

Over forty members prepared a num ber of parcels of comforts for the Earls-court boys in the trenches. The knitting of socks and shirt-making were also inof socks and shirt-making were also indulged in.

In order to further the interests of the association, it was decided to hold social evenings at regular intervals at the residences of various members of the executives

IS GOVERNMENT'S TASK

sus for Purpose of Obtain-

ing Recruits.

GREAT APPEALS FOR MEN

Very Few Responded to Call for

Two Hundred and Fourth

at Parkdale.

Appealing for recruits at a meeting

Fattalion in the Parkdale Assembly

Hall last night, the Rev. Father Mine-

han of St. Helen's Church, West To-

ronto, declared that the government

should take a military and industrial

the government's task to supply sol-

diers and they should take the census

and so aid recruiting considerably. He

utmost towards the promotion of meet-

urged the great audience to do their

ings at which the public could express

their opinion in this regard.

Speaking directly of the war he said: "Now is the time for action; we

have had enough speaking. We are proud of the way the Canadian Gov-

ernment is acting in the struggle and

of the spontaneous response given by the youth of Canada, but let us have

He said it was not

tion of fighting for the British Empire,

out a question as to whether we were

going to be slaves or not. "We are

Favors Sunday Recruiting. Rev. Logan Geggie of Parkdale Pres-

yterian Church made a stirring ap-ceal for men. In showing the need of

nen he pointed out that the British

rom Canada, and if this request alone

did not show the seriousness of the situation, then he did not know what

would. He upheld recruiting on Sun-

days and pointed out that it was a ne-cessity. He declared that no organi-

ation or body was doing more than the churches, and in this connection

referred to the great percentage of

cottish clergymen who had donned

Mr. Geggie could say nothing too

tiger" being only a few of the names he called him. He did not agree with

the recruiting methods adopted by some speakers and stated that he

would call no man a shirker, because

ne did not know his circumstances.
"It I was a colonel I would call my

ecruiting men aside and give them

intelligent instructions."

Col. R. W. Barker of the 95th Bat?

"consummate

sovernment had asked for 500,000 men

for our very existence," he

action.

concluded.

census. He maintained that it

under the auspices of the 204th

TO SUPPLY SOLDIERS

AT FOUR ON SATURDAY

Gen. Logie Asks License Commissioners to Prevent Liquor Sale on Parade Day.

ONTARIO ENLISTMENTS

More Than a Hundred and Ten Thousand Have Joined to End of February.

Brig.-General Logie, divisional com-nandant, has asked the board of license mandant, has asked the board of license commissioners to close the bars in Hamilton at 4 p.m. on Saturday, March 18, the day of the big military parade in that city. Nine battalions of active service infantry, in addition to the Hamilton City military units, 8000 men in all, will take part in the big route march, which starts at 2 and will be seven miles long. Gen. Logie and staff will go to Hamilton to review the parade.

One hundred and sixty-eight Toronto men offered to enlist yesterday, making nen offered to enlist vesterday, making

the total of active service volunteers 509 for the first two days of this week. There were 114 men attested yesterday. The Q.O.R. Battalion received 14 of these, the 170th 10, 180th 8, 198th 12 and the 216th 9. The Q.O.R. has now 1062 men, the Mississaugas 474, Sportsmen's 1056, Buffs 352 and Bantams 299. Buffs 352 and Bantams 239.

The Army Medical Corps want 100 men for active service. Recruits who desire to go into camp right away with this unit should apply at the armories recriifing depot depot needs men also for armory

The depot needs men also for armory guard duty in Toronto. Fifteen recruits for this work are wanted at once.

Three New Battalions.

Three more battalions started active recruiting yesterday, the 201st, Col. Hagarty commander; 204th, Col. Price, and the 208th, Col. Lennox. This makes seven battalions now actively recruiting. The Q.O.R. and Sportsmen's will probably be up to strength in a week from now. om now.
Official figures show that 110,776 men

Official figures show that 110,776 men have enlisted in Ontario for active service up to the end of February. This was announced yesterday by Major G. H. Williams, who is head of recruiting for this division. In the Toronto division, 7593 enlisted during February; in Toronto City, 4314: Hamilton, 538, and other places. 2741.

Col. S. C. Mewburn, A.A.G., stated yesterday that when another battalion is authorized there will be fifty battalions in the Toronto division in training or in organization.

Park military headquarters.

A Novel Demonstration.

A machine gun in action, "casualtics" among the soldiers, and music by brass and bugle bands, were the \$1st Battalion's recruiting demonstration staged at the noon-hour yesterday at the corner of Yonge and Temperance strats. The large crowd that gathered to view the unique spectacle were afterwards addressed by Majors Sampson, Wright and Moss, who urged young men to join up with the \$1st Battalion and fill up the vacancies caused by natural wastage during the six Battanon and fill up the vacancies caused by natural wastage during the six months of training. A number of re-cruits came forward.

The 170th Mississauga Battalion held a band concert in front of the city hall as part of its recruiting campaign, and the 198th "Buffs" had its buglers "sound the call" from a street car. The "Buffs" also held corner meetings.

The Corps of Guides are calling for men for the scout section of the Sportsmen's Battalion. The Guides' orderly room at the armories will be open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings to receive recruits who wish to join this section.

Corps of Guides.

After their regular drilf at the armories last night members of the Corps of Guides met in one of the lecture rooms and listened to a 15-minute illustrated talk on "Athens," given by Guide D. Linden. This was followed by an exhibition wrestling bout between Sergt. Gibson and Guide Hastings. The membersalso had an oyster supper.

Beaver Theatre Tonight. Beaver Theatre Tonight. There will be a big patriotic rally in West Toronto at the Beaver Theatre

IDEAL THEATRE PACKED AT RECRUITING RALLY

Rev. Father Minehan Urges Cen- Many Rousing Appeals at Opening of Col. Price's Campaign Last Night.

MUST MAKE SACRIFICES

Pte. (Rev.) F. M. Bell-Smith Declared European Struggle Calls for Finest Manhood.

The Ideal Theatre in East Toronto was packed to the doors last night

when the opening gun of the campaign recruits for Lieut.-Col. to obtain Frice's 204th Overseas Battalion was fired, three or four recruits offering themselves at the close for overseas Dr. W. R. Walters presided in the early stages and Rev. Mr. Rodgers

later. Private (Rev.) F. M. Bellsmith, chaplain of the 204th, who recently joined the colors gave a rousing address evoking great enthusiasm. great European struggle called for the finest manhood, and sacrifices must be made if the British Empire was to retain its proud position as the arbiter of nations and the greatest Christianizing influence the world had ever known. He made an impassioned appeal for recruits and predicted that there would be great rallying to the colors of the 204th Overseas when the campaign was, rightly under way. Rev. Mr. Christie, pastor of Rhodes Avenue Presbyterian Church, aroused the enthusiasm of the big crowd by his eloquent references to the glorious deeds of British arms in days past and declared that greater glory was in store for the mother of nations in the

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Bleeding from a nasty gash at the back of his head, a man who gave his now under consideration, standing in name as John Russell was picked up my place in this house, and on my reat the corner of Queen and Sherbourne streets last night and taken to St. Michael's Hospital in the police ambu- mittee appointed by the minister of champion liar, arch-hypocrite and lance. He is believed to have slipped and fallen to the sidewalk.

said he was sure the battalion would tions and goods to be furnished to the be rapidly recruited. Col. W. H. Price, M.L.A., who has been appointed to command the 204th, asked for recruits and said he was determined to go right to the front with his regiment. His appeal did not much success, however, talion made a brief speech, in which he praised the colonel of the 204th and

this evening at 8 o'clock in the interests of the 204th Overseas Battalion. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.L.A., will preside. The speakers will be Lieut.-Col. W. H. Price, M.L.A.; Dr. J. P. Gilmour, warden of the Ontario Reformatory, and Rev. J. R. Robinson. Lieut.-Col. Price, in speaking of Ward 7 yesterday, said that he had been most agreeably surprised by the number of recruits coming from that ward, and he wished to take advantage of the opportunity tonight to express

of the opportunity tonight to express his appreciation.

201st Battalion.

Central Y. rotunda was crowded to overflowing last night, when members and friends of the 201st Battalion met and friends of the 201st Battalion met to inaugurate the recruiting campaign of the Toronto Light Infantry.

*Lieut.-Col. E. W. Hagarty, the commanding officer, spoke on the ideals of the battalion, and Mr. G. A. Warburton, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., complimented him on the high ideals the 201st had set before them, and called on the young men to take their place in fighting for a cause so just as the allies' is today. Sergt.-Major Arthur, who has already

seen service in Flanders, and who is a seteran of many campaigns, added his all to the young men to go back with him in the Toronto Light Infantry, and do their part to finish the big work at the front.

Mr. J. P. Hagerman, the boys' work secretary at Central Y., and the Rev. John Coburn, chaplain of the battalion, threw out a challenge to the young men of the high school clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and church organizations to line up with the church organizations to line up with the battalion and make it a brotherhood of oung men united in a great task. The band of the 48th Highlanders gave

The band of the 48th Highlanders gave much-enjoyed selections, and the read-ings of Miss Drummond, and solos of Mr. Fiddes, were heartily encored. The following promotions and appoint-ments are announced by camp headquarters:
Captain T. G. Baldock, 74th Battalion, raised to rank of major in the C.E.F.
Major G. R. Rodgers, appointed junior major of 76th Battalion, succeeding Major S. J. Huggins, transferred.
Lieut, S. K. Lount, 35th Regiment, appointed to 76th Battalion.
Lieut, I. M. Cameron, 48th Highlanders, appointed to 92nd Highlanders' Battalion.

Sergt.-Instructor J. Skinner, appointe

adjutant of 162nd Battalion, with rank of-captain in the C.E.F.
Captain G. H. Musgrove, 31st Regiment, appointed senior major of the 162nd.
Lieut. H. B. Ritchie, 109th Regiment, appointed to the 189th (Sportsment's) Ratappointed to the 180th (Sportsmen's) Bat-talion, with the rank of captain in the The following officers are appointed to the following officers are appointed to the 205th (Sportsmen's) Battalion, Ham-ilton, subject to their qualifying: Lieut. Harry Fleming: Lieut. Robt. Kerr, Lt. Geo. Allan, Lieut. W. H. Thompson, Lt. G. N. Meyers, Lieut. J. R. Aylesworth, Lieut. A. F. Inch, Lieut. M. A. Vallance.

Lieut. A. F. Inch, Lieut. M. A. Vallance.

Conduct of Soldiers.

The following order was issued at Exhibition camp yesterday: "Commanding officers are to supervise the conduct of their men in the streets and the practice of begging by individual soldiers is to be at once stopped and individuals found begging to be severely dealt with." It is said this order comes as the result of complaints received at headquarters.

When asked by Col. Burton if they were agreeable to receiving a company of Japs (250 men) as a part of the regiment, the members of the Bantam Battalion replied unanimously in the af-

was issued yesterday at camp head-"A picket consisting of one company

arms each fight at 3 pl. . On this own regimental alarm post. One-half of this picket will report at the Court street police station at 6 p.m., and the other half will report at the Agnes street police station at 6 p.m. arch the following is a roster of duties for the month of March: 75th Battalfon, March 13; 74th Batt., March 14; 81st Batt., March 15; 83rd Batt., March 16; 92nd Batt., March 17; 95th Batt., March 18; 97th Batt., March 19; 123rd Batt., March 20; 124th Batt., March 21; 75th Batt., March 22; 74th Batt., March 23; 81st Batt., March 22; 74th Batt., March 25; 92nd Batt., March 26; 95th Batt., March 27; 97th Batt., March 28; 123rd Batt., March 29; 124th Batt., March 28; 123rd Batt., March 29; 124th Batt., March 28; 123rd Batt., March 29; 124th Batt., March 30; 75th Eatt., March 31.

"Officers commanding units will be held responsible that these duties are carried out.

PUGSLEY LAID CHARGE AGAINST GEN. HUGHES

But It Was Mostly Declamation and Sensation Soon Subsided.

MEIGHEN MADE REPLY

He Termed Pugsley's Elaborate Effort Display of Mock Heroics.

(Continued From Page 1.) for the consideration of the imperial

wanted an investigation, one would be ordered immediately, if they did not. the Canadian government would not fly in the face of the war policy of the British government, but would follow Lloyd George instead of Mr. Carvell. Pugsley Takes Responsibility. Hon. William Pugsley, resuming the djourned debate upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion for a parliamentary nvestigation of the shell committee quoted from Hansard that the prim inister had promised an investigation if any concrete charge was made

against any member of his govern-ment. It was a serious matter for a member of parliament to make a charge against a fellow-member. If he ailed to make out a case before the investigating committee, he would be ostracized by his colleagues and comnelled to resign his seat. In view of the facts already sub-mitted to the house and as yet undenied, Mr. Pugsley said that an investigation was imperative. To bring about an investigation some member store for the mother of nations in the struggle now waging. The men who enlisted under Lieut.-Col. Price would that responsibility and any risk connected with it. He then slowly and nected with it. He then slowly and mpressively read to the house the fol-

lowing charge.
The Formal Charge. "I, William Pugsley, a member of this house, in support of the motion sponsibility as a member of this declare and charge that the shell commilitia, and referred to in said motion, fixed excessive and unreasonable prices for shells and for other muni-British Government (which, by arrangement between the British ernment and the Canadian Government, were to be paid for in part by Canada).

"Tat such prices were fixed without competition and were far in excess only a few recruits mounting the plat-form.





GET INTO THE GAME!

TORONTO LIGHT INFANTRY 201st BATTALION - 13 QUEEN ST. EAST

unnecessary, excessive expenditure of estimated at at least \$80,000,000. which will be improperly take from the people of the United Kiingdom and Canada.

Interested in Companies. "That said committee gave large orers at such excessive prices and without competition, to companies in which members of the committee were largely interested, and of some of companies members of the said committee were the directing heads. been great and vholly unnecessary delay in furnishing he completed shells for the use of the Canadian and British forces at the Charge Against Hughes.

"That the said shell committee ne-glected and delayed for an undue period of time to provide the fuses ne-cessary to render the shells effective, and, failing to endeavor to provide for their construction in Canada, as they night have done, proceeded to give amounting to \$22,000,000, on which desired the Canadian Government they made an advance of \$3,750,000. "That the making of the said con-

racts thru said Allison was unwise with the knowledge and connivance of the war was over this go the minister of militia, and the said would follow the leadership shell committee failed to obtain delivery of said fuses for an unreason-"And I do also charge that the gove rnment of Canada had, thru the minster of militia, to whom the said shell

of such irregular and improper methods and acts of the said shell committee, and while having the power at improperly consented to such irregular and improper methods John Bertram Co., Chapman and acts and permitted the same to

Missed Opportunities. Mr. Pugsley then went over some-what in detail the evidence submitted by Mr. Carvell. He confined himself whatever with either the contracts, announcing that he would deal with fuses at the evening sitting. cize the government for its apparent ignorance of the industrial possibili- purely nominal. ties of Canada before the outbreak of the war. He recalled that on Jan. 2, 1914, upon information received from the imperial government, the Domin-

on Government had appointed a committee to co-ordinate the work of the various departments in case war should presidency of Sir Joseph Pope, had made various recommendations which minister, but certainly between Janu- orders. The Dominion Steel, for exery and August it should have occured to the prime minister that, in the event of war being declared, it would done in Canada in the way of manu- shells and showed that these acturing munitions, yet no enquiry was made, and the subject apparently never received the slightest consideration until Aug. 24, 1914, when Gen. Sir. Sam Hughes suggested that could be manufactured in Canada, and called a meeting of manufacturers at

Ottawa. Case of the Carnegies.

Mr. Pugsley then read to the house some recent correspondence between himself and Col. Carnegie, who was member of the shells committee and is now a member of the imperial munitions board. Col. Carnegie explained his connection with the Welland concern, which received an order for shells at high prices. That concern he had organized before the war broke out, and after his appointment to the directorate and subsequently sold out the stock he held in the company. commenting upon this letter, Mr. Pugsley contended that Col. Carnegie's prother was the manager of the Welland concern and was also a member of the shells committee. Mr. Pugsley in conclusion briefly discussed the twenty-two million dol-

lar contracts for fuses awarded to firms in the United States, for which,

he said. Col. Carnegie was largely re-

sponsible.

Meighen Replies. Hon. Arthur Meighen was heartily cheered by government supporters when he rose to reply. He characterized Dr. Pugsley's so-called "charge" as comic opera. It was a dramatic nerformance intended solely for the benefit of the press gallery. Mr. Pugs-ley had taken no risk whatever in saying that the government or its appointees had spent public money unwisely and improvidently. There had never been an hour in parliament since confederation when some charge of that kind was not being hurled at the government of the day.

ley) had assumed no responsibility, taken no risk, and had not for a moment put his seat in jeopardy.

"Tragedy and Farce."

The motion before the house, Mr.

member for St. John (Dr. Pugs-

Meighen said, would be voted down and no attention whatever would be paid to Dr. Pugsley's speech, described as a singular combination of tragedy and farce. There was nothing alleged against the minister of militia except that he "connived" at unwise shell committee. But to connive at a thing, said Mr. Meighen, is certainly no worse than to do it yourself. Sup pose some member of the oppositi charged the minister of militia with spending money in an improvident way, what does it amount to? That kind of charge is made every day of the year against every government on

the face of the earth. Trust Lloyd George. Mr. Meighen went on to say that this iouse cannot order an investigation into the shell committee without flying in the face of the war policy of imperial government. could be done was to forward to the British Government the Hansards containing the speeches of Laurier, Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell. and award thru J. Wesley Allison in the United States contracts for fuses there was anything to investigate and would be carried out. If the British Government wanted no investigation. and improvident and was entered into that was the end of the matter. Until the war was over this government George, and hot the leadership of Mr.

Carvell. (Applause and laughter.) Reckless Slanders, Mr. Meighen then proceeded to take up in detail some of the Carvell charges. The accusations brought against Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram, he branded as reckless slanders. Mr. Carvell had charged that Sir Alexander awarded

any time to put an end thereto, the contracts to three companies in which he was largely interested, to wit, the and Manufacturing Co., and Valley City Seeding Co. Mr. Meighen, by affi-davits which he read to the house, seemed to prove conclusively that Sir Alexander Bertram had no connection during the afternoon entirely to shell Engine and Manufacturing Co. or with the Valley City Seeding Co., and that he had no beneficiary interest whatever He took occasion in passing to criti- in the John Bertram Co. His connection with the last named company was Specific Denials

Mr. Meighen said that Mr. Carvell had been equally unjust to Mr. Watts. Mr. Watts had no interest in the Universal Steel and Tool Co. Neither was that company a various departments in case war should be declared. The committee, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Pope, had war broke out. Mr. Meighen then referred to a number of met with the approval of the prime which Mr. Carvell alleged received no ample, had received orders to the extent of \$4,000,006. He went over a list of ten companies in the west Carvell had charged had delivered no panies had delivered to date 198,170 shells out of three hundred thousand ordered. Mr. Carvell had criticized the committee for not insuring prompt delivery by giving business the Canada Cement Company, but Mr. Meighen asserted that the company had not delivered a single

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