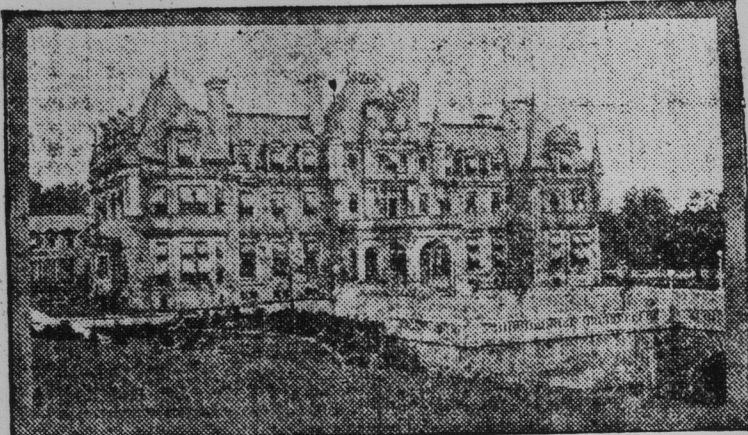


WHERE CONSCRIPTION BILL WAS SIGNED



This is a view of the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Toronto, in which His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire signed the military service act, during his visit to the Canadian National Exposition.

Government Applies Closure In Effort To Pass Franchise Bill

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Parliament sat till midnight Saturday. Sir Robert Borden was absent through sickness. Sir George Foster, as acting premier, was restless and irritable. Hon. Arthur Meighen, rule-book in hand, posed and looked learned. Hon. Robert Rogers, surrounded by a coterie of parliamentary advisers, sat in a back seat with his arms folded and a broad won't-come-off smile on his face.

Canada's house of commons was getting a real taste of old-time Manitoba methods. The new franchise bill—officially designated as the war-time elections act—had been before the house for consideration just one hour and fifty minutes by the clock. Three members, Hon. Frank Oliver, O. Turgeon (Gloucester) and George E. McCraney (Saskatoon) had spoken upon it.

Then Sir George Foster rose to give notice of closure. The government war-winning pose had been replaced by government election-winning brazenness. Canada's most drastic franchise act, deliberately withheld from parliamentary consideration until the dying hours of an overdrawn session, was to be forced through after less than two hours consideration by the people's representatives, by closure.

It was not until 10 o'clock at night that Sir George Foster rose to move the second reading of the measure. The afternoon sitting and the earlier part of the night sitting had been devoted to a discussion of the motion submitted by E. M. McDonald (Picton), for the purpose of discussing a definite measure of urgent public importance, the necessity of supplying munitions to Great Britain during the continuance of the war in view of the fact that they are being decreased and stoppage of the same is threatened.

Sir George Foster objected to the consideration of the resolution, but Hon. E. M. McDonald, Sir Thomas White, W. M. Gorman, Sir George Foster, G. W. Kyles, Hon. Dr. Pugsley and D. A. Lafortune spoke.

It was when Mr. Lafortune concluded—then nearly 10 o'clock—that the government launched its effort to "crowd through" the franchise bill.

Hon. J. D. Hasen formally moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley challenged the motion, but the Speaker ruled against him. An appeal was taken to the house and the Speaker was upheld on a vote of 84 to 19, Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) voting with the government. Mr. Hasen's motion was then carried on a vote of 85 to 20, against a straight party division with the exception of Mr. Guthrie.

Splitting Hairs By Government.

Sir George Foster rose to move the second reading of the war-time elections act and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux raised the point of order that the bill had not yet, according to the official order paper, been printed in both languages as was required. Only copies in English were available he maintained.

Hon. Arthur Meighen was on his feet with his rule book. "It was printed and put in circulation at 7 o'clock this morning," he exclaimed.

"I was not able to get one," put in C. A. Gouveau.

"If it has been printed," observed Dr. Pugsley, "it has been kept in secret. On the official order of the day it is given as being printed only in English."

Sir George Foster interposed somewhat tartly that the rule simply dealt with the fact that a bill should be printed in both languages before its second reading. It did not say it should so appear on the order paper.

Not Printed Then.

George H. Bolvin said he had personally applied for a copy of the bill at the distribution office at noon and had been told by the official in charge that it was not yet printed. As a matter of simple justice to French-speaking members, he maintained that consideration should not be proceeded with.

The speaker said he must be governed strictly by the rules. Copies of the bill in both languages had just been handed to him and he must consequently decide that it was so printed.

Mr. Bolvin appealed from the ruling and another division resulted in the speaker being sustained on a vote of 87 to 21.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley then rose to move, seconded by Hon. Mr. Lemieux, that the house adjourn. It was no time, he said, to bring on such an important measure.

He had got thus far when several government members jumped to their feet and began shouting: "Shame, shame!" and "Shut up!"

"The shame is on your side," countered Mr. Gouveau hotly.

"Will you allow such conduct and expressions to continue?" asked Dr. Pugsley, appealing to the speaker.

The latter rose and for a moment both the speaker and Dr. Pugsley were standing, endeavoring to be heard.

"Order! order!" demanded the speaker, motioning Dr. Pugsley to sit down. But the member for St. John, who was looking across at the shouting Conservatives, did not see the speaker, or heed his command.

"Unless the hon. member takes his seat I shall certainly name him," declared the speaker.

"I will do that immediately," smiling.

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Increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people 100 per cent in ten days in many instances. \$100 forfeit if it fails to give full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it. Watson's Drug Store always carry it in stock.

ments as possible on the other side of the Atlantic.

"She is continuing to order the shells," Sir Thomas went on, "which she requires in this country and my honorable friend is entirely mistaken in the statement that the shell industry is to be effected. We have, during the last two or three months, greatly increased the money advances to the imperial government for shell production. We have been advancing \$25,000,000 a month to the imperial treasury. I may say that, in July and August, we paid out much more than \$25,000,000 in each month for that purpose."

"Further," Sir Thomas said, "it was the intention of the Canadian government to advance \$25,000,000 a month for September, October, November and December, and to continue such payments as long as the war lasted. He submitted the following statement of credits to the imperial government, month by month, during the present year: January, \$20,000,000; February, \$25,000,000; March, \$31,000,000; April, \$25,000,000; May, \$20,000,000; June, \$30,000,000; July, \$48,000,000; August, \$37,000,000; September, estimated, \$44,000,000.

The dominion government was supplying money to the imperial treasury not only for the production of munitions in Canada, but also by reason of ar-

rangements made by the Canadian treasury. Canadian dairymen were able to sell their cheese to the British cheese commission.

If the dominion had not undertaken to supply \$10,000,000, which represented the value of Canada's export of cheese, the dairy manufacturers of Canada would not have been able to sell their cheese in Great Britain and there was no market in the United States. Further, a sum of \$10,000,000 additional had been provided for purchases made for the war office account by the department of agriculture.

Wheat and Bacon.

In reply to a question by R. B. Bennett, Sir Thomas said that no arrangements had been made for the purchase of wheat.

Canadian bacon was also going forward to Great Britain and it had been drawn to the attention that the British government might require some assistance in this connection, one of so much importance to the hog industry of Canada.

Since the outbreak of the war the dominion government had furnished in cash and securities no less than \$443,000,000.

Sir Thomas concluded by saying that there was no reason for this motion being brought forward because the mun-

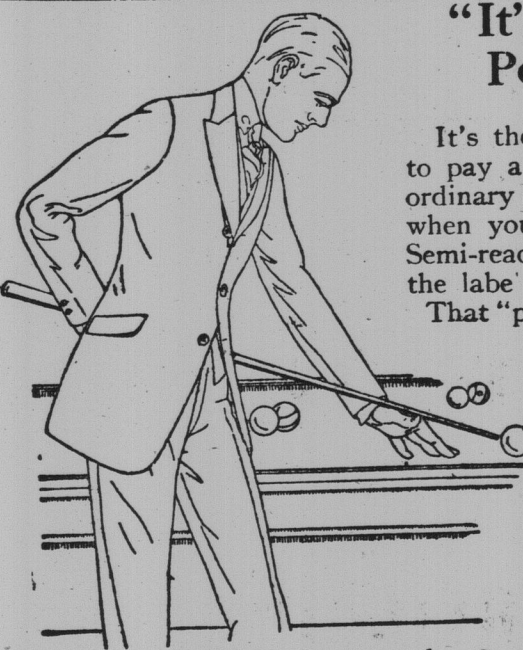
itions industries were in no danger. The farmer and producer of food must, however, also be considered.

NO RHODES SCHOLARS

Fredericton, Sept. 8.—Dr. C. C. Jones, chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, has been notified by Dr. G. C. Parkin, secretary of the Rhodes trust, that no Rhodes scholars are to be elected in 1918. The election in that year would fall to the University of New Brunswick. Dr. Parkin's letter states that the election will be postponed until after the war. It is believed that in the event of the war continuing in 1918 the election in that year also will be postponed.

MANCHURIA

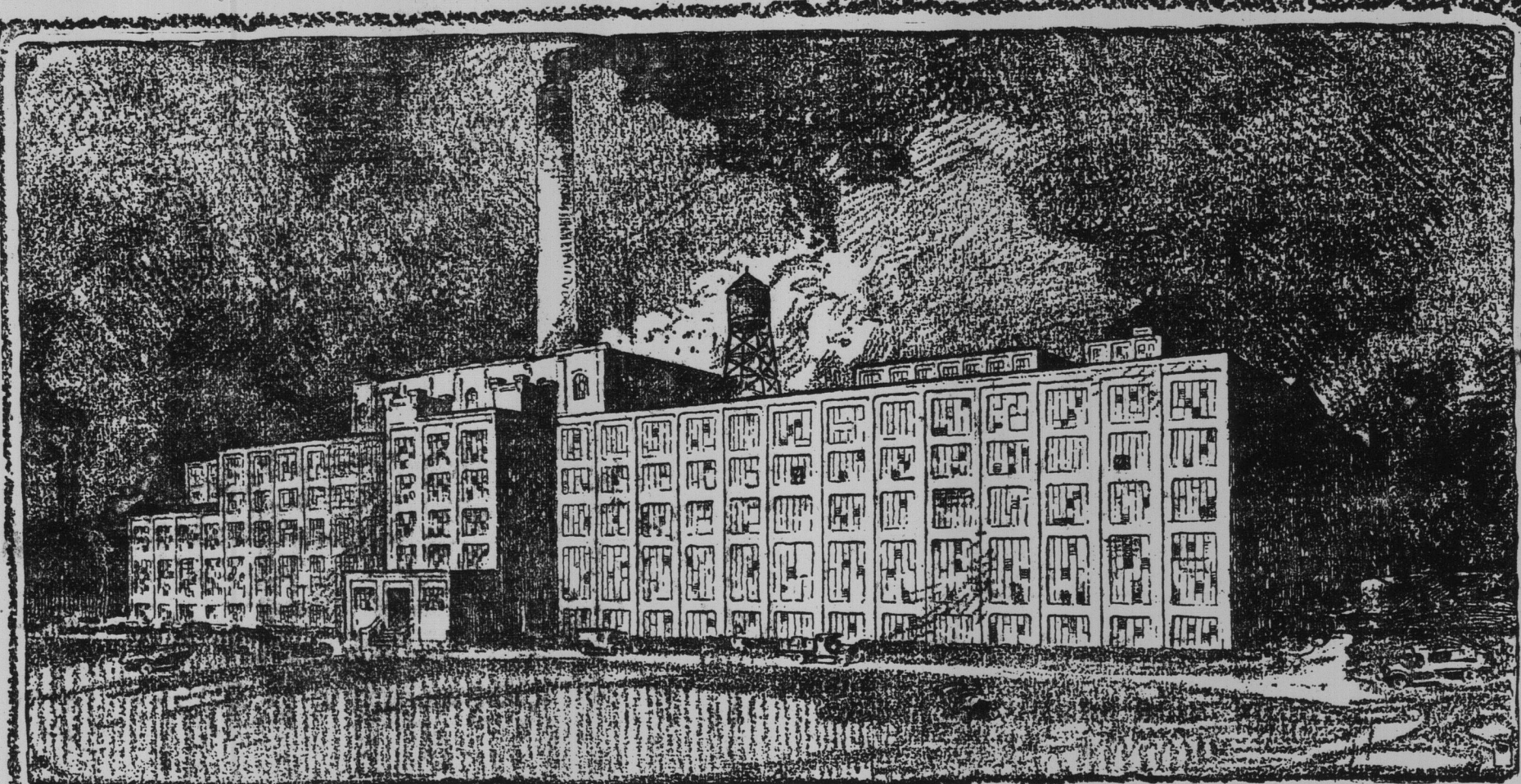
(East and West News.) Manchuria is terribly poor, despite the mineral and agricultural riches extracted from its soil and rocks, all of which products are shipped abroad. There are probably thousands of industries unable, by remitting toll, to earn more than a meagre living. When to their natural difficulties are added the ravages of bandits and the evils of misgovernment, such as now prevails in many parts of China, subject poverty and starvation must be the lot of the people who, in the best of time, are only half fed.



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It's the "losing hazard" to pay a big price for an ordinary Suit or Overcoat, when you can buy genuine Semi-ready Tailoring with the label in the pocket. That "price in the pocket" means that the Semi-ready Company must uphold their standard values in days of stress. They have a reputation.

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Tire Virtues Sculptured in Brick and Steel A Monument and a Foundation

The new home of Goodyear Tires at New Toronto.

New-finished, it yet faintly beats with the titan pulse that, ere long, will send forth daily more automobile tires than there are minutes.

Because lesser production has ceased to satisfy a demand grown great through merit.

It is at once a monument and a foundation.

A monument to those tire virtues of multiplied mileage and great service that daily have demanded of us increased output. A monument, truly; even though commercial and profitable. For without virtue not one brick could have been raised on another. Older and smaller factories were ample to oversupply the demand for an ordinary tire.

And just as truly is it a foundation—a foundation upon a foundation. Upon this new factory, will be built our future as itself is built on our past. Both are the same. The latter is but a broadening of the former. The new foundation is our pledge that we will build in the days and years to come as we have in the past.

If we take pride in the completed substance of our ideal, it is but natural. Such achievement is not given to all. Yet, if we have achieved, it is because earnestly we followed business' basic law—that he who

builds greatly must build worthily. Because we believed in the triumph of manufactured goodness and the ultimate reward of an ideal that profited the buyer as well as the seller.

We have valued our good name with hundreds of thousands of men as the most precious thing we own. Our material success means less to us than the moral vindication of those simple and sincere principles in which we believe.

So we have reached the mark set—and yet we are farther away than ever. For an institution such as ours is hydra-headed. Every task accomplished, every goal gained, sets a twice-difficult task, a twice-further goal.

At New Toronto, then, stands the achievement of our past, the promise of our future. It is the mortgage motorists hold on us that we must pay in continued effort for them. Our industry is a living, vibrant thing, and must grow—or crumble to dust. And business growth is bound up in value and service to you—the customer. This our promise and our obligation.

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