



# Does Your Boy Wear the Right Sort of Clothes?

To make a boy happy and contented, consult his feelings a little when you buy his clothes. You'll find it will pay you to do so, for the boys who are satisfied are the most careful of their clothes and in that way they can save you money.

## We've a Heap of Nice Things for the Boys Just Now

### Suits for Good Active Wear

Starting at \$4.50, we have a sterling line of suits for the boys, in five or six models of Norfoks, tweeds, worsteds and serges, right up to \$18.00. Ages 6 to 18 years.

If you prefer double-breasted styles we can save you 50 per cent.

### Specials in Blue Serge

6127. This is a beautiful chevot serge suit at \$12.00, that has no rival in Toronto, made in a swell Norfolk style; sizes 26 to 35, for \$12.00; 36 size, \$13.50.

Buy now, for serges are on a par with airships these days—"falling high." Other serges as low as \$6.50.

A lot of new blue serge refers to hand this week, \$6.50 to \$12.00; 2 1/2 to 15 years.

Splendid showing boys' slip-on tweed toppers, \$7.50 to \$12.00.

### Buy Your Wash Suits Now

Dandy little tub suits, for 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00.

The styles are cuter this year than ever. All our stock is fresh, and the smartest lot of fabrics you would wish to see, 2 1/2 to 8 years.

Boys' Wash Pants, 25c to 60c. Play Overall, 25c, 35c, 50c. All good serviceable shades.

### Shirt Waists

A good shirt waist is a mother's friend, saves money, and the boys always look smart and clean. From 60c to \$1.50. We show a lovely lot of waists, regular collars and sport styles, long and three-quarter sleeves, patterns galore.

### Look at the Raincoats We Have for Boys

We kept the wires hot till we landed all our boys' raincoats. We have a fine stock now in tweeds, paramattas and other fabrics; slip on and regular styles, from \$3.50 to \$12.00. Three to 18 years.

Here is another chance to make your boy happy.

### Palm Beach, Sta-Cool and Khaki Suits

Palm Beach suit with extra pants, \$7.50. Sta-Cool, with extra pants, age 6 to 12 years, \$6.50. Splendid khaki suit, Norfolk style coat, 4 to 12 years, \$3.00.

We will clothe your boys right and make you glad you came to us. Like the lady said who came in yesterday from Burk's Falls: "Your boys' clothes fit and wear so much better than any others we get that we always like to come back to see you again," and by the same token, she gave us a generous order.

Shop today in the big store on the Lucky Corner.

## OAK HALL, Clothiers

YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS. Open Till 10 Saturday Nights. J. C. COOMBES, Manager.

### York County and Suburbs

#### MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY THE TOWNSHIP

County Population in Suburbs Growing Rapidly—Scarcity in Houses.

The York Township Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, when bylaws to provide for the raising of sums aggregating nearly \$50,000 were put into effect. The work, all of which was carried out last year, consisted of concrete sidewalks, sewers and cement roadways. In all there were 85 different local improvements, the largest in the history of York Township, and carried out in a record time. It was estimated that the cost of these improvements would be about \$50,000. The sidewalks were put down for from 12 to 14 cents per square foot, and were of an average width of four feet six inches, with a six-inch curb.

The rateable value of York Township property is placed by the last revised assessment at \$28,424,750, an enormous increase in value. It was due to the unusual conditions prevailing and the large areas from time to time added to the township. The increase was due to the fact that the population of the suburban districts is growing very rapidly, and great difficulty is experienced in providing houses for the people. This is especially the case in the Earlscourt and Oakwood districts.

#### VILLAGES ARE WANTING FAST SUBURBAN SERVICE

#### Statement That It May Be Established Creating Much Interest.

The opening up of the new North Toronto C. P. and C. N. R. station and the statement that a suburban service may later be established between east and west points, has aroused a great deal of interest.

Streetsville and Oakville are many thriving little burghs, great shipping centres for milk and farm produce, to say nothing of the passenger traffic. The C. P. R. has a splendid double track line to Streetsville Junction, and while a large number of express and local passenger trains pass thru, the service is far from being as good as that of other villages. Streetsville, Erindale and Dixie would like.

For eight years Streetsville Junction had a connection with the C. P. R. but has since been discontinued. The Streetsville people claim that in getting this branch taken away, Erindale, four miles away, has a communication service, and Streetsville people are now denied the communication fare to Erindale, using the communication tickets from that point, as for train schedule. The Streetsville people are hopeful that train service will be restored to the village. But a fact is that the C. P. R. is running back and forth and landing at North Toronto is what they are hoping for.

#### J. ROWNTREE, EMERY, DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Was at One Time Proprietor of Inkerman House, Woodbridge.

James Rowntree, a former resident of Woodbridge, died suddenly of heart failure at his home here yesterday. Mr. Rowntree had just finished his dinner when he fell off the stool and expired before the medical aid could be summoned. He was at one time the proprietor of the Inkerman House in Woodbridge and was highly esteemed. He is survived by a wife and three sons: Eber, Frank and Roy, and one daughter, Mrs. Edwina Rowntree of Woodbridge. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at Pine Ridge Cemetery.

#### BODY OF LOUISE KYLE RECOVERED YESTERDAY

Met Death by Drowning Month Ago in Mimico Creek.

The body of Margaret Louise, the little daughter of William Kyle of Ingleton, who was drowned in the Etobicoke River during the heavy spring freshets of four weeks ago, was recovered on the lake front, County Constable Meyers of Mimico, who was notified, had the body removed to William Meyers' undertaking rooms in West Toronto.

#### HERO HELPERS' SOCIETY FORWARDED COMFORTS

Dr. Margaret Patterson delivered an address at the meeting of St. David's Presbyterian Hero Helpers' Society, held in the basement hall, Jarvis avenue, Earlscourt, yesterday afternoon. President Mrs. David Dougan occupied the chair. The secretary reported having forwarded recently to France and Germany forty boxes of comforts, consisting of the following articles: Soap, packets of tobacco and cigars, bath towels, chocolate, one pound fruit cake, biscuits, candies, pair socks and writing pad for each soldier. Letters of acknowledgment for previous supplies sent were also read. The value of the present shipment is estimated at about \$80.

#### PROMINENT JEWISH WORKER IS BURIED

One of the most faithful workers in the interests of the Jews of Toronto was buried yesterday morning at the Austrian cemetery, in the presence of a large number of friends. The late Mrs. Weinstein was born at Lemberg, Austria, and came to Canada ten years ago, and immediately took up the cause of her fellow sufferers. She was active in the work of the Hebrew Charities, in which work she was engaged until the time of her illness, nine months ago. She is survived by four sons, three of whom, Samuel S. Max and William, are in Toronto, and two daughters, Rebecca and Clara.

### FULL LIGHT COMING ON IRISH SITUATION

#### Commission of Inquiry Appointed to Look into Question.

#### MANIFESTO IS ISSUED

Irish Members of Parliament Explore Rising of Compatriots.

(Continued From Page 1.)

are satisfied that Major-General Sir John Maxwell's severity was fully justified, the Fifebridge incident causes indignation. He was shot on April 26. Martial law came into operation on April 28. The prime minister described the shooting as an isolated act of an irresponsible individual, who was immediately placed under arrest. Nothing is known tonight as to how the Irish vancocks will be filled, and it is not unlikely that there may be some shuffling of cabinet seats as the result of the resignation of Augustine Birrell as chief secretary for Ireland, and the resignation of Winston Spencer Churchill to politics.

#### THE NATIONALISTS, AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING TODAY, ADOPTED A SERIES OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS, INCLUDING A STRONG EXPRESSION OF OPINION THAT CONTINUED EXECUTIONS WOULD CAUSE BITTERNESS AND EXASPERATION AMONG IRISH PEOPLE HAVING NO SYMPATHY WITH THE INSURRECTION, AND THAT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE, AS WELL AS IRELAND, MARTIAL LAW SHOULD BE REVOKED IMMEDIATELY.

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### LAURIER MAKES DRAMATIC PLEA

#### He Asks Ontario to Grant French-Canadian Children Their "Rights."

#### BORDEN'S STAND FIRM

Premier Declares Emphatically Against Interference With Province.

(Continued From Page One.)

of liberality, and shrink from the example Germany had imposed on the French language in Alsace-Lorraine. Postmaster-General Casgrain spoke against the Lapointe resolution, and said that the defections on the Conservative side would be few in number, while many Liberals would vote against the Lapointe resolution.

The discussion for the day was closed by an excellent speech from W. F. Nickle (Kingston), who was a member of the Ontario Legislature when the Ferguson resolution was passed and regulation 17 formulated. He said that the French-Canadians had been deprived of no rights in Ontario, and that the men who criticized the regulations had never endeavored to learn what they meant. He agreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a problem could not be solved by running away from it, and believed that the discussion might clear up many misunderstandings between Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Lapointe, in opening, said that he had been warned by the premier against bringing this subject to the attention of parliament upon any ground that might make worse any differences that today existed between English speaking and French speaking Canadians. Ignoring a protest from the Ontario Legislature, he proceeded to solve it. Our duty was to face all problems in a courageous and patriotic manner. It would not do to say that the question was one of merely local concern. Surely anything must be of national interest which affected one-third of the population of the Dominion.

Mr. Lapointe said his resolution did not contemplate disallowance of provincial legislation. He did not believe in interfering with provincial rights, and the educational policy of Ontario was not to be interfered with. He himself was quite competent on behalf of French-Canadian minority interests in Ontario. The French had spoken their language in that province for over four hundred years and they were not to be asked to give up their language. The regulation was being administered as to slowly and obliquely eliminate the French language. That was its real purpose.

Mr. Devlin (Wright) is seconding the Lapointe resolution, quoted from the report made by Sir Robert Borden in London, and from a number of speeches made at the Quebec centenary, in 1904, by leading Canadian public men, to show that the outside world was given to understand that there was no division of sentiment in Canada on the subject of the French language. There should be none, in his opinion. As a matter of fact, so long as the Province of Ontario permitted people to speak their own language, there was no sense in forbidding them to learn how to speak it correctly.

Sir Robert Borden, upon rising was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He congratulated Mr. Lapointe on his courageous and moderate speech, and regretted that it had not been addressed to the Ontario Legislature. The parliament had no power to deal with the grievances he referred to, but the prime minister went on to say:

"While the resolution is not addressed to the government, I conceive it my duty as the leader of the government, to state my position upon it. I am of the opinion that the passage of this resolution could result in no possible good, and may result in serious harm, and therefore I cannot support it. (Applause.)"

#### STATUTES NOT PRESENTED.

The prime minister observed that the Lapointe resolution dealt scarcely at all with the Ontario statutes and regulations, of which French-Canadians complained. How could this house presume to instruct the Ontario legislature upon the effect of certain statutes that had been enacted when those statutes had not even been read to the house? Certainly a committee would first have to be appointed to examine the facts, but to appoint such a committee would be absurd.

#### RIGHTS WELL RECOGNIZED.

Coming to the status of the French language under the constitution, Sir Robert Borden said that the two languages were on an equality in the parliament of Canada, and all the federal courts. This was the case as to the legislature and courts in the Province of Quebec, and every province except Quebec. The provincial legislature had plenty of power to determine what language should be used in administration of public affairs. In the administration of public affairs of the Dominion the French language had its undoubted rights. He believed he should stand by the constitution, and no one would resist more strongly than he an effort to discriminate against the French language by changing the constitution.

#### LAPOINTE'S COURSE HIGHEST.

The member for Kamouraska (Mr. Lapointe) in the prime minister's opinion had proceeded in a very illogical manner. Why had he not moved in the house to disallow the Ontario legislation, or if he preferred the resolution he had introduced, why was the same not presented to the house when the Legislature of Ontario was in session? And why did he attack the legislation of Ontario and say nothing about the much more sweeping legislation of Manitoba? "I can only conclude," said the prime minister, "that the hon. gentleman is entirely satisfied with the recent legislation of Manitoba." (Laughter.)

Laurier in 1896. The prime minister then read from some of the speeches delivered by Sir Wilfrid in 1896. At that time Sir

### WILFRID HAD DECLARED THAT EVERY PROVINCE WAS SOVEREIGN WITH ITS OWN SPEECH, AND THAT FEDERAL INTERFERENCE COULD ONLY RESULT IN "FRICTION, DISTURBANCE AND DISCONTENT."

Then the leader of the opposition had said that in every province the majority must rule, and that the only remedy for the minority was to agitate until they won the majority over to their way of thinking.

Some of the statements contained in the resolution before the house were unobjectionable, but that was no reason why we should adopt it. The house would not be justified in affirming the ten commandments as a rule of conduct, calling the Ontario Legislature's attention to it and admonishing the body to pay better attention to them hereafter. (Laughter.)

Sir Robert Borden referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's observations yesterday, to the effect that the division in the house would have a tendency to settle the vexed question, but how could it be settled? If there was a dispute about the meaning of the constitution, that dispute would have to go to the courts. Evidently, therefore, it must be by an amendment to the B. N. A. Act, but the B. N. A. Act could not be amended without the consent of Ontario. The prime minister did not believe that it should or could be amended so as to affect the legislative policy of any province without the consent of that province.

A contrary doctrine would be most injurious to the Province of Quebec. He was astonished that the leader of the opposition would suggest amending the B. N. A. Act in respect to the subject of education. Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "You have no warrant for attributing any such sentiment to me."

Sir Robert Borden: "If the observations of the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) did not mean that they meant nothing at all."

Finally, what would happen, Sir Robert asked, if the house passed the Ontario repeal regulation 17, or would it take the advice of The Winnipeg Free Press and treat the suggestion contained in the resolution with "scornful indifference?" On every consideration of public policy, in the interest of harmony between the races, in the interest of the Dominion and especially in the interest of the Province of Quebec, the house should vote down the resolution.

#### LAURIER MAKES REPLY

When the prime minister concluded his speech his followers gave him a great ovation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier waited until the applause had subsided, but when rising he was also given a generous round of applause from the benches of the opposition.

"I rise," he said, "to support the resolution, but I intend to discuss it in a different spirit. The resolution has apparently inspired the prime minister. I do not propose to discuss the cold letter of the law, but I here as in the provincial legislature, I am here on behalf of the people of Ontario who have been deprived of rights and privileges which they and their forefathers have enjoyed ever since Ontario passed under the British crown."

Sir Wilfrid said he had been appealed to by Mr. Hocken, who was leader of The Orange Sentinel, thru a letter in that newspaper, to state his views on the bilingual school question and use his influence to put an end to the unfortunate agitation.

#### UNJUST TREATMENT?

"I may be prejudiced (tho I hope I am not), being myself of French blood. But I believe that my fellow-countrymen in Ontario are suffering injustice, and I certainly subscribe to the doctrine that every child in Ontario should receive a thorough English education. I am sent every day of my life that I have seen a child in a French language school and learned the English language. But I also maintain that every child of French parentage in Ontario should be permitted to learn the French language," he said.

Sir Wilfrid then gave a brief historical review of the language question. Things had gone on well until six or seven years ago, when some one discovered that the bilingual schools were inefficient. It was not because the bilingual school system had been poorly administered, but because the system had been poorly administered. The Orange Sentinel had said in effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should resign. The resolution now before the house had no rights in the Province of Ontario, and instead of carrying on an agitation about their schools they should be enlisting for service at the front.

"I am not quite prepared," said Sir Wilfrid, smilingly, "to tell the French-Canadians that they have no rights in Ontario, but I can tell them that whether they have rights or no rights they should flock in ever-increasing numbers to the colors and fight for the empire and for civilization." (Applause.)

Opposed to Coercion. "Let me ask Ontario," said Sir Wilfrid in a burst of eloquence, "is your policy to be the policy of Germany or the policy of England?" Sir Wilfrid said that the prime minister attempted to convict the Ontario legislature by harking back to the Manitoba school question of 1896, which he had opposed. Sir Wilfrid said he had opposed the coercion of Ontario now or any other time.

### CITY WILL NOT PAY WAR TAXES

#### Council Decides to Hold Money Pending Decision by Courts.

#### PROLONGED DISCUSSION

(Continued From Page 1.)

was only right that the council should protect the ratepayers and contented. Ald. McBrien said the time for protest was last year, and if there had been any grounds for protest the legal counsel for some of the municipalities would have done so.

Ald. Cameron wished he was as sanguine of successful protest against the tax as was the mayor. The city, however, might find itself in the position of the Crown Prince, butting its head against a stone wall. Ald. Flewman said the idea was prevalent that this tax was for war purposes, whereas such was not the case. The legislative assembly has no power of revenue, but direct taxation was not one of them. He congratulated the mayor upon his stand, and said that he had been extremely generous in the way of federal grants.

"I have always found the mayor bold and fearless, and nine times out of ten his opinion on legal matters has been right. I am prepared to support him," said Ald. Maguire.

After much discussion and a wordy battle by Ald. McBrien the mayor moved that the tax be collected and held by the city treasurer until the legality of the provincial secretary collecting it had been settled in the court of proper jurisdiction. Ald. McBrien moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the legal department, financial commissioner and board of control. The mayor then said the legal department was not in a condition to advise on this or any other matter, and cited a case where a junior had been assigned to an acting court as that involved the police administration of the city. This again brought Ald. McBrien to his feet and he resented bitterly the mayor's aspersions on the legal department.

On the vote as first taken it was announced that Ald. McBrien's amendment carried. The council then advised on this or any other matter, and cited a case where a junior had been assigned to an acting court as that involved the police administration of the city. This again brought Ald. McBrien to his feet and he resented bitterly the mayor's aspersions on the legal department.

On the final vote Ald. McBrien was defeated and the mayor's motion carried, 15 to 7, the vote being: Yeas—Chubb, O'Neill, Thompson, Foster, Cameron, Nesbit, MacGregor, Flewman, Wagstaff, Robinson, Hadden, Maguire, Hiltz, Ryding and Whetter. Nays—McBride, Cowan, Risk, Archibald, McBrien, Singer and Beamesh.

#### PLEASE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Hickey's Clothes Will Appeal to the Up-to-date Dresser. There are men easy to please and men hard to please in the matter of clothes, but the best dressers are in the hard-to-please category. They are fastidious and will not accept a suit off-hand. To this hard-to-please class Hickey's, 87 Yonge street, especially cater.

Hickey's suits are planned to withstand the criticism of the over-orthodox and are sure to arouse the enthusiasm of every up-to-the-minute dresser in Toronto. The prices range from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Mr. Best (Dufferin): "Mighty few of them." "Too few, indeed," said Sir Wilfrid, "but upon whom is the responsibility?" Then, advancing his chair and pointing his desk to the aisle, he pointed to the Nationalists on the government benches, and said:

"The responsibility rests upon the men who in 1911 went up and down the streets of Ontario, and who participated in the wars of England." Hon. Charles Casgrain, postmaster-general, said that there were many things in Sir Wilfrid's speech with which he agreed, he must oppose the resolution. He did not believe that the resolution now before the house would ally the agitation in Quebec and Ontario in any way. There had been legislation adopted at Quebec that was displacing to the people of Ontario. If the house did adopt the resolution, how would the legislation of Ontario receive the fact that no member had asked parliament to disallow the Ontario legislation. He said he was proud that the government policy was sound and commendation of the acts of those who secured hundreds of thousands of signatures in Quebec and elsewhere to a petition asking the government for disallowance of the resolution.

The debate was continued by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Mr. W. F. Nickle of Kingston.

Mr. Nickle made an excellent speech reviewing the history of the bilingual schools in Ontario, and demonstrated that French-Canadians had every right today in the province which they ever possessed. Regulation 17, he said did not suppress regulation 16. French education was guaranteed in every county where the French language prevailed. The plan followed was the plan that Sir Wilfrid Laurier commended, and the education authorities who had been quoted by Sir Wilfrid were all endorsed by Dr. F. W. Merchant, upon whose report regulation 17 was founded.

Mr. Nickle said that the people of Ontario would insist upon every child in the province receiving a thorough English education, but they had no objection whatever to any child also learning French, and he would not spend a cent to enable French children to be educated in both languages. He did not think that he and Sir Wilfrid were far apart, and joined with him in hoping that all the members of the house would rise from the discussion better and wiser.

Hon. Charles Macleod moved the adjournment of the debate.

LOWER RATES HOTEL ROYAL, HAMILTON American plan, \$2.50 and up per day. European plan, \$1.50 and up per day. Single meals, 75 cents per day. SAMPLE ROOMS, 50 Cents per Day.