

NITTI CABINET RESIGNS AGAIN

Outcome of Socialist Resolution, Refusing to Hear Government's Statement.

Rome, June 9.—Premier Nitti announced in the chamber of deputies today that the cabinet had resigned. The resignation of the ministry followed an announcement by the premier that the bread restrictions would be annulled. This announcement brought out protests from several parts of the chamber while the Socialists applauded it.

Signor Nitti announced that the ministry would remain in office temporarily to maintain order and expedite current business.

Signor Nitti's resignation apparently was the result of a resolution of a resolution of the Socialist parliamentary group yesterday to refuse to hear the government statement on the reopening of the chamber, on the ground that the decree raising the price of bread was a violation of the parliament's prerogatives.

It was reported that the Socialists had planned to discuss in the chamber to prevent the premier from speaking. Every party in the house had protested against the decree which the government sanctioned for the purpose of avoiding a government loss of eight billion lire thru the bread subsidy. The loss next year is expected to amount to 14,000,000,000 lire.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SPLITS CONVENTION

(Continued From Page 1).

Senator Crane, it was said, in the language of several delegates, spilled beans concerning the proposed into the swim of convention affairs. He prefaced the irreconcilable ultimatum by laying on the council table a proposal to the effect that the league affirmatively ratification of a league of nations covenant with safeguarding reservations. Unless such a plank was adopted he intimated, the dynamic of the league question would be let loose on the convention floor.

He replied that, in fact, in terms that could not be misunderstood, with considerable heat Senator Borah told the conference that he and his colleagues never could support any plank declaring affirmatively for any ratification of the treaty, reservations or no reservations. Should the party adopt such a plank, they declared, they would immediately and finally part company with the majority.

He pleaded for forbearance. In a desperate effort to bring harmony, Senator Watson pleaded for forbearance on either side in order to avoid a repetition of the disastrous break of 1912. But neither side would recede and the meeting ended in an atmosphere of sullen defiance.

Tonight the sub-committee resolution was sweating for a solution, while both parties to the conflict swore they would not back down an iota. Meaningless, however, the program for the convention is set. There will be nothing for the delegates to do, seeing that the platform is not ready to be adopted.

Some progress was made on the platform today. It was decided not to include a plank on prohibition and to delete in specific terms with the soldier boys.

One plan has been prepared to skip the platform until the committee is ready to report, and go ahead meanwhile with the nominating speeches. This might be done under suspension of the rules which would require unanimous consent.

Both the Wood and Lowden supporters in particular declare themselves unalterably opposed to such a plan. Another solution would be to take recess until the resolutions committee gets its platform ready.

The confusion over tomorrow's program has given rise to much speculation as to the probable duration of the convention. The latest guess is that the nominating speeches will not be reached before Friday and the balloting will not begin until Saturday.

Proceedings were suspended for the second day's proceedings of the Republican national convention, lasting barely an hour and a half and dealing entirely with Irish freedom as smoothly today as a hoop rolling down hill.

With shouts of approval the delegates adopted the report of the committee of permanent organization, which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, was made permanent chairman. This shortened the work of the convention and eliminated a long oratory. Senator Lodge gave a rousing reception.

The reports of the committees on credentials and the report of the committee of permanent organization, which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, was made permanent chairman. This shortened the work of the convention and eliminated a long oratory. Senator Lodge gave a rousing reception.

The resolutions committee, busy at platform building, made a day of it. Twenty-eight subjects ranging from enforcement of the prohibition act to free food for hapless inventors, were discussed by sixty persons during the day before the committee, sitting to receive platform suggestions. The five-minute rule adopted yesterday was broken many times. The committee at 4 o'clock turned into executive session to sort out the material laid before them.

The high spots in the meeting included a vigorous attack on the anti-trust nature of the Cummins railroad bill and the Kansas industrial courts law by Samuel Gompers; a strong plea by Senator Lapper of Kansas and others for enforcement of the law; a clash between members of the committee when Ben C. Marsh, representing a farmers' organization, made a member termed "a socialistic speech," and a demonstration when Frank P. Welch spoke in behalf of Irish freedom.

The Republican battle over the league of nations suddenly took on such a sinister aspect today that for a time it threatened to upset the even tenor of the convention. Stiffening of resistance by the mild reservation group brought the issue once more sharply to the fore.

League of Nations Issue. Former Senator W. Murray Crane, of

EXPECT ASSEMBLY TO MAKE STIPENDS EIGHTEEN HUNDRED

Fixing of Ministers' Minimum Salary Likely—Debate Professors' Appointments.

MEET NEXT IN TORONTO

Ottawa, June 9.—The strong possibilities are that the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church will, at tomorrow morning's session, decide upon a minimum stipend for ministers of \$1,800. Rev. Dr. Ross of Halifax tonight presented the report of the committee appointed to consider this matter, which suggested that presbyteries asked the congregations to make a special effort to increase the stipends and supply all equipment for the ministers that is necessary.

The suggested increase, from \$1,000 to \$1,800 and a feature of the address tonight was that all the members who spoke, strongly supported the suggestion.

Describing the method of appointment of Presbyterian college professors as "disastrous," and Dr. Pringle, Rev. Dr. Pringle of Sydney, at this afternoon's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, cited the case of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Smith, principal of Westminster, which, he said, was a disgrace.

He was immediately asked to withdraw by Mr. G. F. Gibson, chairman of the assembly, who said that Dr. Pringle refused to do so. "If the presbytery of Westminster is able to stand up to an investigation on the matter, it is able to do so," he stated. "If my statement proved wrong I will then be willing to apologize."

Dr. Pringle also referred to the appointment of a professor of the Mansfield, Ontario, at a cost of \$1,300. This was unfair to ministers in Canada, who were on occasions in the wilds, but always kept up their studies to fit them for the work.

The question now on the proposed appointment to Knox College of Rev. Mr. Paulin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was not made, however, and at the next assembly will be considered.

Meet Next in Toronto. The two important features at the fifth-teenth session of the Presbyterian assembly this morning was the consideration of the place of meeting next year, which will now be in Toronto, instead of Vancouver, as formerly decided on, and the passing of a motion which practically does away with the interminable term of pastorate of Presbyterian ministers. It was decided to send to presbyteries for their consideration the motion which recommended a term of five years, as formerly agreed, however, that should there be no application from either the minister or the congregation that there would be no change.

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, today gave notice that he would take measures of reprisal against any doctrine which would shake the allegiance of his supporters, and added that if his opponents were using every means, including the aid of the press, to break down his support, he would "take his case to the people."

Militant suffragists, who, on Monday began their protest at the convention, decided tonight to live their lives in a more militant way, and to display banners attacking the convention.

It developed today that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood would probably set the convention in a place in the state of Illinois, second, Alabama, the first being the one which has been proposed to yield for Governor Lowden's nomination, Arizona, the second state, is friendly to Wood, and the third, Arkansas, nominating Wood. The third state, Arkansas, will yield for the Lowden nomination.

OSGOODE LAMENTS DEATH OF FISHER. James Gorrie of 2nd Division Appeal Court, Dies Aged 68.

The death occurred at his residence, 132 Amelia street, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock of James Gorrie, late member of the Ontario bar, and a former appeal, Osgoode Hall, and for thirty-three years member of the staff. Mr. Gorrie was born in Glasgow in 1852, and came to this country in 1875. He has lived here ever since.

James Gorrie was past master of Harmony Masonic Lodge, and a member of the Ontario Foresters, St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto; Caledonian Society, and of the Queen City Lawn Bowling Club. In addition Mr. Gorrie belonged to the '68 Y.M.C.A. of Toronto, John and Alex. M. Gorrie, of Toronto; George T. of Los Angeles, and Robert, of Paris, Ont.

The funeral will take place on Friday, June 11, when a private service will be held at the late residence at 2:30 p.m. Public service will follow at St. Enoch's church, 112 Dundas street, at 4:30 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Motor cars will be at the service of guests.

BAR SILVER STILL ON THE TOBOGGAN

Yesterday's London Price Only Half That of Last February.

New York, June 9.—Bar silver experienced another violent decline abroad and in the local market today. The London quotation added 2 3/4 pence to yesterday's break of slightly more than six pence and brought the price down to 45 5/8 pence per ounce. This is just a fraction more than one-half the high record price of \$125 metal last February.

In the New York market the price was three cents lower at 81 cents. Dealers' silver bullion continued to attribute the decline to the devalued conditions prevailing in East India and China, and also to further heavy selling of melted coin by Germany and other continental European centres.

The Pittman act passed by congress which requires the United States treasury to buy silver at \$1 per ounce but which is not enforced at this time also was referred to as an unfavorable factor in the situation.

ONTARIO REFERENDUM OCTOBER TWENTY-FIFTH

POCKETS OF THE PUBLIC TO FEEL SOME BENEFIT

Ottawa, June 9.—(By Canadian Press).—The liquor referendum for Ontario will be held on Monday, October 25, it was announced this afternoon. The date has not yet been formally fixed, but arrangements are being made for the referendum on this date in view of the fact that one deputy returning officers will have to be appointed for the poll in the province. Male and female electors alike will vote, and the new franchise bill now before parliament.

Huge Sums in O.T.A. Fines Is Collected in Windsor

Windsor, Ont., June 9.—Since the first of April over \$1,000,000 in total of \$105,500 has been collected in Windsor police court in fines for breaches of the Ontario temperance act. In addition, \$35,000 worth of liquor has been confiscated by the authorities.

REVEALED TO JUDGES

(Continued From Page 1).

was being given by F. W. Hogan, of Severn, Ontario, and from Port Arthur, Mr. Hogan, as a member of Hogan Brothers and the Savanase Lumber Company, detailed operations concerning some of the seven years ago when they first came to this district in 1915. They took over the Dundas-Plaville limit, a minister of lands and mines, his duties under their limits later were C. Beck, Dr. Spohn, and A. B. Thompson, ex-M.P.A., of Ontario.

He was immediately asked to withdraw by Mr. G. F. Gibson, chairman of the assembly, who said that Dr. Pringle refused to do so. "If the presbytery of Westminster is able to stand up to an investigation on the matter, it is able to do so," he stated. "If my statement proved wrong I will then be willing to apologize."

Dr. Pringle also referred to the appointment of a professor of the Mansfield, Ontario, at a cost of \$1,300. This was unfair to ministers in Canada, who were on occasions in the wilds, but always kept up their studies to fit them for the work.

The question now on the proposed appointment to Knox College of Rev. Mr. Paulin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was not made, however, and at the next assembly will be considered.

Meet Next in Toronto. The two important features at the fifth-teenth session of the Presbyterian assembly this morning was the consideration of the place of meeting next year, which will now be in Toronto, instead of Vancouver, as formerly decided on, and the passing of a motion which practically does away with the interminable term of pastorate of Presbyterian ministers. It was decided to send to presbyteries for their consideration the motion which recommended a term of five years, as formerly agreed, however, that should there be no application from either the minister or the congregation that there would be no change.

OSGOODE LAMENTS DEATH OF FISHER

James Gorrie of 2nd Division Appeal Court, Dies Aged 68.

The death occurred at his residence, 132 Amelia street, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock of James Gorrie, late member of the Ontario bar, and a former appeal, Osgoode Hall, and for thirty-three years member of the staff. Mr. Gorrie was born in Glasgow in 1852, and came to this country in 1875. He has lived here ever since.

James Gorrie was past master of Harmony Masonic Lodge, and a member of the Ontario Foresters, St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto; Caledonian Society, and of the Queen City Lawn Bowling Club. In addition Mr. Gorrie belonged to the '68 Y.M.C.A. of Toronto, John and Alex. M. Gorrie, of Toronto; George T. of Los Angeles, and Robert, of Paris, Ont.

The funeral will take place on Friday, June 11, when a private service will be held at the late residence at 2:30 p.m. Public service will follow at St. Enoch's church, 112 Dundas street, at 4:30 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Motor cars will be at the service of guests.

BAR SILVER STILL ON THE TOBOGGAN

Yesterday's London Price Only Half That of Last February.

New York, June 9.—Bar silver experienced another violent decline abroad and in the local market today. The London quotation added 2 3/4 pence to yesterday's break of slightly more than six pence and brought the price down to 45 5/8 pence per ounce. This is just a fraction more than one-half the high record price of \$125 metal last February.

In the New York market the price was three cents lower at 81 cents. Dealers' silver bullion continued to attribute the decline to the devalued conditions prevailing in East India and China, and also to further heavy selling of melted coin by Germany and other continental European centres.

The Pittman act passed by congress which requires the United States treasury to buy silver at \$1 per ounce but which is not enforced at this time also was referred to as an unfavorable factor in the situation.

POCKETS OF THE PUBLIC TO FEEL SOME BENEFIT

For Example, Tax Upon Twelve Dollar Pair of Boots Will Drop From \$1.20 to 45 Cents and Clothing Will Show Corresponding Reduction in Amount Payable by Buyer.

Ottawa, Ont., June 9.—(Special).—If Sir Henry Drayton's suggestions for changes in the luxury tax are adopted it means lightening taxation on many necessities. He adopted a procedure in not making the changes immediately applicable. This is already criticized as being detrimental to business, purchasers awaiting the decision of parliament before buying articles affected.

Generally speaking the changes will lighten the taxation on necessary clothing by raising the minimum in some cases and by increasing the taxation percentage in others, but making it applicable only to amount above minimum. Take, for instance, boots. Under the first proposal the tax was ten per cent. on any purchase of over \$10. Now it is fifteen per cent. on the amount in excess of \$9. In the first instance, on a pair of \$12 boots, the tax will be \$1.20. If the new rate is adopted the tax will

LIGHTEN BURDEN OF LUXURY TAX

(Continued From Page 1).

be 15 per cent. of \$3.00, or 45 cents. The same plan is proposed for other wearing apparel. In this category, in addition to shoes or trousers worth more than \$12; men's and boys' coats, except leather lined with sheepskin, \$25; cloth overcoats \$50, women's dresses \$45, in all such articles the rate is raised from 10 to 15 per cent, but only collected on the purchase price over the minimum.

He also proposes to increase the exemption in the case of fur coats, muffa, gloves, ruga, and robes. The rate on sporting goods for young athletes is reduced. The list of changes is of great length.

The finance minister, in reply to a question, said he hopes to be able to refund taxation collected in excess of the rate finally adopted. Merchants must not adopt the suggested taxation. Business must be conducted on the present scale of taxation until the changes are made by parliament.

which would interpret it clearly to the public mind and distinguish it from other taxes, which had been introduced in years. Some one had suggested that it be called a "commodities" tax. That appeared to be a good name.

Dr. Clark's amendment was defeated by a 27 to 20 government majority of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux supported the amendment.

Immense Work of Checking. G. E. Nicholson (Algoma), suggested that the government could not possibly check merchants' sales to see if the excise tax had been properly assessed. Mr. Nicholson had been properly assessed, he said, and he had not paid it. He went into one day's business of a merchant in a town of 5000 people where there was average competition. Out of 807 articles sold, 100 were taxable. It took him about 100 hours to check 800 people, working seven hours a day all the year round. It was absolutely unfair to impose this extra work on the merchants.

Dr. Michael Clark said that if Canada's cabinet of lawyers had one such business man they would have had one such escaped the mess government would have had. J. H. Burnham (Peterboro) he would be deterred to do it if he did not voice the objection to the tax. He also supported the method of collecting the tax. Dr. H. S. Beland (Beauce) also supported the amendment.

Lower Cost of Living. Sir Henry Drayton said it was easier to recede from an unpleasant duty than to perform it. It was easier to borrow money than to tax; but the merchant must be necessary to the country's service if that was the only way of getting the money. The purpose in taxing individual doing business was to obtain money to be used to obviate the risk of profit from the business. It was not to be had had the effect already of reducing prices. There would have been a similar drop if the people were returned to the tax. It was not to be had had the effect already of reducing prices. There would have been a similar drop if the people were returned to the tax.

Ability to Penalties. Answering Mr. Robt. Humber (Huntingdon) Sir Henry Drayton said the tax was not applied to a multitude of men in computing his assessment and the tax was not applied to a multitude of men at all. Taxpayers were asked to attempt to make their returns when they would be liable to penalties. The clause as amended by Sir Henry Drayton was carried.

Mr. P. F. Fielding (Montmorency) asked whether the minister had not to intimidate the taxpayer in the interference between the tax and the earned and unearned incomes. Mr. Drayton said that he had given this matter some consideration and came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to intimidate the taxpayer in the interference between the tax and the earned and unearned incomes.

Taxation of Indemnities. Mr. C. Mackenzie thought people who had made large gifts to charities would not be other than the tax. He opposed the Cronyn amendment, as also did the Hon. Mr. Fielding. These new taxes were not excise taxes at all. Dr. Clark said that the amendment would allow some wealthy folk to escape their just burden.

The Cronyn amendment was defeated on a division, and the bill reported as amended. The house then went into committee on the luxury taxes contained in the budget.

Sir Henry Drayton prefaced the consideration of the excise taxes with a brief statement. The last word had not been said on the subject, and he looked to the committee for helpful suggestions and amendments.

"Drayton's 'Dark Horse'." Dr. Michael Clark (Red Deer), said: Sir Henry had listened to his previous remarks on these taxes with courtesy, and he was going to ask the minister to listen again, especially as he sometimes said that the minister was in the leadership of the government with Sir Henry Drayton spoken of as a 'dark horse' and a 'dark horse' in the tax laws were not excise taxes at all. Dr. Clark said that the amendment would allow some wealthy folk to escape their just burden.

Dr. Clark contended that the taxes imposed by Sir Henry Drayton-Breadner in 1915, or 'Borrowing' from the United States, but they were certainly not excise taxes. The amendment, he said, was to insert the words 'excise tax' instead of 'excise tax' wherever those words should be inserted.

"It depends upon the particular branch," replied Mr. Fielding. Sir Henry Drayton said he thought his ideas in regard to the tax were the same as those of most other Canadians. He said that the tax was not excise taxes at all. He said that the tax was not excise taxes at all. He said that the tax was not excise taxes at all.

REVEALED TO JUDGES

REVEALED TO JUDGES

(Continued From Page 1).

was being given by F. W. Hogan, of Severn, Ontario, and from Port Arthur, Mr. Hogan, as a member of Hogan Brothers and the Savanase Lumber Company, detailed operations concerning some of the seven years ago when they first came to this district in 1915. They took over the Dundas-Plaville limit, a minister of lands and mines, his duties under their limits later were C. Beck, Dr. Spohn, and A. B. Thompson, ex-M.P.A., of Ontario.

He was immediately asked to withdraw by Mr. G. F. Gibson, chairman of the assembly, who said that Dr. Pringle refused to do so. "If the presbytery of Westminster is able to stand up to an investigation on the matter, it is able to do so," he stated. "If my statement proved wrong I will then be willing to apologize."

Dr. Pringle also referred to the appointment of a professor of the Mansfield, Ontario, at a cost of \$1,300. This was unfair to ministers in Canada, who were on occasions in the wilds, but always kept up their studies to fit them for the work.

The question now on the proposed appointment to Knox College of Rev. Mr. Paulin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was not made, however, and at the next assembly will be considered.

Meet Next in Toronto. The two important features at the fifth-teenth session of the Presbyterian assembly this morning was the consideration of the place of meeting next year, which will now be in Toronto, instead of Vancouver, as formerly decided on, and the passing of a motion which practically does away with the interminable term of pastorate of Presbyterian ministers. It was decided to send to presbyteries for their consideration the motion which recommended a term of five years, as formerly agreed, however, that should there be no application from either the minister or the congregation that there would be no change.

OSGOODE LAMENTS DEATH OF FISHER. James Gorrie of 2nd Division Appeal Court, Dies Aged 68.

The death occurred at his residence, 132 Amelia street, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock of James Gorrie, late member of the Ontario bar, and a former appeal, Osgoode Hall, and for thirty-three years member of the staff. Mr. Gorrie was born in Glasgow in 1852, and came to this country in 1875. He has lived here ever since.

James Gorrie was past master of Harmony Masonic Lodge, and a member of the Ontario Foresters, St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto; Caledonian Society, and of the Queen City Lawn Bowling Club. In addition Mr. Gorrie belonged to the '68 Y.M.C.A. of Toronto, John and Alex. M. Gorrie, of Toronto; George T. of Los Angeles, and Robert, of Paris, Ont.

The funeral will take place on Friday, June 11, when a private service will be held at the late residence at 2:30 p.m. Public service will follow at St. Enoch's church, 112 Dundas street, at 4:30 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Motor cars will be at the service of guests.

BAR SILVER STILL ON THE TOBOGGAN

Yesterday's London Price Only Half That of Last February.

New York, June 9.—Bar silver experienced another violent decline abroad and in the local market today. The London quotation added 2 3/4 pence to yesterday's break of slightly more than six pence and brought the price down to 45 5/8 pence per ounce. This is just a fraction more than one-half the high record price of \$125 metal last February.

In the New York market the price was three cents lower at 81 cents. Dealers' silver bullion continued to attribute the decline to the devalued conditions prevailing in East India and China, and also to further heavy selling of melted coin by Germany and other continental European centres.

The Pittman act passed by congress which requires the United States treasury to buy silver at \$1 per ounce but which is not enforced at this time also was referred to as an unfavorable factor in the situation.

LUXURY CLOTHES TAX IS ALTERED

Levy Placed on Sum Over Certain Amount—Suits Still at Old Figures.

The deputation of Toronto retail merchants, who interviewed the finance minister in Ottawa last week, seem to have impressed their views to only a certain extent. The revised budget proposals issued from Ottawa very late last night are incomplete and muddled up, but it is said to say that the luxury tax on certain clothing will, for the future, only be collected on the sum paid over a certain maximum figure. The Ottawa reports do not state anything concerning the full purchase price of any suit over \$45 is still collectable. Under the new arrangement a pair of trousers may be purchased tax free up to \$12 and any value over that amount a tax of 15 per cent. will be collected. For instance, a pair of trousers marked at \$15 will cost, with the tax, \$16.45—the over-range of \$1.45. A winter overcoat up to \$50 is tax free and 15 per cent. collectable on any amount over \$50. The same rule will apply to women's dresses and children's clothes, also.

POLISH MUNITIONS SEIZED. Prerau, Moravia, June 9.—The railway workers have seized 36 carloads of munitions bound from Italy for Poland. The supplies were shipped under false invoices.

POCKETS OF THE PUBLIC TO FEEL SOME BENEFIT

For Example, Tax Upon Twelve Dollar Pair of Boots Will Drop From \$1.20 to 45 Cents and Clothing Will Show Corresponding Reduction in Amount Payable by Buyer.

Ottawa, Ont., June 9.—(Special).—If Sir Henry Drayton's suggestions for changes in the luxury tax are adopted it means lightening taxation on many necessities. He adopted a procedure in not making the changes immediately applicable. This is already criticized as being detrimental to business, purchasers awaiting the decision of parliament before buying articles affected.

Generally speaking the changes will lighten the taxation on necessary clothing by raising the minimum in some cases and by increasing the taxation percentage in others, but making it applicable only to amount above minimum. Take, for instance, boots. Under the first proposal the tax was ten per cent. on any purchase of over \$10. Now it is fifteen per cent. on the amount in excess of \$9. In the first instance, on a pair of \$12 boots, the tax will be \$1.20. If the new rate is adopted the tax will

LIGHTEN BURDEN OF LUXURY TAX

(Continued From Page 1).

be 15 per cent. of \$3.00, or 45 cents. The same plan is proposed for other wearing apparel. In this category, in addition to shoes or trousers worth more than \$12; men's and boys' coats, except leather lined with sheepskin, \$25; cloth overcoats \$50, women's dresses \$45, in all such articles the rate is raised from 10 to 15 per cent, but only collected on the purchase price over the minimum.

He also proposes to increase the exemption in the case of fur coats, muffa, gloves, ruga, and robes. The rate on sporting goods for young athletes is reduced. The list of changes is of great length.

The finance minister, in reply to a question, said he hopes to be able to refund taxation collected in excess of the rate finally adopted. Merchants must not adopt the suggested taxation. Business must be conducted on the present scale of taxation until the changes are made by parliament.

which would interpret it clearly to the public mind and distinguish it from other taxes, which had been introduced in years. Some one had suggested that it be called a "commodities" tax. That appeared to be a good name.

Dr. Clark's amendment was defeated by a 27 to 20 government majority of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux supported the amendment.

Immense Work of Checking. G. E. Nicholson (Algoma), suggested that the government could not possibly check merchants' sales to see if the excise tax had been properly assessed. Mr. Nicholson had been properly assessed, he said, and he had not paid it. He went into one day's business of a merchant in a town of 5000 people where there was average competition. Out of 807 articles sold, 100 were taxable. It took him about 100 hours to check 800 people, working seven hours a day all the year round. It was absolutely unfair to impose this extra work on the merchants.

Dr. Michael Clark said that if Canada's cabinet of lawyers had one such business man they would have had one such escaped the mess government would have had. J. H. Burnham (Peterboro) he would be deterred to do it if he did not voice the objection to the tax. He also supported the method of collecting the tax. Dr. H. S. Beland (Beauce) also supported the amendment.

Lower Cost of Living. Sir Henry Drayton said it was easier to recede from an unpleasant duty than to perform it. It was easier to borrow money than to tax; but the merchant must be necessary to the country's service if that was the only way of getting the money. The purpose in taxing individual doing business was to obtain money to be used to obviate the risk of profit from the business. It was not to be had had the effect already of reducing prices. There would have been a similar drop if the people were returned to the tax. It was not to be had had the effect already of reducing prices. There would have been a similar drop if the people were returned to the tax.

Ability to Penalties. Answering Mr. Robt. Humber (Huntingdon) Sir Henry Drayton said the tax was not applied to a multitude of men in computing his assessment and the tax was not applied to a multitude of men at all. Taxpayers were asked to attempt to make their returns when they would be liable to penalties. The clause as amended by Sir Henry Drayton was carried.

Mr. P. F. Fielding (Montmorency) asked whether the minister had not to intimidate the taxpayer in the interference between the tax and the earned and unearned incomes. Mr. Drayton said that he had given this matter some consideration and came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to intimidate the taxpayer in the interference between the tax and the earned and unearned incomes.

Taxation of Indemnities. Mr. C. Mackenzie thought people who had made large gifts to charities would not be other than the tax. He opposed the Cronyn amendment, as also did the Hon. Mr. Fielding. These new taxes were not excise taxes at all. Dr. Clark said that the amendment would allow some wealthy folk to escape their just burden.

The Cronyn amendment was defeated on a division, and the bill reported as amended. The house then went into committee on the luxury taxes contained in the budget.

Sir Henry Drayton prefaced the consideration of the excise taxes with a brief statement. The last word had not been said on the subject, and he looked to the committee for helpful suggestions and amendments.

"Drayton's 'Dark Horse'." Dr. Michael Clark (Red Deer), said: Sir Henry had listened to his previous remarks on these taxes with courtesy, and he was going to ask the minister to listen again, especially as he sometimes said that the minister was in the leadership of the government with Sir Henry Drayton spoken of as a 'dark horse' and a 'dark horse' in the tax laws were not excise taxes at all. Dr. Clark said that the amendment would allow some wealthy folk to escape their just burden.

Dr. Clark contended that the taxes imposed by Sir Henry Drayton-Breadner in 1915, or 'Borrowing' from the United States, but they were certainly not excise taxes. The amendment, he said, was to insert the words 'excise tax' instead of 'excise tax' wherever those words should be inserted.

"It depends upon the particular branch," replied Mr. Fielding. Sir Henry Drayton said he thought his ideas in regard to the tax were the same as those of most other Canadians. He said that the tax was not excise taxes at all. He said that the tax was not excise taxes at all. He said that the tax was not excise taxes at all.

POCKETS OF THE PUBLIC TO FEEL SOME BENEFIT

For Example, Tax Upon Twelve Dollar Pair of Boots Will Drop From \$1.20 to 45 Cents and Clothing Will Show Corresponding Reduction in Amount Payable by Buyer.

Ottawa, Ont., June 9.—(Special).—If Sir Henry Drayton's suggestions for changes in the luxury tax are adopted it means lightening taxation on many necessities. He adopted a procedure in not making the changes immediately applicable. This is already criticized as being detrimental to business, purchasers awaiting the decision of parliament before buying articles affected.