MERCHANT PRINCE JOINS HIS FATHERS

William Ramsay, Octogenarian Bank Director, Dies in Scotland.

In the passing of William Ramsay, merchant prince and philanthropist, whose death occurred at his home at Bowland Stow, Midlothian, Scotland, yesterday, Toronto has lost one of her most eminent citizens.

Mr. Ramsay had been in poor health thruout the winter, but was eagerly looking forward to revisiting the Queen City this spring. His illness, however, took on a more serious turn and it is believed that pneumonia was the cause of his death.

The deceased was born in Dalkeith, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1835, and received his education in the Parish school and School of Arts, Edinburgh. He came to Canada in 1854. He was married twice, first in 1865 to Helen Reid, daughter of Capt. John Reid, Limekilns, Fifeshire, Scotland, and again in 1897 to Georgina Pringle, daughter of Robert Keith Pringle, H.E.I.C., D.L., J.P., Selkirkshire, Scotland.

Bought Scottish Estate.

Mr. Ramsay was formerly head of the firm of W. Ramsay & Co., merchants, Toronto. In 1882, he retired and bought the estate of Bowland, Midlothian and Selkirkshire, of which counties he was a commissioner of supply and J P., F. S. A.

When in Canada, the deceased took an active interest in all military matters. One of his sons, since deceased, was a captain in the 48th Highlanders, and distinguished himself in the Boer War.

Mr. Ramsay was also vice-president of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, now merged in the C. P. R. He was also the largest shareholder in the Imperial Bank, and a director. He was appointed an honorary governor of the Toronto General Hospital in 1908, and last year made a magnificent gift of $600,000 to the institution. He was also a member of the Conservative Club, Edinburgh, Constitutional Club, London, and the Toronto Club, Toronto.

ACCLAMATIONS NOW TOTAL FORTY-THREE

Liberals in Quebec Add to Big Lead From Nominations.

Montreal, June 17.—Final results of nominations held yesterday show that there were 43 acclamations and are to be 38 contests. This means that the County of Stanstead has also gone to the Liberals by acclamation. In Missisquoi, Montcalm and Pontiac, of which there were no returns Monday night, there is opposition to the government candidate. In Missisquoi Alex. Sauret is the Liberal candidate and is opposed by two opponents, Louis Gosselin and L. A. Beriau. In Montcalm, J. F. Daniel, the Liberal candidate, is opposed by A. Laporte and C. Provost, and as to Pontiac it is known that there will be opposition to William Hodgins, the government candidate.

In Timiskaming there is also opposition, tho no official report has yet been received.

Mr. Hodgins in Pontiac is opposed by David R. Barry, Conservative, and Wallace R. McDonald, independent Liberal.

PARDEE CALLS FOR FREE FOOD STUFFS

(Continued From Page 1).

Swift Current; H. H. Halladay, Bow River; T. Hay, Selkirk, and H. H. Shaw, Macleod, Alberta.

Proceed With Reclassification

Hon. A. K. Maclean announced in the house this morning that the government intended to proceed this session with the reclassification bill. Possibly, it would be referred to a special committee for consideration.

Mr. McIsaac of Kings, P. E. I., continued to debate on the budget. He said the present would be a most inopportune time to effect any radical change in the fiscal policy of the country. He thought that in reducing customs taxation by $17,000,000 the finance minister had under the circumstances been most generous.

Mr. J. F. Fafard criticized government by order-in-council which he said bore a strong resemblance to Bolshevism. He expressed the view that manufacturers were accorded undue privileges and that the poor people of Canada were discriminated against.

Seeks Food Price-Fixing

Dr. H. Deslauriers, speaking in French, continued the debate. He supported the amendment. At the afternoon sitting Dr. Deslauriers declared that the government had not hesitated to regulate the price of paper. Why, therefore, should the government not take up regulation of the prices of food stuffs?

Enemy at the Gate.

F. Pardee said that in 1914 the enemy at the gate was the Hun. In 1919 the high cost of living was the enemy at the gate. Preparations had been made to meet the enemy in 1914, but what was being done in 1919? The way to make food cheaper, Mr. Pardee argued, was to have more production. To have more production, tools with which men produced must be cheaper. The tariff on farming implements and implements of production should be reduced to the lowest possible rates. Foodstuffs, including clothing, should be free. Further, there should be a downward revision of the tariff. "When the government did make up its mind to reduce the tariff," Mr. Pardee declared, "the least they should have done was to see that the whole 7 1-2 per cent. war tax should have been knocked off and not fish made of one and fowl of another." Manufacturers must recognize as common sense men that there was arising a tide of opinion in the country that they had protection far beyond the interests of the business they carried on. Would not manufacturers recognize that fact, Mr. Pardee continued, rather than to continue in their stiff-necked position of giving nothing and taking all.

As to the cost of living, Mr. Pardee continued, a minister of the crown, speaking from his seat in the house, had said that the cost of living could not be reduced. At the same time, a committee of the house was considering the question and was to report to the house. It was further stated that a bill was being drafted. Were the report of the committee and the bill simply a piece of camouflage? Mr. Pardee asked.

Profiteers had been allowed to fatten on their ill-gotten gains and had not paid an adequate share of their profits into the treasury.

As a means of raising revenue, he thought that a graduated tax on corporations would be effective. "Tax what you like," he said, "but for heaven's sake leave the food and the raiment of the poor man alone."

Turning to the labor situation, Mr. Pardee said that the time was coming when the laborer would receive a just per cent. of the wealth which he had put into the pockets of his employers. The question of regulating hours of labor must be settled. Neither the federal nor provincial governments were willing to grapple with it, but the sooner one of them took the responsibility the better for Canada.

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

Quickly Relieved by "Fruit-a-tives."

Rochon, P.Q.

"I suffered for many years with terrible Indigestion and Constipation. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I did so, and, to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve, and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives.'

"I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I want to say to those who suffer from Indigestion, Constipation or Headaches — try 'Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well.

"CORINE GAUDREAU."

Fifty cents a box, six for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DISCLOSE GREAT TEXTILE PROFITS

(Continued From Page 1).

$17.50. That was 17 per cent. to 18 per cent. profit. They only did business in Canada. All the capital stock was paid up.

Asked what a suit of clothes made of that cloth would cost to the consumer, Mr Panabaker said he did not know but a tailor in Toronto had told a friend of his that the cloth in the suit he was wearing would cost about $65. The price paid to the Forbes firm for the cloth in that suit was $14.50.

W. K. Paton of the Paton Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, Que., was examined as to the profits of his firm, which manufactures tweeds, etc. He said the earnings were: 1914, 6.68 per cent.; 1915, 26.15 per cent.; 1916, 35.38 per cent.; 1917, 46.81 per cent.

Remarking that the increase from 1914 to 1917 was phenomenal, Mr. Pringle asked: "Has that something to do with the cost of clothing in Canada?"

"It has something to do with it," replied Mr. Paton.

"It has a great deal to do with it," commented Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle brought out that the profits of the firm for the year ending Jan. 31, 1918, were $108,322, or 17 per cent., on a capital stock of $600,000. This was after deducting contributions to patriotic fund, etc. For the year ending Jan. 31, 1919, the profits were 72.9 per cent. The balance at the credit of the firm subject to war tax was $1,010,427.

"I suppose you will still contend that 72 per cent. is a reasonable return on your capital," commented Mr. Pringle.

"A very handsome return," said Mr. Paton.

Reid Says "Greed."

"Greed," interjected Mr. Reid of MacKenzie.

Mr. Pringle questioned Mr. Paton about his pre-war profits. In 1913 they were 9.71 per cent., and in 1914 6.86 per cent. "Now comes the jump," said counsel.

Counsel went on to say that if a Canadian wanted to buy Canadian tweed, manufactured in Sherbrooke, for instance, he had to pay 72 per cent. to the Sherbrooke firm. If he wanted cheaper tweed he had to go to England. If the retailer had to get 70 per cent. also, "where are we going to stop?" he asked.

"If you were content with less profits, naturally it would reduce the cost of tweed to the man who has got to clothe his children today?" asked Mr. Pringle.

There was no direct answer to this, and Mr. Pringle put his question in another way: "Couldn't you bring down prices by lowering your profits?"

"No doubt," answered Mr. Paton.

No Clothing Combine.

Witness said there were from 100 to 150 similar firms in Canada, but there was no arrangement regarding prices, so far as he was concerned.

Mr. Pringle commented warmly upon the situation. He said that owing to the difficulties of transportation and the war conditions preventing goods coming in from England, the Paton firm was enabled to put up its prices to the extent that it earned 72 per cent. on its capital. To the prices of these goods had to be added the wholesalers' and retailers' profits before they reached the consumer.

"The only rival you've got is the Dominion Textile Company, and they ran you pretty close last year," said counsel.

Mr. Paton claimed that the average profits of the firm had been only 7 per cent. For a period of eight years the stockholders had received no dividend.

Mr. Stevens: Don't you think it is due to the public to lower your prices?

Mr. Paton: Our mill wasn't built for the glory of God or anybody else. It was built for the benefit of the shareholders.

He added that any man who couldn't make money during the war there must be something wrong with him.

KINGSTON SUGGESTED AS SCENE OF TRIAL

(Continued From Page 1).

arrest this morning. Carefully planned by the authorities, with the co-operation of the military intelligence department and other police branches, not one word of the impending arrests leaked out.

The special constabulary was mobilized in its entirety at headquarters and other strategic points. A large fleet of automobiles was stationed at various prearranged points and when the signal came the work started.

An automobile with mounted policemen sped away to the homes of the men they sought. Every man arrested was found in bed. Each one submitted quietly on being shown the official warrant for his apprehension.

May Go to Kingston.

No trouble was reported. Women in the homes of the arrested leaders were naturally alarmed and it was stated that Mrs. George Armstrong and Mrs. Wm. Ivens nearly collapsed from nervous prostration.

It was reported this evening, but not officially confirmed, that those under arrest will be taken to Kingston, Ont., within a few days for arraignment and trial. T. B. Murray will represent the accused. A. J. Andrews, K.C., has been retained by the Dominion Government as prosecutor. He stated the warrants for the four men yet to be apprehended can be executed anywhere in Canada. Sam Blumenberg, a radical socialist, is reported to have crossed the boundary into the United States; W. A. Pritchard, a prominent Victoria, B.C., labor leader, is said to be on his way back to the Pacific coast; R. J. Johns, local strike leader, is in Montreal, Que., and of B. F. Drivatkin little is known by the city police as to the man or his whereabouts.

No Arrests Elsewhere.

Altho it was unofficially reported that the Dominion Government contemplated making arrests of alleged agitators in western cities, despatches from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Brandon, stated that no such action had been taken. Eleven men were taken into custody by the local police, charged with intimidation and picketing.

Referring to the Federal Government's action, Mayor Charles Gray said:

"I have consistently deplored any attempt at strong-armed methods, especially when we appear to have passed the danger point. These men have already earned the condemnation of labor men and their overthrow was simply a matter of days."

Action Was Foreshadowed.

Labor men refused to comment on the new development, and the strike bulletin made no references to the arrests. The fact that an issue of the Western Labor News last week foreshadowed drastic action on the part of the authorities was widely discussed in union circles.

Street cars will be running in Winnipeg tomorrow, it was announced by E. Anderson, counsel for the Winnipeg Electric Railway. "We will make every effort to get as many cars as possible operating," he said. The company is trying to get its regular men back on the job, but in the event of their refusal, volunteers will be used to give a partial service.

The situation in the various railway yards is rapidly improving, according to company officials. Places of firemen, enginemen and switchmen who disregarded orders of their international unions and struck, are being filled and traffic is suffering little interruption, it was announced.

Disclaims Responsibility.

Following his conference with Commissioner A. B. Perry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and A. J. Andrews, K.C., at mounted police headquarters this forenoon, Senator G. D. Robertson said he had no information to give out. The arrests had taken place, he declared, as a result of a decision of the department of justice and the department of labor was not concerned with them.

The labor minister remarked, however, that it had been "a very nice job." He said there were no new developments in the strike, which he referred to as a "tragedy."

A. J. Andrews, K.C., has been retained by the federal authorities to take charge of the prosecutions. He announced that the charge against each of the arrested was "seditious conspiracy."

May Be Deported.

While he could not give more definite information, it is believed that the charge is based on the recent amendment to the immigration law, which gives authority to the Dominion government to seize and deport any persons, other than of Canadian birth, found guilty of agitation against constituted authority.

The news of the arrests brought out no statement from remaining strike leaders, and The Labor News, the strike bulletin, was issued this morning without any mention of the incident.

The authorities were successful in getting all except three of the men sought, it was declared, and the missing men, whose identities have not been disclosed, are expected to be rounded up today. Whether or not any further arrests will be made in addition to the twelve marked down, or under lock and key, A. J. Andrews, K.C., says, will largely depend upon the incriminating nature of the materials when the various headquarters were entered.

Trains Still Running.

Latest news last night in regard to the strike of some of the employes of the running trades was that all the Canadian Pacific Railway passenger trains got off on schedule, and that those of the Canadian Northern Railway were despatched with some delays. The Canadian Pacific Railway, it was reported, was satisfactorily handling freight, and it announced there had been an improvement in the freight situation in the Canadian Northern Railway.

An official of one of the railroads said: "Happily, it is only the smaller proportion of firemen, switchmen and brakemen who have failed to turn up for duty. It has been no great task to get competent men to take their places, and what, with the large number who have remained loyal, the services have been kept going in a way that is greatly satisfying to the public. If the strike movement in the running trades has reached its limit, as it appears to have done, as there were no more desertions today, then we shall be able to keep the services running without cutting out any important train."

Winnipeg Newspaper Opinion.

In a front page editorial this afternoon The Winnipeg Telegram comments on the arrest of strike leaders in part as follows:

"At last we have the start of action. At last we have official Dominion aroused to a sense of duty. At last we have the first move of those in authority to pick up the challenge cast down by treason and to exert the pressure of the strong arm of the law.

"Had the ringleadersin this farcical revolution been subjected three weeks ago to the treatment they received last night Winnipeg would have been saved millions of dollars and an unenviable reputation it will now take years to live down."

After declaring that resumption of service by all public utilities must be immediate, the article continues:

"Let there be no faltering now. The arrest of the ringleaders of rebellion is only a good start. Let that good start not be discredited and turned to ridicule by failure to follow to its logical conclusion."

The evening edition of The Manitoba Free Press thinks the arrest untimely, as:

"The strike has been won by the citizens. Within thirty hours—from information which The Free Press believes to be absolutely authentic—it would have come to an inglorious end; and the leaders—those under arrest and their immediate associates—would have been involved in a disaster from which, in all probability, not one of them would ever have recovered. Labor, which had been betrayed and cajoled by them, would have disowned them, and they would have been called to account by the ordinary processes of law for the illegalities in speech and action which marked their course during the strike."

After saying it is quite possible that the leaders will welcome this martyrdom thus thrust upon them, The Free Press continues: "The Dominion government has, however, taken the responsibility of the drastic course of action now being followed."

An Immediate Fair Trial.

The Winnipeg Tribune says, in part: "When the highest authority in the Dominion places its hands on any man or men residing in Canada, citizens, including newspaper editors, who are not in the immediate confidence of the authorities, and having no definite knowledge of the evidence leading to the arrests, can only withhold comment pending knowledge which will enable men making comment to exercise their own best judgment in the premises."

Big Revelation Expected.

The following warning and advice has been sent out today to all members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on western lines of the C.P.R., signed by D. McPherson, general chairman of the order for that locality:

"On account of members of other organizations becoming involved in illegal strikes, I wish to advise you against any similar action. There is no material change in the strike situation except for the arrest of the several leaders. This latter may be represented to outsiders as an attack upon legitimate labor by the government, no one should be deceived by such statements.

"While proper recognition and collective bargaining were denied to the metal trades employes, the employers have now offered thes principles just as we enjoy them and a settlement of the original dispute would probably follow, were it not for the ambitions of certain strike leaders, who, by usursupation of power, aim to smash all international organizations and dismantle existing institutions of authority. A break is bound to come soon, and I am reliably informed a gigantic conspiracy against constitutional government will be exposed.

"You can render good service to the state, to your order and yourselves by keeping calmly at work, respecting our contract with the company and observing the laws of the organization and by encouraging others to do likewise.

"(Signed), D. McPherson."

The Order of Railway Telegraphers is an entirely distinct organization from the Commercial Telegraphers of America. This order is considered one of the big six. Everyone of those organizations have sent to their members in the west warnings that their contracts with the companies must be respected.

SKULL FRACTURED BY CAR

Rooney Patterson, aged 4 years, of 207 Bellwoods avenue, had his skull fractured last night when he was struck by a motor car at the corner of Dundas street and Bellwoods avenue. Patterson was taken to the Western Hospital and at midnight was still unconscious. The motor car which struck the boy was driven by Edmund Dunbar, 203 George street.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following:

A period of waiting has settled over the peace conference in Paris while the Germans at Weimar are making up their minds whether to accept or reject the slightly amended treaty of peace handed them at Versailles Monday.

While the Germans are discussing the situation, David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, will go over the Verdun battlefield and President Wilson is to visit Belgium. Both Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson are expected to return to Paris Friday and meanwhile it is anticipated that little work will be done, except by the various commissions upon which have been imposed the task of whipping into shape the questions unsettled between the allies and Austria-Hungary and other enemy countries.

Accounts of the reception at Weimar of the amended peace treaty and the covering note written by Premier Clemenceau are to the effect that there was deep pessimism and resentment over the aliged cruelty of the terms.

A telephonic message received at Weimar from Versailles shortly after the treaty and the note were placed in the hands of the Germans characterized them as extraordinarily rough and overbearing, and declared that the Germans had been granted smaller concessions than they had expected thru the reading of unofficial forecasts of the terms of the treaty.

At last accounts Berlin was in ignorance of the terms of the treaty, and altho M. Clemenceau's note was being received it was likely that there would be delay in informing the public of the stand of the allies owing to the strike in the newspaper offices.

Unofficial reports vary as to whether the Germans will or will not sign the treaty. A London despatch, quoting a message from Berlin, says seven members of the German cabinet are in favor of signing, but that the other seven are opposed to such action. A Paris paper asserts that one of the German peace delegates declared before he left Versailles for Weimar that Germany would sign because it was realized dire consequences would follow refusal.

Considerable resentment prevails at Weimar by reason of the fact that the German delegation on leaving Versailles for Weimar was hooted by a crowd of hoodlums and two members of the delegation were struck by stones. Premier Clemenceau has written a letter of apology to the chief German plenipotentiary. The prefect of the department and the police commissioner have been dismissed.

The council of five met Tuesday and considered the clauses in the Austrian peace treaty, which have not been handed to the Austrians.

The Turkish delegation, which has arrived in France to discuss Turkish claims for mild treatment, was heard by the council of ten. The main plea of the Turks was that the Turkish empire be not dismembered, the claim being put forth that the Turkish people were not responsible for the country's entering into the war on the side of the Teutonic allies. Premier Clemenceau promised to consider a memorandum on the question, which is to be presented by the Turkish grand vizier and later to make a reply to it.

A Fine Orchestra Will Play On the 5.15 Boat, Wednesday

Again on Wednesday of this week we are featuring our 5.15 p.m. trip to Niagara—a splendid orchestra has been arranged for, and a special rate is provided for this trip. Wednesday only—and on the 5.15 boat only—

$1.00 RETURN

It is a delightful trip at that hour of the day—and your return trip is made in the cool of the evening—arriving back in Toronto at 11 p.m. You have the choice of making the full trip to Queenston—or of getting off at Niagara-on-the-Lake. If you decide on the latter course, you have an hour and a half ashore.

Niagara Service

A four-boat-a-day service to Niagara-on-the-Lake, Queenston and Lewiston. Boat leaves Toronto at 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.15 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Same service Sunday, except 7.30 a.m. boat leaves at 8.15 a.m.

Returning boats will leave Lewiston at 10.30 a.m., 12.30 noon, 6.20 p.m., and 8.30 p.m., calling at Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Hamilton Service

Steamers leave Toronto 8.15 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6.45 p.m.

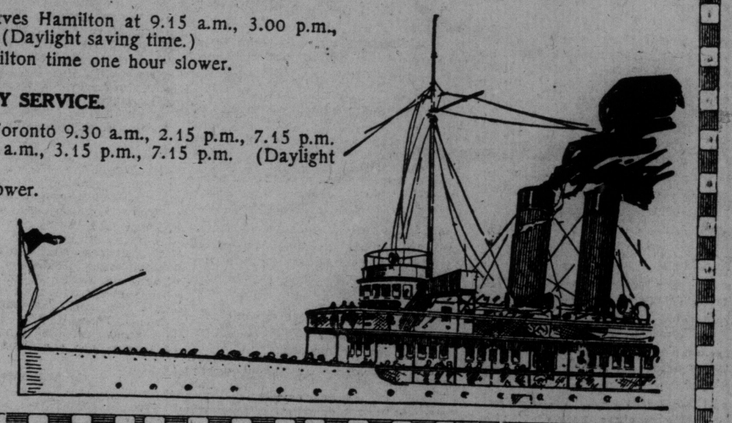
Steamer leaves Hamilton at 9.15 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.30 p.m. (Daylight saving time.)

N.B.—Hamilton time one hour slower.

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Every SUNDAY, steamers leave Toronto 9.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 7.15 p.m. Returning, leave Hamilton 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 7.15 p.m. (Daylight saving time.)

N.B.—Hamilton time one hour slower.



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THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, June 17.—The Evening Journal, owned and edited by P. D. Ross, the intimate friend and supporter of the prime minister, came out this afternoon with a double columned front page editorial, which is considered to be significant, and possibly inspired. The announcement is made that Sir Robert Borden intends to remain at the helm to reorganize his cabinet, and to form a Unionist party. Sir George Foster, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. Frank B. Carvell, and other ministers are said to be slated for retirement. An effort is to be made to bring Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and some other prominent French-Canadians into the cabinet. General Sir Arthur Currie, it is said, will be invited to join the government. The only thing not provided for is a way to secure seats in the house for the new ministers. Even The Journal fears that the government would be taking grave chances at this time by bringing on by-elections.

* * *

The gist of the article is contained in the opening paragraph, which says: "Out of the somewhat chaotic political situation of the past fortnight the rough outlines of four distinctive developments can now be discerned: 1—Absolute certainty of government victory on the budget; the McMaster resolution, reinforced by about ten western Liberal-Unionists will be rejected by a majority of about 40. 2—The beginning of the organization of a permanent Unionist party, supplanting the old Conservative party of Cartier and Macdonald, and embracing the overwhelming majority of Conservatives and probably sixty to seventy-five per cent. of what are known as the war Liberals. 3—The early reorganization of the cabinet, infusing new blood into the ministry and marking the passing of old political landsmarks and 4—By the swift parliamentary failure of a somewhat abortive attempt to form a third and free trade radical labor party.

* * *

There is no doubt that the government will have a substantial majority when the vote comes on the McMaster amendment to the budget of Sir Thomas White. The bolters, including Hon. T. A. Crerar and F. F. Pardee, will not exceed fifteen in number, and two, three or four high tariff Liberals may refrain from voting. It is reported that William Euler, Liberal M.P. for North Waterloo, who represents the industrial hive of Kitchener, may find himself unable to swallow the McMaster amendment.

* * *

Be that as it may, four of the bolters made themselves heard in the course of the debate this afternoon. One was Fred Pardee, Liberal Unionist member for West Lambton, who warned the manufacturers that by their stiff-necked refusal to make any concessions, they were inviting something like a popular revolution. Not unnaturally he made much of the startling testimony that came out today before the house committee on the high cost of living. The representative of the Dominion Textile Company before that committee today was compelled to admit that his concern had cleared over three hundred per cent. profit during the past year on a paid-up capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

This brought Mr. Pardee to the speech delivered during the budget debate by Hon. N. W. Rowell. In that unfortunate speech, Mr. Rowell practically told the house that the Dominion Textile Company had made their big profits not by soaking the consumers, but thru a fortunate rise in the price of raw material. He had learned this from Sir Charles Gordon, who just happened to drop in that day to have a cosy chat with the president of the privy council, but in the same speech Mr. Rowell said in substance it would be as difficult to lower the cost of living as it would be to bring back from the dead the sixty thousand soldiers who rest in Flanders fields.

Quite pertinently Mr. Pardee asked today why the government had appointed a committee to inquire into the high cost of living and why they had already drafted a bill which he understood was to be introduced at this session to regulate profits and prices.

* * *

Mr. Pardee declared himself in favor of the McMaster amendment, and so later in the evening did J. A. Campbell, Unionist member for Nelson; Thomas McNutt, Unionist member for Saltcoats, and Levi Thompson, Unionist member for Qu'Appelle Mr. Pardee is quite definitely back in the Liberal fold. He spoke today against the policy of the government as a member of the opposition, and was cheered to the echo by the Liberal members. He severely condemned the policy of exempting the dividends on Victory bonds from the income tax, and demanded that no more tax-free bonds be offered to the public. In last Sunday's World, he said, an advertisement had appeared practically assuring a market to all small holders who wished to dispose of Victory bonds. Evidently, he said, the big corporations, the profiteers and the tax dodgers were eager to buy more of these bonds now that the finance minister had announced a substantial increase in the income tax.

Few of the speeches today were inspiring. Some members spoke who had little or nothing to say about the tariff, but took advantage of the budget debate to get a speech upon Hansard. In the budget debate, as in the debate upon the address, a member can talk about anything and everything under the sun. Hence, in spite of the hot weather and the universal desire for an early prorogation, many members on both sides of the house are yet to be heard. The vote, however, is almost certain to be taken Thursday night.

To Make Hairs Vanish From Face, Neck or Arms

Keep a little powdered delatone handy and when hairy growths appear make a paste with some of the powder and a little water, then spread over hairy surface. After two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be entirely free from hair or blemish. This simple treatment is unfailing, but care should be exercised to be sure and get genuine delatone, otherwise you may be disappointed.