GOODS MEN HOULD FIX PRICES

President of Merchants They Should Work To- r More Harmoniously der to Regulate Details siness — New Officers Elected.

nnual meeting of the wholesale section of the Toronto Trade yesterday the following d: Chairman, J. C. Douglas; an, A. M. Ivey; secretary, F. G. Morley; executive, J. D. ries Marriott, Henry Brock, F. C. Daniel, R. A. Nisbett, J. Dorthway, J. D. Ivey, A. B. Lowndes, A. F. Rodger, W. R. Smallpiece, John Mac- P. Watson, J. W. Woods. man's address covered several the utmost importance to the blic. He regretted that there ore working policy amongst nt branches of the drygoods hardware trade, the grocery others worked "harmoniously bly" together, advancing on rices as the market rose and s not so with the drygoods the speaker. No matter how ices went both the wholesaler offered their goods at the

only have one result, a great ent at the end of the year. surely demands that when educed to meet a falling mar- ould be advanced on a rising that the merchant may have ity of securing a fair aver- nued Mr. Smallpiece. ve that it would be of great o the drygoods trade to care- the methods of the hardware sections in respect to fluc- h the view of framing a work- on similar lines. e past year some jobbing greed among themselves elow fixed prices, based on a profit certain marked or es well known thruout the

ce that the trade policy of has evidently been settled ars, and we believe that the of a tariff commission is a right direction, as such a ng constantly in touch with s and absorbing the views of ufacturers and consumers n a position to make fairer mmendations than any indi- al of any government."

LD GUARD GAINST VICE

Eby Says Parents Not Leave Children the Mercy of the World.

Eby addressed the Toronto mmittee at a largely-attended Brown's Hall, College and Os- night, and referred to a num- ces that should be eliminated o, either by educative meth- cement of different laws. He t advantage give oto reform- fact that the people did not be objection to hearing about rd to the sexes as in former good could come from people g, and parents should be ed to hear what science had egarding questions that seri- d the home and civilization

ought to be guarded from gainst vice," he said. "The d teach them, and not leave nnerey of the world. A child y his parents, learns on the njury, which probably means way for an immoral life." general discussion relative to nce hall evil and the deteri- nce of burlesque shows. Mr. mitted a report to the meet- a visit he made to a local atre. He said the perform- artling and degenerating in Shows of this type were demned. The report was hands of Rev. Dr. Shearer tion."

Seers From Kingston.

, March 13.—(Special.)— Bulgarian men and women nes in a house on Syden- and reaping a big harvest. out of the city by Mayor are some of the same gang ted in Belleville and were

of trade is appealing to olish market tolls to build et, which has been falling ask that the tolls be abol- at the county has struck ols.

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NEW MATERIAL FOR DISCUSSION INTRODUCED IN BUDGET DEBATE

J. C. Elliott of West Middlesex Criticised Ontario Railway Board, Farmers' Bank and Other Subjects Not Mentioned Before—No Chance of Adjournment Before Easter.

Something in the nature of "new" material for discussion was introduced in the legislature yesterday afternoon by J. C. Elliott, West Middlesex, who took part in the third round of the budget debate. Echoes of the criticism last fall, that was directed against the Ontario Railway Board, and particularly against Chairman Leitch, were revived, and vivid recollections of the defunct Farmers' Bank and the fleet-footed fugitive from justice, Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, were awakened in the minds of the unsuspecting members on both sides of the house. Mr. Elliott's caustic comments were occasioned by the remarks of the previous speaker, G. H. Ferguson of Grenville, who said that the opposition members were divided in policy, and some of them even disagreed with their leader. The member for West Middlesex evidently thought that the Ontario Railway Board would be a favorable point on which to retaliate, in his efforts to demonstrate that the members of the government were also disunited on certain matters of policy.

Allusion was made to Dr. Beattie Nesbitt in a clever manner, and both sides enjoyed the incident immensely. From all indications the debate is not nearly completed, and from unauthoritative hints handed out eight or nine members on each side of the house still want to unload a few remarks on the budget. One thing is certain, that Allan Studholme does not intend to allow the session to pass without making his comments from the labor point of view, and when Mr. Studholme begins to speak he usually keeps at it for a considerable time.

Got His Answer.

Before the debate was resumed, Mr. Rowell, in his characteristic style, commented upon the slowly moving legislative machinery, and suggested that henceforth night sessions should be held, and received a stinging rebuff from the premier. So as to expedite business, thought the leader of the opposition, the house should work overtime, and the Liberals would be very pleased to do so. In reply, Sir James said that in all his 22 years' experience he never had to be so guarded against misrepresentation. It appeared that Mr. Rowell thought night sessions were exceptional, whereas they were, in fact, quite ordinary.

"There isn't the remotest chance of getting thru the business until after Easter, anyway," said the premier. He referred to Mr. Rowell's persistency in loading the order paper with questions of all sorts. The premier had never seen the order paper so choked with questions before. "I actually see here now a question covering a page and a half which should take up about four lines," said he. "How thankful we are to see Mr. Rowell, looking down from his self-created pedestal, and suggesting that he would be glad to co-operate with the government. One should never be surprised at what one hears or sees."

Always Above Board.

G. H. Ferguson of Grenville scored the record of the Liberal party with great gusto. He took keen delight in ripping their former administration up the back, and in taking a few verbal jabs at the attitude of Mr. Rowell and his first lieutenant, Hon. A. G. MacKay, on the budget speech. One thing, the Liberals could not discover one dollar that had been misspent by the Conservative administration, or even an attempt at concealment, which was a prevailing state of affairs during the Liberal regime.

"The Liberals ridicule our horn-blowing, but let me tell you that the horn-blowing indulged in by the Conservatives is an optimistic, buoyant, cheerful note, as compared with the doleful, funereal dirge of the member for Centre Huron. He asked yesterday for light. Light is what he most needs. A shaft of light could not penetrate his own obtuseness and obscurity."

Hits Mr. Rowell.

For wobbling and straddling, he thought Mr. Rowell's pre-election manifesto was the most wonderful specimen of literature ever produced. "I venture to say that Mr. Rowell does not know where he stands," declared Mr. Ferguson. "The reason he is criticized is because he is not strong enough to take a definite stand on anything. The Liberal party has been led by great men like Mowat and Blake, but to-day it is led by a lilliputian, one who has not the proper qualities, and is willing to accept any theories so long as they are vote-catchers and look like getting him into power."

Regarding Mr. MacKay's attack on the department of education in connection with bilingual schools, the member for Grenville again drew attention to the fact that the Ross government had appointed two commissioners to investigate the same conditions. The reports were pigeon-holed, and have not been heard of since.

"Mr. MacKay's charge regarding the announcement in the north country, that the government would build a new railway, and that this was improper election methods comes with bad grace," he said.

"Does he remember the by-election in 1903 at the Soo, when the steel works had ceased operations for a long time. The government placed a fire in the boilers on the eve of election as a promise. They got votes, and the day after election the fires went out."

What Has Been Done.

Mr. Ferguson then left the path of criticism and launched out on a glowing account of the government's adequate administration. He admitted that the province had not received its fair share of immigrants, but declared the blame should be laid at the door of the late Dominion government. There was a government now in power which was in sympathy with progressive ideas, and at last the province would get proper treatment in this respect.

Alluding to the depopulation of rural Ontario, he said that from 1901 to 1907 the province had lost 51,000 of its rural population. Since then the tide had changed, and in 1907-09 there had been an increase of 6000, and, up to 1911, 12,000. This was owing to a progressive policy.

He gave a few statistics in support of his argument regarding the successful carrying out of the government's agricultural policy. Ontario produced 35 per cent. of the field crop of the Dominion, and $8,200,000,000 was invested in agriculture, which was much more than in any other line. The government's system was splendid. There were six agricultural schools in 1907, and there are twenty to-day, with forty trained scientific agriculturists at the service of the farmers.

The fruit industry, which covered an area of 400,000 acres, was being encouraged and developed. There was an annual revenue of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The government had appointed many experts, and was showing that the farm was the most successful place to live.

In lauding the Hydro-Electric he said the greatest compliment that could be paid to Ontario was the scheme of New York State, to build their system on identical lines. Ontario's Hydro-Electric had the longest transmission line in the world. To Hon. Mr. Beck much credit was due.

He skimmed over the bilingual school question. He said he would be glad to see the model schools wiped off the map, and they would be, eventually, and all teachers then would have normal school standing. At these remarks the opposite side of the house applauded vigorously, and Mr. Ferguson came back with the comment that they were gloating over something in keeping with the government's policy.

Stirs Up Some Fun.

J. C. Elliott of West Middlesex sent the house into convulsions of laughter by his references to Mr. Ferguson of Grenville, and the late by-election campaign. Mr. Elliott said he was glad to see "the hon. member of Grenville with us to-day." "For a considerable part of the time during the opening days of the session he was not here," he said. "He was working hard down there and the snow was deep. We even began to get afraid that it was not he, but the gentleman with whom he was traveling that had got buried." (Laughter and applause.)

With reference to the charges made against different departments of the government, Mr. Elliott said that when any criticism was made of the present administration the reply always was "that the old government did the same. From the trend of their remarks," added the speaker, "we gather that the old government was a bad one, and yet the whole efforts of the present administration appear to be in showing that they are no worse than the old."

Replying to the criticism of Mr. Ferguson, that the Laurier government was to blame for not bringing settlers into Ontario, he quoted from the reports of the department of the interior for 1911. There it was shown that 9239 immigrants had been brought to the maritime provinces, 14,000 to Alberta, 15,000 to Saskatchewan, 26,000 to British Columbia, 27,000 to Manitoba, 29,000 to Quebec, and 65,000 to Ontario. In fact, over twice as many immigrants were brought to this province by the Dominion Immigration Department during 1911 as to any other province in Canada.

The member for South Renfrew was on the alert when Mr. Elliott referred to the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario over the T. & N. O. Railway when crossing the strip in Manitoba to Port Nelson.

"The hon member quoted is too good a lawyer to say that this province will retain its rights over the railway when it gets into Manitoba territory," said he.

"I didn't say anything of the kind," interrupted Mr. McGarry. "I said that the federal government has the power, if it wants to, to take control in this case out of the hands of the Dominion Railway Board, and let the Province of Ontario have the jurisdiction."

Mr. Elliott said: "I say that the hon. member for South Renfrew is defending himself before he is attacked. It was not to him that I was referring."

What Will Be Done.

A rehash of the unpleasant dickerings that took place between the members of the Ontario Railway Board in regard to the laying of switches in North Toronto last autumn was then gone into in detail by Mr. Elliott. He quoted a newspaper report giving an account of a meeting addressed by W. K. McNaught, the member for North Toronto, in which he said that something should be done, and done quickly, with the Ontario Railway Board. "According to the report," said Mr. Elliott, "Mr. McNaught's remarks were cheered by his fellow Conservatives." The member for West Middlesex then went on to tell how Sir James Whitney a day or so later had said that all the critics of the Ontario Railway Board did not know the valuable work that was being done by that tribunal, and that out of forty or fifty appeals in the judgment of Chairman Leitch only one had been sustained. Evidently the premier was hitting at Mr. McNaught, said he. In winding up his references to the subject, he said that it was quite apparent that the Conservatives were not united on this question. "Has the board improved any since that criticism was made, and, if not, what does the premier intend to do about it?" was Mr. Elliott's parting shot.

Nesbitt Some Runner.

Continuing the debate, Mr. Elliott referred to alleged combines that existed in the province, and said that previous to and since the late election the prosecution of these combines had not been carried on very vigorously. The defunct Farmers' Bank and the $25,000 loan to Dr. Beattie Nesbitt were the next historical events referred to. He told of the headlines displayed in The Toronto Telegram when the warrant was out for the fugitive doctor's arrest, asking how long it would be till Dr. Beattie Nesbitt would be apprehended. "It looked," he said, "as if the headlines were put there so that 'he who runs might read, and he who reads might run.'" (Laughter.)

"Evidently the doctor read," continued Mr. Elliott, "but at any rate he ran. Not very fast, I will admit, but certainly too fast for the fleet-footed officials who were trying to catch him." (Renewed laughter.)

Scores Premier.

With regard to a telegram which, it was alleged, had been sent to Elk Lake on the eve of the late provincial election, Mr. Elliott admitted that the member for Timiskaming might not have known that the telegram had been sent. "But there was one honorable gentleman in the house who could have told whether that telegram was sent or not, but he remained in his seat," said he, "He was ashamed to admit it and afraid to deny it!" He then produced what purported to be the telegram itself, or a copy signed by "J. P. Whitney,'" and concluded his remarks on this subject by saying that the people of that constituency, in fear of the railway not being built, or, at any rate, delayed for years in case the Liberal member should be elected, voted against their convictions in support of the government candidate. "It may not be such an important matter to refere to, but——"

"Evidently it is a sore spot," interjected the member for Timiskaming.

Mr. Elliott concluded his remarks with reference to the needs for the development of New Ontario.

Just Like Whitney.

W. S. Brewster, South Brant, said the question in the budget debate was not whether there was a deficit or not, but whether the money had been wisely spent. He had searched the Liberal hand book thru and thru—that was got out previous to the late election—and could not see a word about a dollar that had been misplaced by this government. "I don't know whether Sir James Whitney sent a telegram to Elk Lake on election eve or not," he said, "but I will say this, that if the premier did send one, saying that a railway would be built, it will be built. — (Applause) — That's the difference between the premier of this province and the ex-premier of the Dominion, and that's the sore spot for the opposition. When the people of Elk Lake got Sir James Whitney's word that the railway would be built they accepted it and voted for the Conservative candidate." The debate was then adjourned.

To Apply to All.

A surprising state of affairs is brought to light in the introduction of a bill by Dr. Jamieson, South Grey, to amend the Municipal Act. In one municipality the employes of the factories there are given tickets on which are typewritten the names of the candidate for whom the employes are to vote. At the present time there is a clause in the Municipal Act which prevents canvassers from giving tickets containing names of candidates to any elector at the booths on election day. Unfortuniately this clause at present only applies to cities of 100,000 population and over, and the amendment proposed by Dr. Jamieson makes it applicable to evry municipality in their municipal elections.

Hon. Dr. Reaume introduced a bill to amend the T. & N. O. Railway Act. It gives the power to the commission to pass traffic regulations with an order-in-council for each change. The bill also contains an important clause ratifying the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway, by which the G.T.R. will get running rights over the T. & N. O. from North Bay to Cochrane, in return for an annual rental of $300,000.

CHANGES IN HIGH SCHOOL ACT ARE ASKED BY A DEPUTATION

Present System of Allowing County Pupils to Attend in Cities and Towns at a Lower Rate Than Local Pupils Is Thought to Be an Injustice.

Claiming that the High School Act allowing county pupils to attend high schools in cities and towns at a lower rate than the city pupils was an injustice, a large deputation representing the high schools and collegiate institutes of the province waited on Hon. Dr. Pyne yesterday to ask that an amendment to the act be introduced at the present session of the legislature. N. W. Rowell introduced the deputation.

Among those present were: R. S. Box and S. Martin of St. Mary's; H. E. Guppy and Rev. Mr. Tolmie of Windsor; Mr. Benfield of Niagara Falls; J. Green and F. J. Geash of Brockville; Dr. E. Hart and J. P. Pritchard of Brantford; W. H. Hamilton of Guelph; J. A. Mundell and W. J. Keeler of Prescott; R. S. Steinhoff and Mr. Monteith of Stratford; W. S. Bean, F. H. Down, A. C. Hodgins and P. S. Connolly of Woodstock.

The amendment asked for is to make the sum payable by the county equal to 100 per cent. of the cost of maintenance of county pupils attending the high school.

Several of the speakers expressed their views on the matter, claiming that the present conditions were unjust. As matters stand at present, pupils from the county in which the high school is located pay 80 per cent. of the cost of maintenance and pupils from outside counties pay 65 per cent. This is what is objected to as being unjust.

A concrete instance was afforded by the Town of St. Mary's, which at the present time has a debenture debt of $175,000 with a population of 3500. There are 200 pupils attending the collegiate institute in that town, and fully one-half of these come from Perth and other adjacent counties. As a result of the 80 and 65 per cent. fee for county pupils the collegiate institute loses a yearly sum of $951.68, which has got to be made up by the townspeople in addition to paying 100 per cent. of the cost of the city pupils attending the school. In St. Mary's, the average cost per pupil for education is $35.38 per year, and the average amount received from county pupils is $25.71, leaving a deficit of $9.67 which has to be made up by the town. This plainly results in the cost being $45.46 per city pupil, as compared with $25.71 for county pupils.

Of course, these figures only apply to the Town of St. Mary's, but they afford a good example of how the present act works out.

Hon. Dr. Pyne in reply seemed rather to favor the present conditions of the act. He admitted that the question was a very difficult one to deal with, and besides there were no representatives of county councils present to express their side of the case. The minister drew attention to the fact that county pupils were put to the extra expense of train fare and traveling expenses and this no doubt was one of the points that would make the county officials object to the proposed amendment. Dr. Pyne stated, however, that he would immediately bring the question before his colleagues and have it thoroly discussed.

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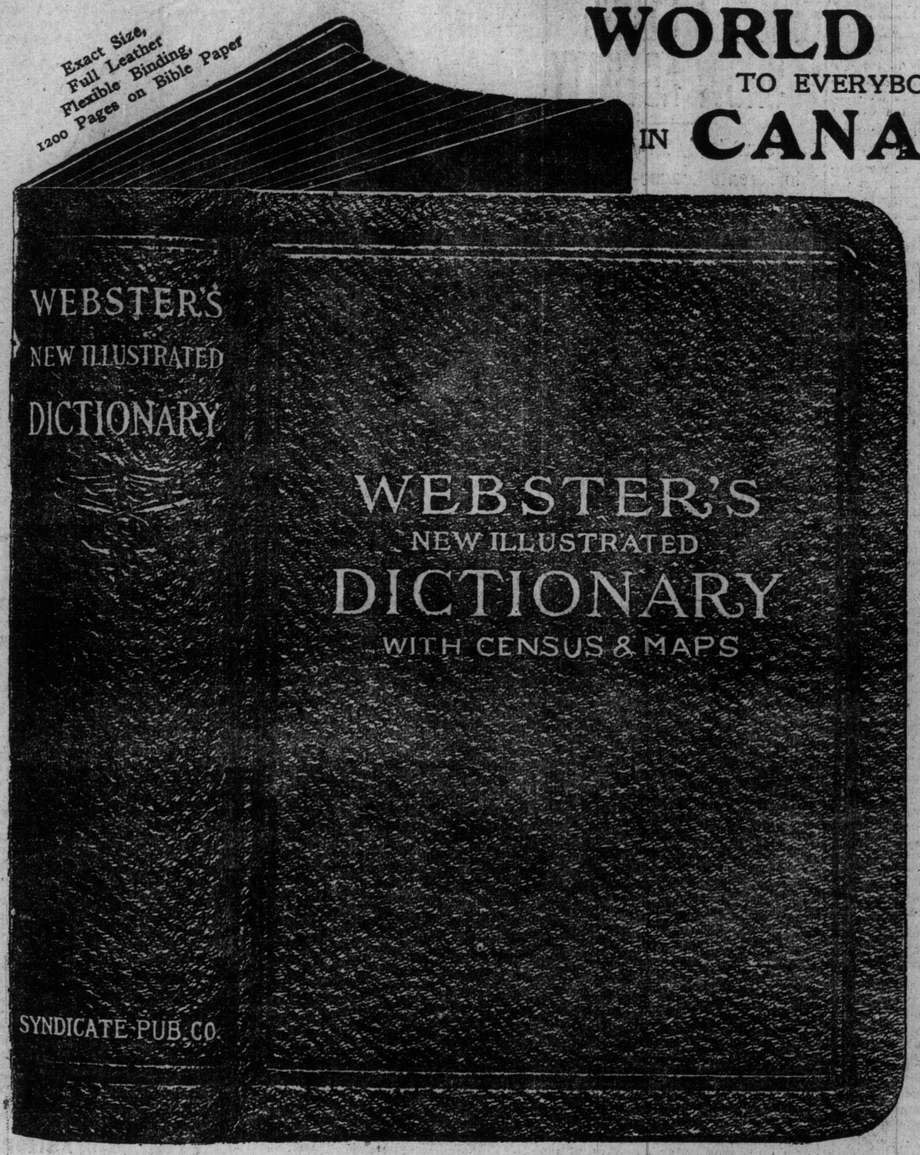

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IMPERIAL CABLE MUST WAIT

British Postal Department Advises Watching Development of Telegraphy.

LONDON, Mar. 13.—(C. A. P.)—In the Associated Chambers of Commerce today, Sir A. Spicer moved that, having regard to the American control of cables touching British territory, the government be urged of the necessity, on national imperial grounds, of co-operation with the governments of the dominions, especially Canada, in establishing an independent, strictly all-British cable, in line with the Imperial Pacific cable.

This resolution was opposed by Sir J. Barron, parliamentary secretary to the postmaster-general, who said that such developments were occurring in telegraphy that he asked the association not to pledge themselves to this resolution yet awhile. Spicer thereupon withdrew his resolution.

SUFFAGETTES HEAVILY SENTENCED.

LONDON, March 13.—(C.A.P.)—Ten of the suffragettes who were committed for trial by the police magistrate at the Bow-street court on March 2 on a charge of smashing windows during the women's suffrage demonstration on March 1, were sentenced to-day at the London Sessions Court to terms ranging from four to six months in prison.

The women were tried in the superior court on account of the damage caused by each of them having exceeded the value of $25.

BENNETT'S SPEECH FANS FIRE.

CALGARY, Alta., March 13.—That a speech made by R. B. Bennett in Montreal on Monday in the course of which he stated that Americans were a menace to Western Canada, and that while they might become Canadians they had inherited a hatred for England and could never become good Britishers, has created a sensation in business, political and professional circles, is putting the situation mildly. Violent protests are general among both Canadians and Americans.

REPEAT WALK TO GET TIME

Witness in Spiegel Arson Case Must Go Over Same Ground as on Day of the Fire.

"Now I want you to go back and repeat that walk from Spiegel's work room to the street and tell the court to-morrow just how long it took."

In this manner did J. W. Curry, K.C., counsel for defendant in the Spiegel arson case, command Harry Tubuzsky, a defence witness, towards the conclusion of yesterday's hearing.

"I object to my learned friend's attempt to manufacture evidence," was Crown Attorney Greer's immediate retort, but Judge Denton ruled in favor of the defence.

Mr. Budner, the man who Spiegel alleges left the building with him on the night of the fire, was in the box and thru his slowness of speech ruffled the usual normal calm of the crown attorney.

"Don't get cross now," murmured Mr. Curry in tones one would use when addressing a child.

"What did you leave the office with Spiegel for"? asked Mr. Greer.

"Well, I couldn't stay there all night," said witness.

"Why didn't you and Spiegel go home when you left the building"? was the next query.

"We stopped to geta a drink," said Budner.

"Why did you fail to go straight home after that"?

"Why don't we all go home? It happens to all of us, anyway," whispered Mr. Curry in an undertone.

In answer to Mr. Greer's question, witness stated that his meals were never ready on time.

William Bradshaw, in business on Wellington-street, gave evidence to the effect that an hour or two previous to the fire he had been with Spiegel in the latter's office on business, and that during their conference Spiegel had left the office several times and for lengthy periods.

Under Mr. Greer's cross-examination witness stated that he was surprised to learn that Spiegel had a number of judgments against him, which he refused to pay, as his business relations had always been pleasant hitherto, and that he always found Spiegel prompt in money matters.

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