

Grand Easter Display of Ready-to-Wear Garments and Millinery

Our Easter display of Trimmed Millinery is worthy of your inspection. Charming collection of new styles, models are now exhibited in great variety of exclusive styles which are featured by their moderation in price.

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

Elegant display of Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Suits. Splendid assortment of new styles including fine range of pattern garments on all the season's wanted shades. Notwithstanding the advanced cost of materials we still maintain a high standard of quality at prices that are extremely moderate.

LADIES' COATS

Great variety of handsome, smartly tailored models are shown in high class, refined fabrics in splendid choice of colors, including black.

WOOL SERGE DRESSES

Handsome exclusive models are shown in fine all wool serges, in tailored and fancy styles in all colors at moderate prices.

WOOL SUITINGS, DRESS FABRICS AND SILKS

Shown in every type of weave in the choicest and best productions in popular demand for spring and summer wear in every wanted shade, including black.

Special attention given to mail orders.

JOHN CATTO & SON TORONTO

British Law Courts Give Hearing Unique in Records

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, March 26.—The law courts gave a hearing today to a tribunal absolutely unique in British jurisprudence. Melville MacNaughton sat to hear arguments on points connected with soldiers' votes in England and France. Civilian barristers, probably for the first time in these courts, appeared without wig and gowns. Canadian officers in uniform also addressed the court, while a Canadian sergeant acted as clerk. The proceedings, although unique, were conducted with the same order and decorum as the most favorably impressed with MacNaughton's handling of the argument.

Canadian-Born Magician Dies Suddenly at New York

New York, March 26.—Dr. Saram R. Ellison, who had an international reputation as a student of magic, and who for 25 years was regarded as a leading authority on the subject in St. Thomas, Canada, Jan. 17, 1852. He was a thirty-third degree Mason.

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED.

Party of Canadians Arrives in Holland for Internment. London, March 26.—The following prisoners are reported transferred: Lieut. W. Massey Cooke, previously at Bad Koblenz, now at Holzminden; F. W. Kuntel, previously at Trier; D. Mosel, now at Landsberg; E. D. Siller, previously at Karlsruhe, now at Stralsund Dannholme. The Times announces that the following have arrived in Holland for internment: Major D. R. McCullagh, Capt. J. C. Thorne, Lieut. C. V. Fessenden, C. B. Pithblake.

RATIFY PROHIBITION.

Boston, March 26.—The house today ratified the federal constitution amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 145 to 91. This action was taken after the house had turned down on a rising vote a report of the federal committee in favor of a referendum, and had substituted the ratification resolution. The resolution now goes to the senate.

EAT What You Like

Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to Help Your Stomach and Do Not Worry.

"Believe Me, I Enjoy My Meals to the Limit. No Fear of Consequences. Either, While I Have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to Fall Back Upon."

Dyspepsia, indigestion, weak stomach and similar troubles simply mean that the supply of digestive juices is inadequate. That is where Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets come in—by supplying this deficiency. If you will eat a Stuart's Dyspepsia tablet after each meal and one just before you go to bed, you will learn that there is no harm in your meals.

The reason is clearly plain. Your system lacks the proper digestive juices to make your meals easily digested. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give the stomach and other organs of the digestive apparatus the wherewithal to digest food.

Get the box from any drug store and try them.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

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THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 26.—(6 p.m.)—The depression which was over the New England States last night now covers Newfoundland, while the cold wave remains stationary to the northward of Lake Superior. Snow has fallen over the Maritime Provinces, and a few local snowflurries have occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 22 below; 44; Prince Rupert, 22, 42; Victoria, 38, 50; Vancouver, 36, 46; Kamloops, 32, 48; Edmonton, 28, 34; Calgary, 20, 34; Prince Albert, 28, 48; Moose Jaw, 21, 37; Winnipeg, 25, 36; Fort Arthur, 16, 34; Parry Sound, 12, 32; London, 18, 30; Toronto, 20, 34; Kingston, 24, 38; Ottawa, 24, 38; Montreal, 30, 36; Quebec, 22, 38; St. John, 28, 34; Halifax, 26, 34.

THE BAROMETER.

Time. Ther. Bar. Wind. 8 a.m. 22 29.48 30 N.W. Noon 31 29.51 33 N.W. 4 p.m. 30 29.54 13 N.W. 8 p.m. 27 29.54 13 N.W. Mean of day, 27; difference from average, 4 below; highest, 34; lowest, 20; snow, 0.5.

RATES FOR NOTICES

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, not over 50 words, \$1.00. Additional words, each 10c. Lodge Notices, as included in Funeral Announcements, .50. Poetry and quotations up to 4 lines, additional, 4 lines or fraction of 4 lines, .50. Cards of Thanks (Bereavement), 5c.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN—DOUGLAS—On Tuesday, March 26, 1918, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Chas. J. James, Ruth deemer, of Rev. Chas. J. James, Ruth deemer, of Catherine A. and the late Robert A. Douglas, to Wesley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Dunn, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

BARNES—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Bretz, 104 Glencairn avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, Mary Ann, beloved wife of James W. Barnes.

FUNERAL—On Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 p.m., at Prospect Cemetery.

GAGE—At Hamilton, on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, Robert R. Gage, age 78 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1072 East Main street, on Friday, at 3 p.m. Private interment at Hamilton Cemetery.

HILL—At the Base Hospital, on March 25th, 1918, Gunner E. L. Hill, fifth and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Hill, 384 1/2 Sumach street.

FUNERAL (private) from above address on Thursday, at 2 p.m.

McMAHON—Suddenly, on Monday, March 25, 1918, at his residence, 286 Gerrard street east, A. Walter McMahon, beloved husband of Nina L. Patterson, and son of Mrs. Mary A. and the late Austin McMahon, age 45 years.

FUNERAL Wednesday, March 27, at 3 p.m. to the Necropolis. (Motors.)

REAMAN—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, Secor Reaman, Hespeler, Ont., on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, Elizabeth Reaman, widow of the late John Reaman, in her 60th year.

FUNERAL Thursday, March 28, at 2 p.m., to Hespeler Cemetery.

SLEEP—At Halifax, on Friday, March 22, 1918, Sapper Richard Sleep, beloved son of Ann D. Sleep, aged 26 years. Remains at Chapel Hopkins-Burgess, 528 Yonge street, until Wednesday, 4 p.m.

Military funeral from his mother's residence, 50 Pears avenue, Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 p.m. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

FRED W. MATTHEWS CO.

Established 1892. FINE DIRECTORS. 665 SPADINA AVE. TEL. 3000. COLLEGE 791. No connection with any other firm using the Matthews name.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

List of Those Serving With Imperial Forces Announced.

London, March 26.—The following casualties to N.C.O.'s and men, serving in the Imperial forces, are reported: Killed—Lance-Sergeant D. G. White, Hampshire (Toronto); G. Tyler, N. Surrey (Montreal).

Missing—W. Borthwick, H.M.I. (Port Arthur). Missing—E. B. Clark, Middlesex (Ontario); J. Crawford, Gordons (Montreal); A. Haggart, R.F.C. (W. Vancouver); J. H. Holland, Yorkshire (Ontario); H. A. Hutchings, Welsh Regt. (Cape Breton); R. Maw, H.L.I. (Toronto); J. McLean, H.L.I. (Leithbridge, Alta.).

Harpur, customs broker, 39 West Wellington street, corner Bay Adelaide 4682.

RECRUITING STARTED.

London, March 26.—To fill the gaps caused by the German advance in France, the authorities have decided to place the recruiting machinery in motion again throughout the country. In order to assist the government the miners have placed the organization of their unions at the disposal of the recruiting officers.

CANADIAN MILLS DESTROYED.

London, March 26.—The sawmills of the Canadian forestry corps at Virginia Water, Windsor, were destroyed by fire Saturday. The damage was \$50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. A woman is in custody for being on the premises at the time without authority.

OPINIONS MIXED ON DAYLIGHT SAVING

Bill Receives Second Reading After a Lively and Protracted Debate.

FARMERS ARE DOUBTFUL

Member for South York Points Out That It Is Not a Success It Can Be Repealed.

Ottawa, March 26.—The Union government tonight achieved a remarkable victory when the house, without division, passed the second reading of Sir George Foster's daylight saving bill. The debate upon the second reading occupied five hours, and was participated in by a large number of members on both sides of the house. Many Union government supporters representing rural constituencies vigorously denounced the measure, and there was something like a raid by the opposition group on the government benches. It looked for a time as though the government would have to look for support from the Laurier Liberals, and even then a close vote was anticipated. Yet, when the testing time arrived, the line not only held, but the expected assault failed to materialize. The second reading of the bill was declared carried on division without even the yeas and nays being demanded.

Archie McCoig, a Liberal-Unionist, opened the debate by declaring that the bill was a "raid" by the opposition to the bill. He was supported by some of the Laurier Liberals, but the main attack upon the measure came from the government benches. Mr. William Smith of South Ontario bluntly declared that the farmers had little to expect from the bill. He pointed out that the government's measure by a number of old-line Conservatives like Mr. J. W. Edwards, of Port Arthur, and Mr. Sutherland of South Oxford and Frank Glass of Middlesex. Dr. Clark of Red Deer joined the insurgents.

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secondly, on account of the situation in regard to the United States, it would conduce to smooth working if the two nations acted on a parity. The matter before the house would meet both these objections.

Food For Canada. Some opposition had been raised in rural constituencies but Sir George Foster, after the experience of ten or twelve great countries, covering three or four years, what good would there be in holding good in Canada.

R. L. Richardson of Springfield, Man., asked if the bill would compel the railways to change their time.

Sir George Foster replied that it would. He added that he had received a communication from the railways today suggesting that the bill should be rushed thru the house and go into effect on the same date as the United States legislation.

Opposes the Bill. A. McCoig of Kent said that he had been elected as an independent Liberal, and was free to support government measures. It was therefore a matter of regret to him that he should oppose this bill because it did not give due consideration to the interests of laboring people and producers. He could state without fear of contradiction that there was no request or demand for such legislation from the agriculturists of his constituency. He believed it would result in a decreased production, because farmers could not go upon the land at the usual hour for the time because of the dew.

The minister asked Mr. McCoig to give a reason why farmers could not work the usual number of hours. Mr. McCoig replied that employees would quit at 6 o'clock, which would be really only 5 o'clock, despite the fact that an hour would be lost in the morning.

Mr. McCoig argued that if we were to have reciprocity in time with the United States we should also have reciprocity in seeds and farm implements. Steps should be taken to see that farmers were not left up by the corporations of the country. He read resolutions passed by farmers' clubs objecting to the proposed legislation.

Hardship in the West. Thomas Hay, of Selkirk, agreed with Mr. McCoig. He expressed the belief that production in Canada would be lessened if the bill passed. He repeated Mr. McCoig's argument that the farmers in the early morning could not be carried on because of the dampness. Mr. Hay said that in the West, the bill would prove a hardship. The bill would be very long, he said. It would go thru, workers would be called they would not get to bed earlier in the evening, because it would lose rest. Therefore they would lose rest. Brandon having been tried in both cases it had been abandoned.

F. H. Keefer, of Port Arthur, was strongly in favor of the passage of the bill. He pointed out that it would correct a slight inaccuracy of Sir George Foster's in introducing the measure. The minister of trade and commerce had originated in Germany. "The minister of trade and commerce," said Mr. Jacobs, "evidently overlooked the fact that my great ancestor, Joshua, commanded the sun to stand still some three thousand years ago, and it obeyed."

S. W. Jacobs, Montreal, said he was in support of the bill at any rate as a war measure. It is my belief that to correct a slight inaccuracy of Sir George Foster's in introducing the measure. The minister of trade and commerce had originated in Germany. "The minister of trade and commerce," said Mr. Jacobs, "evidently overlooked the fact that my great ancestor, Joshua, commanded the sun to stand still some three thousand years ago, and it obeyed."

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, said that he had never heard a bigger lie than the quotation with which the member for South York had opened his speech, to the effect that people who went to bed and got up early gained health, wealth and wisdom. He said the farmers had been doing this for a long time, and the they may have gained health and wisdom, few of them had gained wealth.

More Opposition. Dr. Edwards referred to the fact that the government was instituting a greater production, and encouraging farmers to produce the maximum amount of food. The farmers could not increase production unless they could get more labor. How could the government expect an hour of the extra hours if the extra legislation making life in the cities more attractive. In his opinion the day-laborer would not save the money he would be paid for the extra hour of work. Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, said that the reintroduction of the bill by the minister of trade and commerce was a tribute to his tenacity if not to his political sagacity. Dr. Clark added that he had not been impressed with the speech of the minister. "It is the first time he has failed to impress me," said Dr. Clark. "I hope the government is not staking its fate on this measure. If it is, then I am afraid I shall have to contribute a vote towards putting it out of power."

A. R. McMaster of Bromes said that as an agricultural opinion appeared to be opposed to the passage of the bill he felt obliged to vote against it. Mr. T. R. Du Tremblay, Laurier-Outremont, was unable to see how the bill would affect the farmer. He got up early in the morning anyway. J. A. Ledue of Westmount-St. Henri spoke in support of the bill. W. D. Euler, North Waterloo, supported the bill. It was said that farm work would want to start earlier and production would suffer. He doubted this, because farmers, in the morning, did not work on a schedule anyway.

Take Away Best Hour. Strong opposition to the bill was voiced by William Smith of South Ontario. The government, he said, was telling farmers to produce more, but proposed to take away the best hour of the twenty-four, from five to six o'clock, and add an hour in the morning, when it was impossible to work in the fields. Doal Sutherland, South Oxford, said sure to see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase M.D., on the box you buy. All others are imitations and substitutes.

Support to the bill was given by W. G. McQuarrie (New Westminster, B.C.), who indicated the resolutions passed by British Columbia boards of trade and similar bodies in favor of daylight saving.

Major McHugh, Muskoka, remarked that daylight saving had been an entire success in France and England. W. F. Nickle, Kingston, was also in favor of the bill. He said the extra hour of daylight at night would increase food production on city lots, and that the measure at the present time would be advantageous.

Worth the Experiment. W. F. Maclean (South York) said he had been told in his youth, and still believed, that the extra hour of daylight early in the morning was a healthy, wealthy and wise. "The principle underlying the bill was that progress could only be made in legislation by passing laws which seemed to be in the public interest and seeing how they worked out. Nearly all progress in legislation was in the way of experimental legislation. If the farmers suffered the inconvenience, they feared from the passage of the bill it could be repealed, but he was confident that satisfactory adjustment could be made. There was undoubtedly much work on the farm which could not be satisfactorily performed in the early hours of morning, but there was other work to be done at that time. The reason given for the daylight-saving legislation in Europe was that it tended to increase production, and that was the best of all reasons for our guidance now in the midst of the war.

An Era of Reconstruction. Mr. Maclean pointed out that we were entered upon an era of reconstruction, it would apply to production and also to transportation, and we would have to work hand in hand with the United States. There would have to be a certain continentalizing of transportation and other things if the democracy of America was to prevail. American democracy was now fighting the dynasties of continental Europe. Canada had led the way, but Canada and the United States were now fighting side by side. They were co-operating in war, but they would soon have to co-operate in peace, and the fact that daylight saving had been adopted by the United States was in itself a reason for its adoption in Canada. Farmers would have to help in the economic reconstruction of America, and they should be willing to try this experiment of daylight saving. It would involve some adjustment and perhaps a double shift on the farm might be necessary.

Here again one asked how he would raise the labor. "There is one way to raise labor," said Mr. Maclean. "And that is for every man to raise a family." (Applause and laughter.) Repeating some badinage from the Quebec members, Mr. Maclean said he was quite willing to admit that Quebec in this respect had set a good example.

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