

Liberals Champion "Posties" Cause in House of Commons

A. B. McCoig, Kent, Declares Bonus Should Be Replaced by Living Wage—Spread of Salaries Amongst Government Servants Too Great—F. F. Pardee, West Lambton, Opposed To Any Cut At Present Time.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, April 14.—A strong and sincere appeal for the cause of the letter-carriers in the cities, who have been forced to meet increasing costs of living without any commensurate increase in wages, was made today by Western Ontario Liberal members in the House of Commons. It is safe to state, moreover, that in due time the cause of the rural mail delivery carriers will find similar championship.

McCoig Leads Fight. A. B. McCoig (Kent) brought up the matter first yesterday, when he asked the prime minister about the bonus. At that time the prime minister said there would be opportunity later to discuss this question. Mr. McCoig lost no time, and today brought the matter up, protesting in particular about any bonus at all. Instead of a bonus, he declared, they should get sufficient salary to keep them from knowing exactly what they were to get, so that they could figure their expenses and know where they were arriving at. Under the bonus their incomes were liable to change.

He also pointed out that the civil servant drawing the biggest salary got the biggest bonus, whereas the smaller salaried man who most needed income to make both ends meet got the smallest bonus. He urged particularly a better system for the mail-carriers, a great many of whom were returned soldiers. He pointed out that in the annual reports of departments it was shown that high-salaried men were getting increases and low-paid men none. He said he thought the Government should try to deal fairly with those in humble circumstances.

Cut Should Not Be Made. W. D. Euler (North Waterloo) said the bonus would have to disappear when the reason for it disappeared—the high cost of living. He backed Mr. McCoig's argument, however, that the spread in salaries was too great between men of high position and those of lower.

W. C. Kennedy (Essex) argued that the cut in bonus should not be made. He pointed out on behalf of the postmen that in the city of Windsor, which is similar to a great number of other cities, that a man would pay \$70 a month for a house and fuel before he began to touch the other ordinary expenses. He was in favor of these men getting a salary which they knew was permanent. Instead of the bonus, if they got living wages they would not be so much unsettled, and the public service would gain.

F. F. Pardee (West Lambton) disagreed with the bonus principle, but he was decidedly against cutting it at the present time. He argued that the salary of letter-carriers was too small and that many of them had to seek employment after hours to make both ends meet.

G. N. Gordon (West Peterboro) also took up the fight, declaring that these men, many of whom were returned soldiers, who had not got much during the war, were obliged to work now on meagre salaries. The cost of living in the cities, in his opinion, had not decreased much. He thought that this

year the full bonus should be paid.

Forget Vital Point. The argument was so strong from the Liberal benches that the prime minister himself seemed to be the duty of a government to keep the total of expenditure down and increase every item. He admitted the bonus cut was unpopular. However, with the increases in salary the bonus only amounted to 5 per cent. The bonus was started to offset the increase in living expenses. He pointed out that the cost of the public service had increased from \$200,000,000 in 1914 to \$650,000,000 in 1920. It was wholly unfair for the Government to pay more to persons of the same occupation and the same ability than those in private business.

He argued that there were families, hundreds of them in Canada, getting on with less in private life than those in the public service. It would not be fair to tax the people to pay for the salaries of public servants. Uniformity in the public service would always leave the fact that some were underpaid, while others were overpaid. The public servant had the advantage of certainty of employment.

Roch Lanctot could not see how the unemployed could help pay bonus for those with good jobs. The premier, however, did not mention the fact that a great deal of the increased cost of the civil service since 1914 and more particularly since 1911 was due, not to increased salaries, but to overmanning of the service.

SUPPLY THIRD READING. OTTAWA, April 14.—(By Canadian Press.)—The House today wrote the final chapter of the interim supply blockade by giving the bill third reading. From there the House went on to deal with amendments to the judges' act and the postoffice act, and finally late in the evening settling down to a discussion of the new trade treaty between France and Canada.

The session was remarkable for a lack of the fighting spirit that characterized the House during the last three days, and the members were plainly forging ahead towards a quiet week-end.

Ernest Lapointe (Quebec East), after questioning the increase in the appropriation for the administration of the income tax from \$1,200,000 in 1920 to \$2,000,000 in 1921, was told by Sir Henry Drayton that the income tax was becoming a reality, and that up to March 31 of this year, \$38,000,000 had been collected, as against \$17,000,000 for the same period last year.

The trade treaty between France and Canada arose out of the need of readjustment to after-the-war conditions. The former trade treaty had been in force for many years, and the latter France nor Canada wished to lose mutually advantageous trading beneficial tariff conditions were arranged.

Print Daily Reports.

PRINT DAILY REPORTS. OTTAWA, April 14.—At the opening of the House this afternoon Hon. S. C. Meighen presented the first report of the special committee on national railways and shipping, and also moved that the committee be given leave to sit while the House is in session and to print daily evidence taken by the committee. This motion carried unanimously.

Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced his bill to amend the winding up act. The minister of justice also introduced a bill to ratify the statute for the permanent court of international justice. Hon. Mr. Doherty stated that Canada had signed the protocol through the League of Nations. While the Government had power to ratify the statute of its own accord, the signatures of delegates had been subject to ratification, and it was thought better to have ratification by Parliament.

F. S. Cahill (Pontiac) asked what additional cost this would entail. The minister replied there would be no expenditure through it. S. W. Jacobs (George Etienne Cartier) asked what would happen if Canada failed to ratify. The minister replied that she would not then be entitled to appear before the international court. It would not entail the resignation of the Government," asked Mr. Jacobs. The minister replied he did not anticipate that such would be necessary. Hon. H. S. Beland asked if the U. S. would be represented on that court. The minister replied that the U. S. was not represented at the assembly. He could not say that later representation might not be given to the U. S. First reading was given to the bill.

Principle of Probation. H. W. Mowat (Parkdale) introduced a bill to amend the criminal code in regard to probation of offenders. He explained that the criminal code now contains provision for suspended sentence. It was proposed to add to this the principle of probation. An offender sentenced for his first offence would, instead of being placed with hardened criminals, be under the charge of a probation officer. In that way many people might be saved for society.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King asked the premier whether any communications had been received from newspapers, publishers on the Pacific Coast in regard to difficulty in obtaining paper because of being placed with the newspaper manufacturers. Right Hon. Arthur

Meighen replied that the Government had received two telegrams from Mr. Cronie of the Vancouver Sun, complaining about the high prices of newspaper. His communications made no charge in regard to a combine, and no cause for action was made out by them. Hon. the Minister of Justice asked the premier whether he had received any communication from the Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada, requesting that the day fixed for Thanksgiving be Monday. Mr. Meighen replied that the Commercial Travelers' Association had suggested that the second Monday in November be fixed as Thanksgiving Day, and that, as the armistice was signed on Monday, a celebration of the two occasions should be held on the same day.

Eleven New Highways.

Hon. D. Reid (J. R. Provost (Terrebonne) that he had approved survey plans for eleven highways in Quebec in connection with federal grants under the highways act. The cost of \$574,440.10 was paid to date, and accounts now under audit provided for further payments amounting to approximately \$250,000. The sum of \$250,000 had been paid to Ontario under the highways act. Mr. Reid mentioned, and \$10,254 to Prince Edward Island. The following provinces had not yet received grants for specified reasons: New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

In answer to a question by A. E. Frapp (Ottawa) it was stated that the Government had not seen its way clear to entertain the proposals submitted by superannuated officials for an increase in their pensions on account of the cost of living.

The House went into committee on the interim supply bill. High-handed Action. Ernest Lapointe (Quebec East) said that the high-handed action of the Government in forcing closure had prevented him from asking the questions which he proposed to ask now. Mr. Lapointe wanted to know why the cost of the administration of the income tax act had increased from \$1,200,000 in 1920 to \$2,000,000 in 1921.

Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, replied that the cost of collecting the tax had increased by reason of the fact that collection was being more thoroughly carried out. Income tax was now collected at a cost of two per cent of the tax. The staff administering the act was not engaged by the civil service commission, but doubtless it would be in the course of time. Dr. J. W. Edwards (Frontenac) wanted to know if the finance department was going to continue the present method of collecting the tax or if any changes were contemplated. The finance minister said that the income tax was being made more real, and that the aim of the department was to keep down the cost of collecting and to return a maximum amount of money to the taxpayer.

\$38,000,000 Collected. The minister of finance also stated that up to March 31, this year, there had been collected in income tax a total of \$38,000,000 as against \$17,000,000, at the same date last year. The cost of collecting the larger amount in the year was necessarily higher, but it was hoped to reduce these costs as far as possible.

Replying to F. S. Cahill (Pontiac) and Ernest Lapointe (Quebec East), who questioned the Government as to whether it took the stand that the interim supply bill passing it had been right on Thursday or Friday to introduce the estimates of any department as having been under consideration.

The prime minister said that it was a question for the chair to decide. As far as he was concerned he did not doubt that the Government had the right to bring in any estimates on Thursday or Friday.

Ernest Lapointe said in the past it had never been held that when an interim bill was discussed all the departments had been introduced for purposes of supply. The prime minister held it as his opinion that the Government held such right, if it desired to assert it.

Mr. Cahill, reverting to his question as to supply, the prime minister said there could be no more objection to going into supply on Thursday or Friday than on any other day. Undoubtedly the Government could pass interim supply on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, and then go into supply on any department on Thursday or Friday.

Men Underpaid. Referring to the civil service bonus, Sir Henry Drayton stated that the idea was to give the lower salaried men the largest bonus, to which A. B. McCoig (Kent) replied that such a course reflected hardships on the same class of employees. Large salaried men, such as letter-carriers, had the lower paid men, including many post-office employees, were underpaid. He wanted a stipulated sum without bonus, so that the men could tell what they were to get.

The minister of finance said the object of the bonus was to assist employees over the period of high prices. The policy of the Government was to reduce it as the necessity for it disappeared.

W. D. Euler (North Waterloo) thought it hardly time to reduce the bonus as far as certain employees in the outside service were concerned. Employees, such as letter-carriers, had received the bonus some time after the cost of living had gone up, and they were now only beginning to make up for what they had lost when the bonus was applied to them.

W. C. Kennedy (North Essex) thought the time inopportune for reducing the bonus. Rents and fuel were still very high.

F. F. Pardee (Lambton West) was decidedly averse to reducing the bonus at the present time. The cost of living had not decreased very much, and many of the letter-carriers in his home town had to do extra work in order to make both ends meet. He understood they earned a maximum of \$1,200.

The prime minister said the Government did not do for a moment expect reduction in bonus would prove at all popular. Official figures, however, had shown a decrease of about 15 per cent in the cost of living. The actual salaries of civil servants were not being reduced. It was merely a question of 25 per cent of their bonus, which was not so considerable, as against the 15 per cent which they were able to save in living costs.

It was unfair, he said, adding: "If another war came we would probably have to increase it again." The bill was reported, and read a third time.

At 6 o'clock the House was considering the act to amend the judges act respecting the \$5,000 which is allowed chief justices as administrators.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL INVITED TO REPEAT WORDS "OUTSIDE"

Heated Discussion in Legislature Over the Ontario Temperance Act.

PROPAGANDA OF LIES

Raney's Description of Campaign Against Enforcement of the Law.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Defending himself against criticism and personal attacks, which he declared to be a part of a provincial-wide effort to discredit the Ontario temperance act, Attorney-General Raney, speaking to the question of O. T. A. appeals in the Legislature, charged J. L. Counsell, counsel for Magistrate Hastings at the Cayuga investigation, to have been "employed by the bootlegging and gambling fraternities."

Before the incident ended hot words were passed between Dr. Forbes Godfrey, West York. Hon. Mr. Raney was invited to repeat the words outside the House, and was informed he was "beneath contempt."

In the same connection Hon. Mr. Raney declared that "there is deliberate propaganda of lies, tormented and promulgated chiefly by Toronto mouthpieces of the bootlegging and gambling fraternities and deliberately designed to discredit the law and its enforcement. That campaign has been gathering head for a year and is now at the peak."

Wants British Justice.

The Liberal leader, H. H. Dewar, in addressing himself to the issue of appeals under the O. T. A. to county judges with rehearing of evidence, pleaded not, he said, on behalf of the bootlegging fraternity, but on behalf of such unfortunate persons as might be gathered in under the O. T. A. for minor infractions of the act. Surely, he argued, the crown would not retain to itself a wider right of appeal than it would give to the accused. Simple British justice, he declared, was in the very interests of the enforcement of the O. T. A. Mr. Dewar quoted at length cases under the O. T. A., which, he said, were hardships and injustices. In some cases, he charged, the attorney-general had been influenced to clemency by "back-door methods."

OLD LADIES' HOME TO GET ESTATE IF SPOUSE REMARRIES

Mrs. Mary C. Leitch Leaves Husband Use of \$74,364 Conditionally.

ST. THOMAS, April 14.—The estate of Mrs. Mary C. Leitch, wife of Dr. Leitch, who died some days ago, has been appraised at \$74,364. The real estate being valued at \$6,000, the rest is made of personalty.

The testator gave a life interest to her husband in the house on Wellington street, and the revenue derived from the money investments of the estate should be paid to him.

After his death or marriage the testator bequeathed the income derived from the balance of the estate towards the care and maintenance of an old ladies' home to be established at the late residence of Mrs. Leitch for those wishing to enter who will contribute a sum of \$1,500, who are 55 years of age and over, and \$1,000 will be expected of those who are 60 years and over.

The mayor and local judge, at the time being, are named trustees to carry out the directions of the testator, and failing in this regard the entire estate is devised to the Hospital of the Sick Children, Toronto, conditionally on a branch of that institution being established in St. Thomas. And in the event of this condition being denied or neglected to be put in effect by the trustees of the hospital the trustees of the Y. W. C. A. will receive the revenue from the residue of the estate as a fund for the maintenance of that institution. Trinity Church receives \$200 and \$250 annually for the maintenance of the school. There are several minor bequests to old friends of the deceased.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

SARNIA, April 14.—Actual work on the construction of the foundation for the memorial monument to be erected in Victoria Park at an early date has commenced. As previously announced a site at the west end of the park adjoining Christiana street has been selected. The monument will bear tablets on which will be enscrolled the names of Sarnia soldiers who paid the supreme sacrifice, as well as the names of all Sarnians who served with the allied forces during the war.

IN CONTACT WITH TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—Sketching is going on between the Turks and Greeks in the Baidrag region. Asia Minor. Greek headquarters has again been transferred to Ushak. Landing parties from the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Ismid have come into contact with the Turks.

CONSERVATIVE PRYING MAY PROVE BOOMERANG

West Elgin U. F. O. Member Tables Some Pertinent Questions.

TORONTO, April 14.—The Conservatives in the Legislature having made some political capital out of the furnishings purchased by U. F. O. cabinet ministers for their Parliament Buildings, P. G. Cameron, U. F. O. member for West Elgin, has placed a question on the order paper relative to expenditures of ministers in the Conservative regime. Besides desiring to know the various amounts expended by ministers of the late Hearst Government, Mr. Cameron has included the pointed question: "Did any of the cabinet ministers of the late Government take any furniture or other articles from their rooms when retiring from office? If so, who were they, and what were the articles taken?"

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Saturday's Sale Offers \$60.00

INDIGO BLUE SERGE SUITS

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Men, Orth bought these at a mighty low price, and is selling them in a huge quantity for one day at a real close margin. All you need is a handful of this serge to know its true value; no guess-work; it is a 20-ounce blue serge cloth, tailored thoroughly with sweat-pads and wool serge lining. No mistake; this is our best offer in three years. On Saturday only..... \$34.50

Smart Tailored Suits at \$19.50

Made properly; not a chance for disappointment at this price—nor even though you paid twice as much. Here they are in brown and grey shades, a variety of 50 suits; sizes to 42..... \$19.50

(Sale on Second Floor, Main Entrance, to the Left.)

Men, Saturday is the day to come to our special custom-tailoring department. Get your order placed for your new May 24th suit. Our tailors are good and busy now, and we will require from 7 to 14 days to get your suit finished. There is a reason for this business, men; we sell distinctly the best tailored clothes in London, and if you talk with any of our many satisfied customers they will agree you should buy your tailored suit from Orth in 1921.

Special Feature for Saturday

New models and cloths on display from our tailoring establishment. Drop in and look over a real range of suitings not commonly seen today, and the prices are easily 33 1-3 per cent less than in 1920.

Three Specials for Saturday

NO. 1—INDIGO BLUE SERGE SUIT, fast dye, guaranteed..... \$39.50

NO. 2—NEW ENGLISH TWEEDS, real beauties, in lovat and grey shades for summer, at..... \$48.00

NO. 3—BEST ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SUITINGS, neat, rich hair-lines and lovat shades; regularly sold to \$85.00 in 1921. Now your choice for..... \$59.00

We guarantee every suit unconditionally; no mistakes in store for you if you buy it at Orth's. (Department located on main floor.)

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Are Being Talked About From Door to Door and for Miles Outside of London. We Do Save You Money. Look, Read, and Come Saturday!

SHIRTS

SHIRTS, the best offer yet. Saturday 1,000 shirts, values to \$3.50, at, each..... \$1.95

New Arrow, W. G. & R. and Tooke makes—your favorite maker's shirts are on the job, so stock up with half a dozen. Sold only on Saturday at \$1.95. (See No. 1 Clarence street window.)

BRACES AND SUSPENDERS at a 49c

"going-to-sell-quick" offer..... \$1.69

This includes our entire stock of suspenders regularly sold up to \$1.50. Remember, only for Saturday.

200 PAIRS ARMBANDS, at, per pair..... 19c

Many were sold up to 50c a pair. Sold only 8:20 to 1:30 Saturday. Limit of two pairs to each customer.

OUR WORKINGMEN'S DEPARTMENT IS GOING FINE

Orth's Sale of Odd Pants

BIG SALE OF TWEED AND COTTONADE PANTS, at, pair..... \$1.95

Limit of three to one customer. We are going to sell you all your pant requirements from now on, as we have started something in the pant game. All sizes to 42, at, pair..... \$1.95

REAL GOOD \$6.00 TWEED PANTS \$2.95

to go in a 500 pair sale at, pair..... \$2.95

These are good weights and are regulation stock styles. In grey and olive shades of tweeds; all sizes, at, pair..... \$2.95

(Sale Second Floor, Where We Pay No Rent.)

WORK SHIRTS—You cannot buy elsewhere at these prices. The well-known Kitchener Union Label, coat style work shirts, sold recently at \$3.00. Now, at Orth's, each..... \$1.69

Your favorite is here, be it indigo blue, blue polkadot, blue chambray, stripes in black and blue; sizes to 17. All at once price..... \$1.69

OTHER SNAPS

SOCKS, of cotton lisle, 3 pairs..... 85c

at..... \$1.00

BLUE AND RED BANDANA HANKERCHIEFS, large full sizes, fast dye, 4 for..... \$1.00

at..... \$1.00

OVERALLS, Kitchener, Great Mogul, Union Label make, in blue, stripe and black, at, pair..... \$2.48

OVERALL COMBINATIONS, in khaki, suitable for garagemen, freight handlers, teamsters, etc. of good heavy khaki cloth. Per suit..... \$4.95

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