Sunshiny Days Will Soon Be Here

Already we can feel the spring season coming, it's in the air. Customers are making enquiries and looking for the new lines, numbers of sales have been made already from our new suits and overcoats. Easter comes earlier this year, and quite naturally the spring trade will open early---we have a grand showing of the following lines and prices.

Overcoats

The very best values in Men's Spring Weight O'Coats 8.50, 10.00, 15.00 and up to 25.00. Beautiful fabrics and patterns.

Suits

Grand showing of Men's suits in eight or ten different models from 10.00 to 35.00. Our range from 15.00 to 25.00 is very fine this season and surpasses all former years. Collegian models for young men is the finest thing in Toronto.

Trousers

There is positive elegance in our values this year from 1.50 to 7.50. There is also a range of patterns that makes it easy for you to choose from—we carry a heavy stock of blue and black trousers for all occasions.

In the Boys' Department

Our new Halloak Tweed Suits in the different models are already selling rapidly. They are smart, nobby styles and chockful of wear and zip. 5.00 to 15.00 for price range.

Reefers and Top Coats that are sure to please the little men are here in fine array, and more coming to hand daily. We feature one line of Fawn Reefers at 6.75, that is going to be a seller from the start. It's a smart, snappy little garment for the money.

We haven't any desire to boast, but we don't hesitate to say that we are the best ALL-CLOTHING STORE in Toronto, and specialists in our line.

Oak Hall, Clothiers

Corner Yonge and Adelaide Streets

J. C. COOMBES

HAD PREMONITION AND GOT INSURED

Knew He'd Lose His Life in Accident—Insurance Money Disputed.

The will of George T. Baguley, who left an estate valued at over $23,000, is being disputed by his widow in the surrogate court at the city hall. Mrs. Charles Baguley, the dead man's brother's wife, said that her brother-in-law had told her just before he was killed in a motor accident that he "knew he would lose his life in an accident," and that, therefore, he had taken out an accident policy for $23,000. Two sisters of the deceased, who benefited by the will, are the defendants. The widow's claim is that the will and the signatures thereto are all in the same handwriting. The handwriting experts think so, too.

There may be a settlement between the opposing lawyers. If they cannot agree, Judge Winchester will decide.

Funeral of Frank Younge.

The funeral of Frank Oswald Younge will take place from his late residence, 25 Wyatt avenue, to St. John's Cemetery, Norway, this afternoon at 2.30. His death, which occurred suddenly on Monday, was a shock to his many friends, who were not aware of the serious nature of his illness, and few anticipated that it would result fatally. Frank, as he was known to his intimates, will be sadly missed by a large circle of friends, especially in the east end, where he has resided all his life. He was thirty-one years of age, and was married six years ago to Maud, daughter of Mr. G. R. Carrotte, who survives him.

WANTS CITY TO PAY.

In January, Harry Polevoy, five-year-old son of Simon Polevoy, was run over by a motor belonging to the City of Toronto, in James street. Suit was begun yesterday by the father for $6000 damages, before a jury in the assize court, at the city hall. Dr. McConnell of Grace Hospital said on the witness stand that the boy's thigh bone was broken in the accident. The case will be concluded today.

RIGHT TO THE PARK.

Street cars are again rounding the loop at Scarboro Beach. For the past few months the cars have Y-ed at the turn from Queen street to the beach, necessitating many passengers walking a block to and from the stub line car.

LIBERALS' ABOLISH THE BAR MOTION WILL BE VOTED DOWN BY THE WHITNEY GOVERNMENT

Continued From Page 1.

of the Dominion and the provinces, it is impossible for the people of the province thru the legislature to abolish or control the manufacture within, or the importation into, the province of intoxicating liquors; that great good has resulted from the adoption and operation of local option under the provisions of provincial legislation in that behalf by which, in the localities adopting it, the sale of intoxicating liquors both in bars and shops is abolished; that to forbid the sale of such liquors in bars while permitting such sales in shops, would be disastrous in the extreme and would increase the evils resulting from the traffic and the habit; that this house reaffirms its belief as to the evil effects of the treating habit, which should be put an end to, if possible, by means of legislation or by other satisfactory action."

Splendid Administration.

Mr. Lennox's amendment to the amendment was:

"That the following words be added to the amendment: 'This house desires to put on record its appreciation of the good work done by the present government and the province during the past eight years, by the earnest, faithful and non-partisan administration of the liquor license law and the desirable and effective improvements which have been added thereto, and this house deprecates the attempts which have been made and are being made by interested persons to bring what has been called the temperance question into the arena of party politics.'"

Under Difficulties.

Before Mr. Rowell rose to speak Sir James warned the visitors in the gallery that they must observe the rules of the house and refrain from any applause on the remarks of members from either side.

The leader of the opposition certainly talked with difficulty, he having contracted a cold and hoarseness which made his remarks scarcely audible at the beginning, but after a time, however, his delivery became clearer. He said it was a second time that the Liberal party had put forth their policy since he had assumed the leadership. The diminution of the evils of the liquor traffic was the most important question that should engage the attention of the legislature. All civilized countries were seeking to find a solution of the problem. Legislation had been passed in various countries, from allowing unlimited sale of liquor, to enforcing complete prohibition. The members of the house, as practical men, should approach the question in a practical way.

The Arguments.

There were three arguments against the liquor traffic—the demand for efficiency, the fight against social degeneracy and the battle for the promotion and conservation of public health. He referred to the premier's statement a year ago to the effect that there was no rising tide against the evils of the traffic. "This statement was like a great many more from the hon. prime minister on questions with which he does not keep in touch," said Mr. Rowell.

He then put forth his old argument against liquor, which caused ill-health and lowered the resisting power of men and women, who, by this, could not hold off the ravages of infectious diseases.

During recent years much progress has been made by the local option law, to limit the area in which liquor was sold. Out of 835 municipalities, 333 places only were now wet and 502 dry. And 123 of the former had voted for abolition by a simple majority, but the three-fifths clause was an obstacle to its enforcement. Where local option was not enforced were the great centres of population. There were 1,401,960 people in the province against liquor and 1,321,312 in favor of the bars, giving a majority of 252,000 in favor of the wiping out of the traffic.

Bar the Root of Evil.

"The bar is the strength and stronghold of the liquor evil and our method is to abolish it," continued Mr. Rowell, "and the government method is to abolish the treating in the bar. It looks as tho the government has nailed its colors to the mast and then run away, deserting the mast. I was in hopes that the Liberal policy would have converted the members of the government to the need of more drastic legislation, and I have no doubt that there are some government members who favor strongly the abolition of the bar, but party exigencies demand a different position in this house." He then referred to many resolutions which have been passed by church societies and representative bodies of men against retaining the bar. "I see the hon. premier smiles," said Mr. Rowell, "but I venture to think that these opinions of influential people should carry some weight."

Should Have Been There.

"If the hon. gentleman would care to wait awhile I will frown," interjected the premier.

"I believe that the hon. premier has frowned many times since I began," returned Mr. Rowell, who then alluded to the gathering last week of the Ontario Alliance in Massey Hall and the resolution passed calling for the abolition of the bar.

"Was my hon. friend there?" asked Sir James, to which Mr. Rowell replied in the negative, and added that the premier should have attended, so as to pick up some useful information. In framing the policy of the Liberal party, workingmen, manufacturers, professional men and all other classes were sought. "Light was sought from all classes and all parts of the province," said he, "and we came to the conclusion that the legislation which public opinion would sustain was embodied in our last year's resolution and in the one I am speaking on today."

What It Would Do.

The effect of the Liberal policy would make, where local option was in force permanent abolition; it would abolish all club licenses, and would wipe out the treating system, because it was associated with these. The shop licenses only existed in a limited number of municipalities, 84 out of 835, "and our policy would mean that all but 84 shops would be eliminated." If public sentiment believed that the residue of the retail trade would be wiped out, local option would still be in force and would do this. "If you wipe out all, you would make it easy for local option to kill the retail trade."

Why Don't You?

"Why don't you favor the abolition of shops in your motion?" Asked T. H. Lenox, Conservative for North York, which question caused much applause on the government side of the house.

"If you will go with us we will wipe out the entire trade," answered Mr. Rowell. "We will go as far as public sentiment allows." Mr. Rowell then explained the reason for not including shops in his policy of abolition, by stating that in restricting the trade, you must be sure of your grounds, and not to pass the limit of public opinion. He said that of course, owing to the present law, the government could not prohibit the importation and manufacture of liquor. "The bar is the most evil," he went on. "And we are going to drive it out of existence." He quoted Rev. Father Minehan, who classed the bar room as the spinal column of the liquor traffic and a seminary of drunkenness.

Cut Out Politics.

With respect to his policy regarding law enforcement, he said that all officials should be in sympathy with the law and political influence should be eliminated. "The authority of regulating the traffic should be placed in one or two provincial boards instead of a number of local boards," he said, and in backing up his argument referred to the Toronto board of commissioners, which resigned because of political interference.

"Our policy, if submitted to the people of the province, would be favored by a large majority. There is no doubt of this if party strings were cut. If we are to be true to the best interests of the people, let us unite by unanimous consent and wipe out the curse of the open bar."

Mr. Hanna's Reply.

Hon W. J. Hanna, in answer to the Liberal leader, said that he had no intention of discussing the temperance question apart from its connection with the administration of the liquor licenses in the province.

"It is unnecessary for me," he said, "to add to what has been said in this house on former occasions as to the position the Conservative occupies today." He then quoted from a speech he had made in 1906, in which he had spoken of the proposals Sir James Whitney had made in 1902 while in opposition, and went on to show how Sir James had carried out his promises when he came into power in 1905. "The position of the Conservative party in opposition in 1902 and in power in 1906 is the position of the party today," he declared, amid government applause.

The Public's Answer.

Mr. Hanna then turned his attention to Mr. Rowell's resolution. "How much justification is there for some of the statements made in this resolution?" he asked. "In the opinion of this house," he quoted, 'how dare we to judge of what the public demands, except of what they demand when they go to the polls to poll their votes?" (Applause). "When did the opposition become convinced that there was this loud call for the abolition of the bar? I want to say that when the leader of the opposition came into power he himself did not know just where he stood.

"What did the public interest say at the elections? What did the public interest say in June, 1908? The public interest said 'We endorse what you are doing.' We went on another three years and came down to the election of 1911. We recall that a month before the Alliance had held a conference in this city, but what was the result? The public interest again endorsed what we were doing.

Straddled Fence.

"I want to say that it scarcely lies with the leader of the opposition to say to the Conservative party that we nailed our colors to the mast and then deserted the mast. The Liberal party, boldly if you please, nailed their colors to the fence and they got straddle of the fence." (Applause.)

"And stuck there," added Sir James.

"Then this resolution is a little longer than it was last year," said Mr. Hanna, as he noted that the resolution included "club licenses and therewith the treating system." "Nothing to be left to us?" he asked sarcastically.

The speaker then proceeded to refute the argument that had been advanced that the present government was the first to issue club licenses. He declared that in 1884 Sir Oliver Mowat had brought in legislation which, without any question, allowed clubs to have licenses where the object of the license was social rather than mercenary.

The Reason.

"Prior to 1906, the clubs could do exactly what they do today, except that they were not paying one cent for the privilege. Clubs are included this year, but shops are left out. Here we see headway and we made it in East Middlesex," he laughed, in imitation of the Liberals, "and we made it in North Waterloo. So we say we'll not only banish the bars, but we will banish the clubs. Perhaps in another year we will banish the shops.

"What would happen if the resolution of the opposition leader were acted upon?" asked Mr. Hanna. "We would have a situation, which to say the least would be the subject of discussion.

Bars and Shops United.

"What would happen if, for instance, we banished the bars in Sturgeon Falls?" he asked, looking towards Z. Mageau, a Liberal hotelkeeper, who blushed in smiles.

"Don't attempt to introduce into this Province of Ontario and put upon the statute books laws that cannot be enforced in the community," thundered the provincial secretary as he pounded the desk with his fist. "How would it be possible to have all the bars banished from the province? Who will say in this house that we have not cities in this province where the bars could not be abolished without abolishing the shops?"

Mr. Hanna then referred to the proposal to give the Scott Act a new birth. If the bars were banished, local option retained, and the Scott Act re-established, a pretty mess would be the result. "Local option," said he, "pretty nearly represents what the people want today."

He Opposed It.

Turning to clause two of the resolution—the restriction on the residue of the traffic—Mr. Hanna said that thru local option the government of Ontario during the last eight years had certainly been alive to the restriction on the residue of the traffic. The three-fifths clause, he said, had in the past been continuously attacked by the Liberals, but today he was absolutely at a loss to know whether or not the leader of the opposition supported or opposed the clause. "May I ask him now?" he asked.

Mr. Rowell: "I oppose it."

Mr. Hanna: "No matter the three-fifths clause needs no defence. The people of the province have come to learn by actual experience that we were right when we brought in that legislation."

With reference to the enforcement of the liquor laws, Mr. Hanna said that within the last few years the government had given enforcement which the province had never before seen.

Making a Mistake.

In 1904 the Liberals had not spent a dollar in enforcing the law, whereas the present government had spent $25,000 in 1911 and $28,000 in 1912. The enforcement of the law had been the strong part of the administration, and to prove this he read from an editorial which appeared in The Pioneer, the temperance organ, in 1910: "The liquor laws are enforced in a manner which reflects credit upon the government."

"We have exactly the enforcement the leader of the opposition is looking for in that resolution," he said.

In concluding his address, Mr. Hanna eloquently assailed the leader of the opposition on his banishment policy. "In my humble judgment," he said, "the honorable leader of the Liberal party is making a great mistake if he thinks public sentiment is with him. I might say that we are going as fast and as far as public sentiment will warrant. The moment we cannot enforce regulations which have been passed, that moment are we going back. Let me say again, we are advancing step by step with public sentiment as it expresses itself at the polls."

Sidestepping Premier.

Dr. McQueen, North Wentworth, called on Sir James to interpret his anti-treating bill of the last session, and to account for the fate of that extraordinary proposal.

"The prime minister has referred to the member for Sturgeon Falls (Mr. Mageau) as a break in the policy of the Liberal leader," said he. "I wish to tell him he has a number on his side of the house who are in a similar position; men who wish to see even more advanced legislation in favor of their interests."

Sir James Whitney quickly denied that he had used any such words in referring to the member for Sturgeon Falls.

"I am glad, however," said he, "to hear you make the admission."

"The prime minister is an adept at side-stepping," retorted the member for North Wentworth. Proceeding, he challenged the provincial secretary's statement, that the license commissioners in the province were efficient men who did not meddle in politics. In one county in the election of 1911 a license commissioner had made himself especially active in soliciting doubtful voters. In Dr. McQueen's own constituency the license commissioner had attempted to speak on the platform in the Conservative interests.

"If this is not political interference, what do you call it?" he asked.

Total Abolition.

The speech of C. R. McKeown, which followed, showed the member for Dufferin to be an extremist in the temperance ranks. He said Mr. Rowell was not going far enough, or, at least, was going too far in the wrong way. No one abominated licensed saloons, or licensed shops more than he. If it were in his power to overcome the traffic, he would not hesitate to do so. Furthermore, he said, he represented a constituency that felt very keenly on the temperance question, and which he knew would be very glad to pay a tax in lieu of the revenue cut off by prohibition.

"I know the time is coming when no liquor will be sold in Ontario," he exclaimed, amid opposition applause, "and I know also that it would come now if it were possible for this government to bring that about."

Mr. McKeown said he was proud of the fact that he had spoken on a local option platform with Rev. Ben Spence last December, when he learned that that gentleman had opposed the idea of the Dominion Alliance passing the resolution it did a few days ago, committing itself to the Liberal leader's policy.

"But the resolution passed unanimously," came a voice from the opposition.

"Did it?" challenged the speaker. "If I am informed correctly, it was brought down to the convention as the result of a division in committee."

Knocks Mr. Spence.

The member for Dufferin then indulged in a little criticism of F. S. Spence, not mentioning his name, but drawing attention to his unusual zeal displayed at the recent convention in an endeavor to get the alliance hitched up to the Liberal party. The speaker insinuated as much as that Mr. Spence might have been under agreement with the Liberal party to pilot the scheme thru.

Touching upon the subject of license commissioners' conduct, Mr. McKeown related how he had accompanied a deputation from the Town of Orangeville to have the inspector in Dufferin dismissed, a man, he said, who had been appointed by this government, but who had been found to be not a proper person for the position. Immediately upon hearing the facts of the case presented, Hon. Mr. Hanna had declared that he being a Conservative did not excuse him, and "out he has to go."

Wipe Out Whole Traffic.

Allan Studholme, Labor, (West Hamilton) took part in the debate "just for a social chat," as he said, when he had finished speaking at 10 o'clock. If there was any human interest in the debate or sympathy expressed for the drunkard, it came in Mr. Studholme's speech. The labor member narrated stories of "starving babies," "fallen women" and "drunken criminals." The gist of Mr. Studholme's remarks was that contrary to the statement made by the government, men could be made sober by legislation. All the laws upon the statute books were for the purpose of uplifting society, and the provincial secretary's statement that prohibition could not be enforced was "baby talk." He called upon the government to go a step further than the Liberals and wipe out the whole traffic. If this were done, he would support them.

Mr. Studholme's position with reference to the resolution and the amendments was unique. With the Lennox amendment to the amendment, he said he would have nothing to do, but at the same time he signified his intention of voting for both the amendment and the resolution. He said he appreciated what the government had already done, and would therefore vote for their amendment. On the other hand, he stood for the wiping out of the whole liquor traffic and for that reason he would also vote for Mr. Rowell's resolution.

LAST CHANCE TODAY.

Today is positively the last of the great three-day sale of antique oriental rugs conducted by Chas. M. Henderson & Co. in their art rooms, 87-89 East King street. The collection is one of the most unique and important ever offered in Toronto, and has afforded an unusual opportunity for connoisseurs and collectors of the best specimens of the work of eastern craftsmen. Many splendid fabrics will be sold today in all the well-known makes, and, as the sale is without reserve, the advantage should not be lost. Rarely, if ever, has so rare a selection been offered in Toronto.

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