

**CHALLENGED THE LAW
MUST PAY THE PIPER**

SIMCOE, April 18.—James Peterson, Harry Maracle and Guy Vernon Emsley were today sentenced by Magistrate Gorton to one year in the Ontario Reformatory. The prisoners were charged with the Holiday robbery and were arrested at Lake Simcoe about two weeks ago.

The magistrate explained to the boys that some worthy citizens had interfered in their behalf, but that they had challenged the law and must pay the piper.

Peterson was read a letter from the magistrate regarding statements made by Peterson about the thefts at Kitchener. In court last week Peterson stated that the Kitchener magistrate's son was connected in a petty theft there, and in court today he refused to retract any statement he had made, stating that he swore he would not tell.

A Value Story In Suits & O'coats You Can't Beat

THIS Uncalled-for Suit and Overcoat Sale of ours offers the men of Canada Values that cannot be beat, and the man who does not avail himself of the opportunity offered is letting a chance to make his dollar buy double value pass by.

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Out-of-Town Men (You will save many dollars by purchasing our Uncalled-For Suits and Overcoat Sale.)

CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE UNDER DEBATE

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux Proposes Scrutiny of Estimates Before They Are Tabled.

LOST BY PARLIAMENT

Remedy Adoption of Committee As Established in British House.

OTTAWA, April 18.—(By Canadian Press).—The House spent a lethargic Monday for the most part in academic discussion of better control of public expenditure, of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and the south shore, and of a motion to have a copy of the French and English Hansards kept in all postoffices throughout the Dominion.

Control of expenditure gave rise to considerable debate. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who brought it up, proposed that before estimates are tabled, they should be scrutinized by a special committee of the House. After having won the control of expenditures—Mr. Lemieux argued—Parliament had lost it to the cabinet. The remedy was establishment of a committee, such as had been established by the British House—a committee which had made enormous savings for the mother country.

Economy Needed.
Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, agreed on the necessity for economy, but held that it was difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion regarding the British committee, since that committee had ceased to function. And Sir George Foster pressed the point that, for such a committee as the one proposed really to study the estimates, it would be necessary for it to sit before session. It was doubtful if this was practicable, and members of the committee would thus find themselves in an unknown country.

Mr. Lemieux withdrew his resolution. The resolutions for a new bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Montreal and for placing Hansards in post-offices were also withdrawn, after discussion.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The House of Commons this morning took up a motion by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (Maisonnette and Gaspé) asking that the estimates of the various Government departments be dealt with by a committee before being laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Lemieux said that he did not propose his resolution in a party spirit, his object was to expedite business and save money, thereby reducing the taxation on the Canadian people. The expenditure of Canada previous to the war was increasing, but during the war it reached enormous proportions. The time had come now to retrench in every possible way. With a population, which, at the next census, would be in the neighborhood of nine millions, Canada had a debt of some three billion dollars.

Control of Expenditure.
There was a tendency on the part of the public, said Mr. Lemieux, to demand more control over expenditures. He proposed a simple method whereby Parliament might fix the attention of every member on the estimates, and whereby Government expenditure might be curbed. More publicity should be given to the disposal of sums which were taken out of the consolidated revenue fund.

The House of Commons, after having won the control of expenditure, had subsequently lost it to the cabinet. There were very few reductions made in the votes as presented to Parliament, partly because a motion to reduce an estimate was regarded as a vote of want of confidence. Further, the discussion of grievances took so much time that millions of dollars were voted in a friendly way at the end of the session.

The remedy for this situation, as Mr. Lemieux saw it, was to be found in a committee similar to one established in the British House of Commons, first in 1912, and later in 1917 and 1918. The committee had as its function the analysis and scrutiny of expenditures, and under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel it had meant enormous savings for the country. So successful had been its work and so urgent was the need for it that Sir Herbert Samuel had regarded it as a patriotic duty to urge its continuance to deal with expenditures after the war.

Economy and Efficiency.
Briefly, the appointment of such a standing committee by the Government at the earliest possible period of each session would make for economy and efficiency. It would prevent any possibility of fraud and waste, and nothing involving expenditure of public money should be considered by the House unless previously scrutinized by that estimates committee. The House would know also, through that committee, the financial consequences of any legislation introduced in the House. It had often happened that a sum of five or ten thousand dollars for a public building or wharf had been passed without much discussion. The following year, however, saw that the item had gone to fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The estimates committee, created by the official informant of the House. It would be the watchdog of the treasury, and after a while the Government itself would be grateful to the committee for the protection it gave to the exchequer.

F. L. Davis (Keewauqua) supported the resolution, claiming that during the last three sessions he had on every possible occasion advocated the establishment of such a committee. In view of abnormal conditions the present seemed a most opportune moment for its creation.

He remarked that it was difficult to tell from the estimates just what the total cost of a single department of the Government amounted to. He closed by suggesting that the proposal should be referred to a special committee of the House.

Most Important Question.
Dr. Michael Clark (Red Deer) described the question raised by Mr. Lemieux as one of the most important ever brought before Parliament. Lax expenditure by governments was, in his view, one of the greatest contributing causes to the maintenance of high cost of living. It was also one of the main causes leading to the extension of unemployment. The finance minister was very likely looking for some method of raising revenue which would not arouse public protest—he was seeking for some means of plucking the goose without making it squeal. Dr. Clark expressed the hope that in his search he would not be too successful, because that would raise his revenue by righteous methods without regard as to whether they were squealing or not.

Passing to the discussion of the method proposed, Mr. Lemieux remarked that last year the British Government had cut its expenditures by \$2,000,000,000. He had no doubt that the work of the committee cited by Mr. Lemieux had had a great deal to do in making this reduction.

Drayton Agrees.
Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, agreed with everything which had been said, emphasizing the necessity for economy. Retrenchment was necessary, and the question involved

was rather not what was to be done but how best it could be done. The British standing committee on estimates had been appointed in 1912 and had evidently issued some useful reports. It was difficult, however, to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the value of its work in view of the fact that the committee, he said, had now ceased to function. The work of the public accounts committee and the work of the auditor-general covered to some extent what a committee such as proposed would be called upon to undertake. He thought that the discussion on this resolution had been verbal and suggested that perhaps Mr. Lemieux would consider that it had already achieved its purpose.

Sir George Foster, while agreeing that present methods of controlling and auditing expenditures were probably inadequate, expressed the opinion that a special committee such as that proposed by Mr. Lemieux would be of little use unless it familiarized itself with departmental conditions.

In order really to investigate the estimates it would be necessary for this committee to sit before the session and go thoroughly into the requirements of the various departments. He doubted whether it would be practicable to do this.

No Financial Supervision.
Sir George Foster agreed that there was an imperative need for a different method from that which had been followed in the past in regard to estimates. One fault was that there was no financial supervision over the Government departments as a whole. The audit of the auditor-general's department was of little use, because it was made after amounts were expended. The audit should be made before money was paid out. The last body in the world to take hold of estimates and handle them properly was the committee of the whole House, especially at the end of a long session.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King remarked that the previous speaker had presented a good argument for the establishment of a committee. If a committee would find it difficult to investigate the estimates surely it was practically an impossibility for the committee of the whole House to do so. He agreed that nothing could be worse than voting millions late at night at the end of the session. It was to avoid this that the committee was proposed.

Hon. R. Lemieux said that expenditures had grown to such a size that drastic measures must be taken to reduce them.

The resolution was withdrawn.

VERONA'S MAN OF MYSTERY NOT SMALL

Toronto Detective Admits There Is a Likeness To Theatrical Magnate.

TORONTO, April 18.—The man who was found wandering about Verona, near Kingston, and whom the citizens believed to be Ambrose J. Small, is not Mr. Small, Sergeant of Detectives Austin Mitchell stated at police headquarters today.

But the man has a likeness to Mr. Small, when his pure is compared with the missing millionaire. "It is true that there is a likeness," stated Mitchell, "but it is just a chance, and that's all. The lower face and jaw, and the man's moustache bear a slight resemblance to Mr. Small."

MAY BE CHICAGO MAN.
TORONTO, April 18.—A special dispatch to the Star from Kingston, Ont., says: The man of mystery, taken into custody near Gull Lake, and believed to be Ambrose J. Small, has a yet been identified. He is still being held at Verona. Today the Kingston police received a telegram from Chicago, making inquiries about the man, as a person by the name of George Cox is missing from Chicago, and it is said that some special marks of identification have been received concerning the Chicago man, who claimed his name was George Cox, and that he was a constable of the provincial police is at Verona today making an investigation.

PARIS GIRL HAS BEEN MISSING FIVE DAYS

Police Asked To Locate Maude Bridge, 17 Years of Age.

BRANTFORD, April 18.—The death took place at the Westminster Hospital, London, today of Alfred George Dickson, a war veteran, who had never recovered from his war injuries. The remains will be interred here.

Notification was received by the local police from Chief Green of Paris, today that Maude Bridge of that town has been missing since Thursday last from her home there. She is 17 years of age, and last wore a brown dress. No typoid has been reported here for six months which local health authorities claim is a record.

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That tickling in the throat sensation is most distressing and causes a nasty, irritating, dry cough that not only keeps you in misery all day long, but also prevents you enjoying a good night's rest.

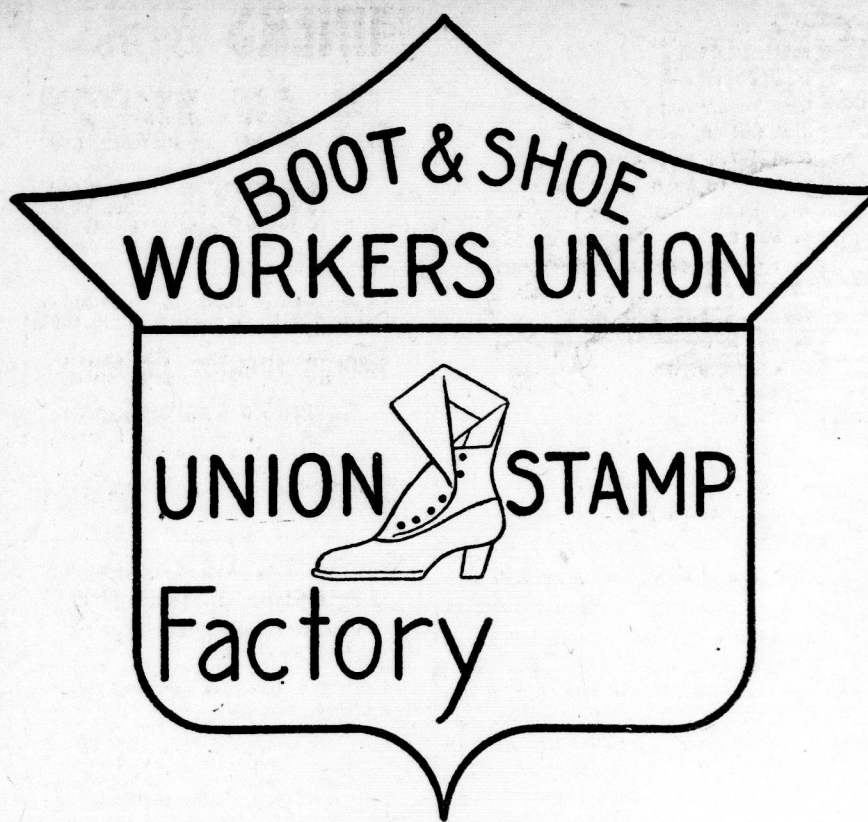
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which is composed of the most soothing and healing expectorant herbs and barks combined with the lung-healing virtues of the world-famous Norway pine tree, will give almost instant relief in all cases of this nature.

Mr. E. A. Price, Port Carling, Ont., writes: "For about a month last fall, I had a bad cold and cough and a tickling in my throat. I coughed nearly all the time. I tried different remedies and cough syrups, but could get no relief. A friend advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and before I had used two bottles, my cough was all gone, and gone for good. I have not coughed since."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pines trees the trade mark; price 35c and 60c a bottle at all dealers; manufactured only by The T. Millburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



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