

COMPLAINS OF LOQUACITY

IN THE BUDGET DEBATES

British House of Commons
Shuts Off the Long
Talker.

Ottawa Lets Them Run On
and On, Says-Critic Who
Makes Comparisons.

Parliament might well paraphrase the popular song for its closing effort: "Three o'clock in the morning, we've talked the whole night through," says a writer in the *Evening Post*. The five months session ended up with a perfect orgy of oratory, the House sitting straight through until eight o'clock Saturday morning, June 30th, and resuming at eleven, three hours later, for the finishing touches. Hansard this year will run to about 5,000 pages, or about four million words. It will figure as one of the most wordy sessions on record, although the general verdict is that it has been dull and unimpressive.

Much of this record of loquacity must be ascribed to the bad habit which has fixed itself upon parliament of spending the early part of the session in the discussion of resolutions introduced by private members. Over six hundred pages of Hansard are devoted to the discussion of motions introduced by private members, very many of which are certain to be of no importance to take up the time of this expensive institution, parliament. Some would be far more profitable for a debating society in a country school-house. Here are some of the motions referred to, with the number of pages of Hansard occupied by the discussion: Vote of No Confidence in the Government, Mr. Irvine (Labor), 86 pp; Withdrawal of Canada's Claims for German Reparations, Mr. Woods (Labor), 29 pp; Proportional Representation, Mr. Good (Progressive), 48 pp; Financial Credits, Mr. Irvine (Labor), 25 pp; Race Track Betting, Mr. Good (Progressive), 31 pp; Encouragement of Canadian Manufacturing, Mr. Hocken (Cons.), 30 pp; Hudson Bay Railway, Mr. Knowles (Progressive), 48 pp; Coal Supply, Mr. Church (Cons.), 23 pp; Abrogation of Amendment of Bankruptcy Act, Mr. Cameron (Liberal), 41 pp; Equalization of Railway Rates in British Columbia, Mr. Clark (Cons.), 60 pp; besides others referring to the restoration of certain degrees of titles, the elimination of the Mounted Police, the Western Canadian Republic, the Civil Service (91 pp), and various other subjects which were for one reason or another superfluous.

Several of the matters above mentioned were already under consideration by Special Committees of the House of other governmental agencies; many of them, as the titles indicate, were not matters which should take up the time of parliament at all. The Labor and Progressive wings were, as usual, responsible for by far the greater part of this utter waste of time.

Not satisfied with this, every now and then members are audaciously seized with a desire to move the adjournment of the House "to discuss a subject of urgent public importance." When this happens, the House waits expectantly to hear what crisis now confronts the Empire; and it is usually treated to something like "The Deploable Condition of the Immigrants from the Hebrides" (10 pp), and eventually, like so many of these motions, withdrawn after a great deal of time has been wasted over it.

The increasing frequency of this sort of aimless discussion in parliament suggests that there will have to be adopted some expedient to decrease or to stop it. There are two possible ways of dealing with the question. Parliament may either follow the American fashion of permitting members to have their speeches published in the official report of the debates without having actually delivered them which would probably increase the size of Hansard; or it may adopt one or more of the expedients evolved in the Mother of Parliaments out of a long experience. In the British House of Commons the back-bencher is not encouraged to speak. There is no such thing as a back-bencher in the Canadian Parliament in which every member in the House who has the hardihood to speak as long as he desires. The selection of the participants in the debate is practically in the hands of the Speaker, who only allows those to catch his eye whom he believes will have something of value to contribute. A speech of twenty minutes or half an hour is considered a long speech at Westminster and such speeches are most invariably confined to the Ministers. A Progressive who uncumbered at the end of twenty minutes at Ottawa would consider himself disgraced. Compare our budget debate, running into nearly two weeks, with the get debate at Westminster (of at least equal importance) which is usually finished up in a couple of days. There,

probably half a dozen members took part in the debate at any length. Here there were sixty budget speeches, of which fifty consisted of vain repetitions.

The practice of permitting members to read their speeches which is contrary to the rules of the House, has much to do with long and frequent speeches. A strict adherence to the rule would probably cut down the length of Hansard by one-third. It is a practice which has grown up in recent years, and is on the increase. Its growth here is largely attributed to Sir Robert Borden, who, while he certainly did not need to rely slavishly on notes, was wont to increasingly depend on them during his later years, and on several occasions read his speeches almost word for word. It was a practice almost unknown among old political paladins like Cartwright, Macdonald and Laurier, and Premier King, Mr. Freidling and Mr. Meighen scarcely ever use a note. Occasionally the attention of the Speaker is called to even a member who is reading his speech; but it is such a common practice now that it seems to pass almost unnoticed. Once in the old days a member who was reading his speech, but admitted that he was "quoting from copious notes."

In view of the constant complaints about the growing length of parliamentary sessions, which is largely attributable to the discussion of resolutions introduced by private members, it would be desirable if all parties should get together and endeavor to effect some reform. In England the closure, of which our parliament seems to have such a horror, is constantly applied to limit speeches and save time. Instead of allowing private members day to day a sort of free-reel, a limit is set on the number of subjects to be discussed, which are chosen by ballot of the members of the House. It is becoming increasingly evident that some such expedients will have to be adopted to save the time and money of the country, which are now very largely frittered away here at Ottawa.

It is reproduced of several months being absolutely wasted in idle discussion of matters which are of no importance to the country, including the passing of the estimates, and the other principal cities are thickly sprinkled with foreigners; daily trains from the outside bring them in by the gross, and they arouse no more interest than they would in any other European capital. During June more than 1,000 foreigners visited Petrograd, and in some cases finding considerable hardship. Even today some travellers roll into Moscow or Petrograd with equipment devised for primitive life, much to the amusement of those who are here.

The trains to Moscow, both from Warsaw and Riga, are now well equipped. There is either a dining car or a Pullman, and in some cases a third class, and upon arrival in Moscow or Petrograd the visitor finds reasonably comfortable and fairly clean accommodations. In overcrowded Moscow he may not be able to get a room for several days, in which event some fellow countryman tucks him away on a sofa, but in Petrograd, where the hotels are spacious, he can get as good accommodations as in Berlin or Vienna.

In Russian provincial cities, however, the hotels may still be full of insect life. Most of them always were.

WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL.
Beautiful weather and a large crowd joined on Saturday and made Rev. A. Allen's annual picnic at Enniskillen Station a great success. From the early morning the grounds were alive with people and as the day advanced more arrived. A special car attached



Mile. Moderski, although a Russian of noble birth, makes a living by posing for artists in Paris. Those artists say her eyes are the most alluring they ever saw. Do they "get" you?

to the suburban took a large number from the city, and these were augmented by many who arrived by automobile. The attractions were well patronized. The dinner and supper tables, most tastefully arranged, and spread with good things, were hardly large enough to accommodate the numbers of diners. It was a practice almost unknown among old political paladins like Cartwright, Macdonald and Laurier, and Premier King, Mr. Freidling and Mr. Meighen scarcely ever use a note. Occasionally the attention of the Speaker is called to even a member who is reading his speech; but it is such a common practice now that it seems to pass almost unnoticed. Once in the old days a member who was reading his speech, but admitted that he was "quoting from copious notes."

Little Sympathy Given to Bankrupt Peer in Difficulty

Sorrow May Be Expressed for
Grocer in Financial Stress
However.

"When a grocer becomes a bankrupt everybody is sorry for him. We give the grocer a full measure of sympathy, knowing that he is probably suffering as much as or more than anybody concerned."

"But the Peer's problems are not so simple as the grocer's. To begin with, he is not so good a business man. The grocer may be assumed to choose a business career. The Peer is forced into it. A generation ago a sufficient income covered the Peer's mistakes. Nowadays he cannot afford to make one mistake."

"Secondly, a grocer may allow his liabilities to exceed his assets, but in so doing he is concerned only with himself and his business. He is hedged around by responsibility. Nothing would please many of them better than to take their cut on the banks of a fishing river and live on nothing a year. But what happens if one of them does so?"

"Suppose he closes his castles, lets the parks for grazing, the gardens and the woods for timber, the forests to timber merchants? In doing so he throws a whole army of little people out of home and employment, for contracts given their own workpeople. Every great landowner is hedged



JUST as sunlight purifies our homes, and gladdens the heart of man, so Sunlight Soap purifies our clothes, and gladdens the heart of woman. The coconut oil produced in tropical sunlight, gives Sunlight Soap its soft rich lather. Palm oil makes Sunlight Soap hard, firm and economical in use. Above all, just as the sunlight itself is pure, Sunlight Soap is the very essence of purity.

'Sunlight' is more than the name of a soap; it stands for brighter homes, less work, and money saved. Buy Sunlight today.



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JOHN E. LIGGETT SUE
BY WIFE FOR \$84,267
She Says Husband Failed to Repay
Loans.

New York, Aug. 20.—Violet Colby Liggett, wife of John E. Liggett, former tobacco merchant, brought suit for \$84,267.75 for loans against her husband and his former partners in the firm of Liggett & Drexel in a summons and complaint.

Mrs. Liggett was a musical comedy actress when she married the tobacco merchant, in 1914. Mr. Liggett's father made a large fortune in tobacco in St. Louis and he was connected with the trade for many years. The firm of Liggett & Drexel was dissolved in January, 1919, and the business was turned over to a partner, George F. Napheon, now connected with Cunis & Co., 14 Wall street.

The plaintiff says she lent her husband's firm \$7,000 in cash and \$8,000 worth of jewels between January 28 and March 13, 1918, and that she also lent securities worth \$68,267. The defendant, however, says she lent the money to her husband, John E. Liggett, Anthony J. Drexel and George F. Napheon, partners in Liggett & Drexel.

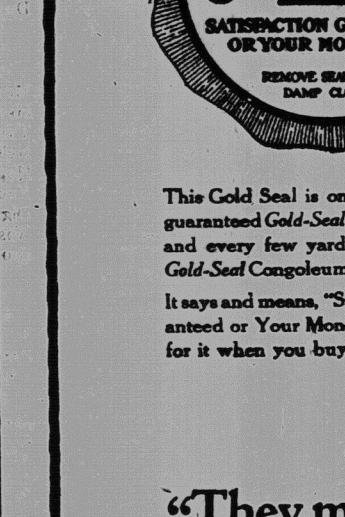
Mrs. Liggett says these loans were made with the agreement they should be repaid in a reasonable time and upon demand. The securities were to be used as collateral for the firm to obtain loans. The plaintiff contends none of the securities or cash has been returned, despite several demands.

FINDS VOLSTEAD LOOKS DRY
German Reporter Is Thus Impressed
by Ex-Congressman at Bremen.

Bremen, Aug. 15.—(Associated Press).—"He looked very dry when he told me he did not wish to be interviewed." This was the impression made by former Representative Andrew J. Volstead on one of the German newspaper reporters when he arrived in Bremen today on board the steamer America.

Mrs. Volstead is on his way to Copenhagen to attend the International Congress Against Alcohol.

The more than usual lack of intelligence among the students that morning had got under the professor's skin. "Class is dismissed," he said, exasperatedly. "Please don't flap your ears as you pass out."—Proth.



"They mopped 'em up almost as easy as your mother cleans this Congoleum Rug"

Housewives find the smooth, enameled surface of a Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug so easy to clean. Every speck of dust and dirt vanishes like magic after a few sweeps of a damp mop or cloth.

Modern women everywhere are replacing their dust collecting woven carpets and rugs with sanitary, easy-to-clean Congoleum Rugs. They come in artistic patterns and beautiful colors appropriate for any room in the house.

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JUDGE SAYS GUNMAN THREATENS HIS LIFE

McDevitt Declares Assassin Seeks
Philadelphia Anti-Drug Crusaders.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Judge Harry S. McDevitt of the Common Pleas Court startled members of the Rotary Club by saying in an address at their luncheon that a notorious grunkyn from New Orleans had been walking the streets of Philadelphia for three weeks "with orders to kill both Judge John Monaghan and myself." The two judges are leading a crusade against the illegal sale and use of narcotics.

Judge McDevitt said that the gunman was known to the police. "He will prove no more dangerous," the Judge added, "than other dope peddlers we have sent to the House of Correction. In spite of all attempted intimidation, we are determined to break up the drug traffic in Philadelphia."

One man of every hundred, the Judge said, was a drug addict, and two of every hundred men, women and children used narcotics in some form.

FIGHT AT KLAN MEETING
Elmira Police Escort Preacher and
Other Ku Klux Members to Train

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 20.—After a general street fight that followed a public meeting at which the Ku Klux Klan principles were explained, the Rev. Nicholas Cassaboon of Buffalo, and several other persons who had been speakers were escorted to their train by police.

The trouble started when a heckling crowd surrounded one of the Klan delegates as he left the hall. One of the delegates was struck in the face. Verne H. Morgan, 26 years old, of this city, was arrested, charged with discharging firearms. Arthur Saylor, who was struck on the chin with a stone, declined to make a complaint against his assailant. Morgan paid a fine of \$50.

LAKE OF "HAIR TONIC"
HAS 93 PER CENT. KICK
Chicago, Aug. 20.—A lake of "hair tonic"—2,448 cases, 29,376 pints—sufficient to make Chicago the hairiest city in the world, was seized by Federal agents, who said the "tonic" was too tasty for use as directed.

Three warehouses were searched by operatives under William Hassett, who removed the suspected liquids to the central cold storage plant. "This is the most powerful hair tonic ever seized by the United States Marshal," said Mr. Hassett. "It is 93 per cent. alcohol."

The first fire insurance company of importance in the United States was founded in 1752.



"After Meals—Eat Chocolate"

—The Doctor's Advice

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The best cocoa beans, such as are used in making Moir's Chocolate coatings, contain from 40% to 50% of cocoa butter, an oil remarkable for its freedom from rancidity and its very bland character.

This oil is not only a highly nourishing food itself, but it helps your system to assimilate other foods. That is why the doctor advises "eat chocolates after meals."

They aid digestion. Start the habit to-day of eating a few Moir's Chocolates after each meal. Moir's Chocolates contain only the purest ingredients and their coatings being thicker, you get more of the nourishing chocolate.

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