"A LAUGH EVERY TIME THE CLOCK TICKS."



DARK DAY AHEAD IF BILL IS LOST

William Redmond, M.P., Discusses Irish Situation Before Canadian Club.

DIVISION NOT LIKELY

Declares Irish Unity Will Not Suffer by Passage

plaining what their object was, as on the present occasion.

Irish people asked for. Today not only they, but the vast majority of the people of the British Isles were in favor of it. Dufficult as it might be for those who were not reconciled to the Nationalist cause to believe it, the Irish leaders were received as cordially in all the great centres of England as any other leaders. The end of all the inother leaders. The end of all the investigation and patient enquiry was, that even if all the members from Ire-

Two Races Blended.

He remembered the days of the Boer war, to which he admitted he had been opposed to from the beginning, and when the Liberal party came into power under the great and noblehearted Sir Henry Campbell Banner-man, the Conservatives opposed his policy of healing the wounds of the conquered nation. He trusted the honor and common sense and good faith

Their parliament had been taken away from them 114 vears ago in Ireland against the wish of the Irish people It was as ancient as the English parliament, dating from the time of King John, and the confined to Protestants they were proud of it.

Their parliament had been taken home taken these things to show how difficult in the was to divide any part of Ireland from the rest.

Mr. Redmond spoke of the personal good will which characterized the relations of the home rule and Ulster members. H; believed the question now. It only

Irishmen, even the Catholics like himself, were as sensible of the obligations of the empire as any others. Not in all the 114 years had a year passed when Irishmen had not contributed their services to the British nation.

He wished he could see the men of the could see

Matches Sent Thru Mails

OTTAWA, March 12.—A bulletin issued by the postof-fice department states that:
Notwithstanding the urgent and repeated warnings of the postoffice department against postoffice department against the sending of matches and other inflammable articles thru the mails, the practice still continues and the department is now referring the continues the department is now referring the continues the department in the continues and the department is now referring the continues and the department. is now referring such cases to the criminal authorities for prosecution. "Offenders are prosecution. "Offenders are liable to imprisonment for five

of Bill.

(Continued From Page 1.)

was being made to bestow once more upon the Irish people their ancient right, the right of conducting their own affairs.

Thirty Years Ago.

If the cause was paramount at present in Britain it was because there had been so many opportunities of explaining what their object was, as on the population of Ireland was three or four times the present, almost half the population of Gfeat Britain; seven or eight times that of Scotland. Thanks to the policy of beneficent legislation, the conditions had improved, but he mentioned this to emphasize the fact that the policy of killing off the demand for national self-government had failed. The stronger and more prosperous they were the greater was the demand for home rule. In Wexford, whence he came, there was the strongest possible demand for it.

Home Rule is Defeated.

Suppose this demand was defeated, the population of Ireland was three or

Suppose this demand was defeated, what then? If it were justifiable for Thirty-one years ago he had first entered parliament. It was then very difficult to gain the ear of the British public. The press was almost entirely against them. There prevailed in the mind of the English public grievous misunderstanding of what the Irish people asked for. Today not only they, but the vast majority of the people solve in the response of the people was the pressive measures formerly adopted on a renewed policy of coercion, of prisons filled, of a renewal of the repressive measures formerly adopted by the Unionists, otherwise than with dismay?

Not Irish Alone. The home rule question was not longer surely Irish. He had just returned from Australia and he felt it

was not the few millions of Irish in that even if all the members from Ireland, including their tempararily estranged brethren from the north of Ireland, were to stay away the home rule bill would be passed by a large majority. Ireland, but all those scattered over minster had supported labor legisla-

> There was nothing he and his colleagues were not prepared to accept to bring their countrymen in the north of Ireland into harmoony with them. and he declared that the majority of the people of Ulster were undoutedly in favor of home rule. Religion used to be a test, but today thousands, aye, tens of thousands of Protestants were

or and common sense and good faith of those people, and there was no one in Great Britain who would not admit that the result was the blending of the two races, and the progress of Sooth Africa. He submitted that it was worth while trying the same principle in Ireland.

Their parliament had been taken away from them 114 years ago in Ireland.

Their parliament had been taken the progression of the submitted that it was in the progression of the submitted that it was worth while trying the same principle in which there was not at least on the mentioned these things to show how difficult it was to divide any part of Ireland from

No matter how bitterly opposed to home rule, no one could disput that Irishmen, even the Catholics like himbe brought into contact with common obligations and common tasks to en-

WEDGWOOD HITS AT LAND OWNERS

Would Tax Land to Force Its Social Problems, He Tells Canadian Club.

LAND MONOPOLY EVIL

In England It is Behind Social Problems, He Tells Canadian Club.

Josiah C. Wedgwood. M.P., of the old Staffordshire family, member for Newcastle-under-Lyne, author, jointly with his wife, a daughter of Lord Rowen, of "The Road to Freedom," addressed the Canadian Club on "Eng-lish Radicalism" last night. "Gentlemen and brothers," he began, explaining that south of the line he was a

"As a Liberal I believe in home rule," he declared. "Some people said Ireland would govern Ireland more badly under home rule than it was governed at present, but every man would rather govern himself badly than be governed by some one else." He believed in the abolition of the plural voter, and could not understand a man should have more votes than another because he owns more

Mr. Wedgwood then plunged into the question of the taxation of land values. The great object of the movement, he said, was to fre the wage serf. Under the iron law of wages, as en-unciated by Karl Marx, wages tended to fall thru competition. He drew on his experience in the South African campaign when he allowed some discharged men at Ermelo to squat on un-occupied land. They had the alterna-tive to work on free lands and free mines, and under this condition of working and meeting the master on equal terms wages went to a pound a

Workmen Afraid of Unemployed. Workers are not afraid of the masters, nor of American foremen who come over to show workmen how to do twice as much as they did before, but of the unemployed workman outside the gate watching his chance to

sneak in.

How was it possible to force the idle land into use? Take the taxes off improvements was Mr. Wedgwood's remedy. A tax on land would not cause it to be thrown into Lake Ontario, but on the market. He would compel the land owners to take their mailed fists off the blocks they owned and let those who could use them have the chance. The increase of values, due municipal improvements-parks, street car lines-whose benefits now went into private pockets, would flow

into the public treasury.

They had met the widow and orphan in England very often. They had been assured that these people had invested their savings in vacant lots. The widow and orphan he had met were those of the men who had worked all their lives without being able to save anything.

Middle Classes Conservative. The middle classes in England were not so near these questions as in America, and were more conservative. But he thought in England then had more support from the working classes. In England it is beginning to be seen that the land monopoly is be hind all the social problems. A very thin end of the wedge was the pro-posal by Lord George to transfer five per cent. of the taxation from improve-ments to land, bitterly opposed by all the vested interests, the land holders and the landlords. They were already selling out in England and investing in Canada. It would not help much to transfer the landlords from England to Canada. Truth and justice, he believed, would eventually triumph.
Fred Bancroft, vice-president of the

Trades and Labor Council of Canada, afterwards spoke on the new workmen's compensation legislation. He considered it the most important piece of legislation that had come before the Ontario Legislature. It would make radical changes between the employers and employed. The feature causing most discussion was compulsory state insurance. This had been proposed by the commissioner, and the plan was that the several groups of workers should contribute from their wages to a fund from which automatically payments would be made to injured persons. Whatever cost was laid on the industry would find its way to the consumer eventually. If the general public were going to pay then the scheme should be as cheap and economical as possible. He opposed the view that employers should be permitted to insure where they pleased. The blue books issued at Ottawa showed that the companies collected \$27,446, 492 in premiums for insurance; expenses were \$14.102.92z, or 51 per cent., and \$9,590.779 was paid in claims, or 25 per cent. of the premiums. An

authority said that not more than 25 per cent. of the premiums reached the families of victims. The ratio of expense in Washington was 8.13 per cent, while the balance

went in compensation. In New York

25c in every dollar only reached the victims. private insurance makes a little lower rate for young than for old employes, and in Great Britain the companies encourage the discharge of the older men, He pleaded for a more humane and Christian standpoint in such cases.

"We fight like everybody else. We re not complaining. But we do claim to be making just as grand a fight for the people of Ontario as the vested interests are making for themselves. We are trying to do justice to all," Mr. Bancroft concluded. William Redmond, M.P., also spoke as reported elsewhere.

people in the United States and when the home rule bill was carried, as in would be carried again in a few weeks time, by a majority of 110 or so. Pre mier Asquith was overwhelmed with congratulations from every part of th world, but what had touched him mos was the official congratulations from of the legislatures of the United

ALLISTON, March 12.-Alliston their services to the British nation.

Face of Things Changed.

Killing home rule by kindness, the policy of the Conservative party was alluded to, and Mr Redmond enumerated many of the measures passed. In the 31 years he had been in parliament the world party whole face of things had changed completely. Ireland had 2"0s-pered in secent years, but 70 years ago

He wished he could see the men of Ulster taking a great share, even the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share even the store of two stores of the store of 243 for and 4 against. It is understood the company will erect a building on the site at once and begin operations of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country. It would end the greatest share in the greatest share, even the store of two stores of the country. It would end the greatest share in the government of the country in the store of 243 for and 4 against. It is understood the compan oted on a bylaw teday to give the

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IMMIGRANTS ARE OF INFERIOR CLASS

Attack Made on Government Policy Effectively Answered by Roche.

(Continued From Page 1.)

creater part of Dr. Roche's estimates to go thru. Undesirable Immigrants.

gration estimates.

Hon. Frank Oliver took this occasion to draw the attention of the minister to the fact that since the change of vernment in 1911 the immigration of

Upon going into supply, the house took under consideration the immiplause

increased to a great extent. Mr. Oliver | Thus undesirables would not be al- liged to have at least \$25 in cash. thought that this showed lack of super-vision over immigration. It was farmers we wanted at this time, not men for the cities. In the cities thousands of men were unemployed, while in the west there were thousands of grants to stay away from this country. acres of land untilled. He said the government had made a

regrettable error in withdrawing the regulation which provided that every immigrant must have at least \$25 in cash upon his arrival in Canada. It looked very much as if the government wanted quantity, not quality. Unde-sirables, he said, should be warned that they are not wanted in Canada and would be deported should they, come. Immigration from the United States, said Mr. Oliver, had fallen off considerably, while immigration from continental Europe had increased. "We need American farmers for this country, not undesirables from Europe," said Mr. Oliver, amid ap-

Inspection Before Embarking. farming classes had decreased, while the immigration of city workers had inspectors at the ports of embarkation.

----AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Mr. Verville (Malsonneuve) com-plained that Canadian companies were had sent a circular asking for men for their British Columbia mines. At that time there were hundreds of men conclusion he asked that the depart-ment restrict the use of these circu-Mr. Burnham (Peterboro) said that

comers. He advocated the appointment of an officer who would superintend the placing of men

The Ordeal Terrible,
Pius Michaud (Victoria, N.B.) interjected some humor in the debate by
declaring that the immigration office
in the Town of Edmunston, N.B., was only six fet square and was in the rear "What happens," asked Mr. Michaud, dramatically, "when an immigrant wishes to see the agent?"

whole length of the barber shop, and

W. F. Maclean amid laughter.
Mr. McCraney (Saskatoon) called Mr. McCraney (Saskatoon) called the attention of the minister to an editorial which appeared recently in The Toronto Globe, which stated that a man appearing before an English magistrate had been given the choice of a year in jail at hard labor or imnigration to Canada. This sort of the Mass., who is well known both as a writer and publisher.

Addresses on fellowship will be delivered by Rev. James W. Pedley of Western Congregational Church, Toronto and Rev. First Park P. Grand of the control of the minister to an editorial will be preached by Rev. Samuel M. Crothers. D.D., minister of the First Parks Church, Cambridge, Mass., who is well known both as a writer and publisher. magistrate had been given the choice of a year in jail at hard labor or immigration to Canada. This sort of thing, said Mr. McCraney, should not be tolerated. Canada should not be made the dumping ground for English undesirables. W. Fed. B. Greul of Parkdale Baptist Church, Toronto. The charge to the people will be delivered by Rev. Fred. R. Griffin of the Church undesirables. und sirables.

Dr. Roche, in reply, said that he

in reprisal.

Lure of United States. Dr. Roche, in reply to the criticism leveled at his department, pointed out that the department was being run by practically the same officials as when the Laurier government was in power He believed that Canada was getting her share of immigration, and on the whole a very good type of immigrant whole a very good type of immigrant. The drop in American immigration in the last two or three years was due, said Dr. Roche, to the fact that the United States Government was offering 320 acres of land to home-steaders, instead of 160 acres as it Canada. As to the removing of the \$25 restriction, the minister said that this been done last summer bethe scarcity of labor, but that it had been again put in force, and hereafter, for the present at least, incoming immigrants, excepting servant

girls and farm laborers, would be

Bickerdike's Criticisms.

Mr. Bickerdike, the Liberal member for Montreal, who followed, declared that he had never been in sympathy with the Canadian immigration policy. He believed in having immigrants examined at the port of embarkation and thus eliminate the unsending circulars to Europe advertising for help. One case he instanced was that of Mackenzie & Mann. who for physical, mental or moral reathat time there were hundreds of men unemployed in British Columbia. In ed great hardship in many cases. In conclusion he asked that the minister consider seriously the question of ex-

amination at the point of embarka-Mr. Burnham (Peterboro) said that the immigration authorities did not properly superintend the location of immigrants. Men were sent to towns where there was no demand for laborers, while places where labor was scarce did not receive any of the new-corners. He advected the experiment INSTALLATION SERVICE

Formal Induction of New Unitarian Minister Will Be Held Tonight.

Rev. Henry Hallam Saunderson M.A., will be installed as minister of the First Unitarian Church, Jarvis "What?" called out a member.
"Why," replied Mr. Michaud street, tonight at 8 o'clock. Several visiting clergymen will speak and an elemnly. "the man has to walk the visiting clergymen will speak and an elemnity. whole length of the barber shop, and as he passes each barber he is asked whether he wants a hair cut or a shave." (Laughter.)
"Or an egg shampoo," added Mr.
W. F. Maclean, amid laughter. sermon will be preached by Rev. Sam-

of the Messiah (Unitarian), Montreal, while the welcome of the church to would investigate the matter, and if he found it correct steps would be taken in reprisal.

While the welcome of the character will be tendered by Prof.

J. R. Rossbrugh, chairman of the board of trustees.

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