

YEAR 86: NO. 73

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

LAST EDITION

ASPHALTIC ROAD OIL BEST FOR THE COATING OF ROADS

The Imperial Oil Company's Product Is Highly Commended by City Engineers—What Tests By Expert Chemists Show—Kingston Asked to Use It.

Following closely upon the controversy regarding the qualities of various brands of asphalt paving, there comes another on the respective values of tarria, superior road oil and asphaltic road oil.

much slower under time, the elements and traffic. This is a very marked advantage, since the more elastic asphalt surface is less easily fractured by horse calks and steel tires than is the more rigid tar surface.

In a letter to E. D. Gray, of the road department of the Imperial Oil Company, Charles A. Mullen, director of the paving department of the Milton Hersey Company, writes as follows:

"In reply to your request for our opinion of the value of asphaltic road oils as compared with tar road oils, and the probable effect of applying asphaltic road oil upon macadam or gravel roads which have been treated with tar road oil during the previous season or seasons, we state:

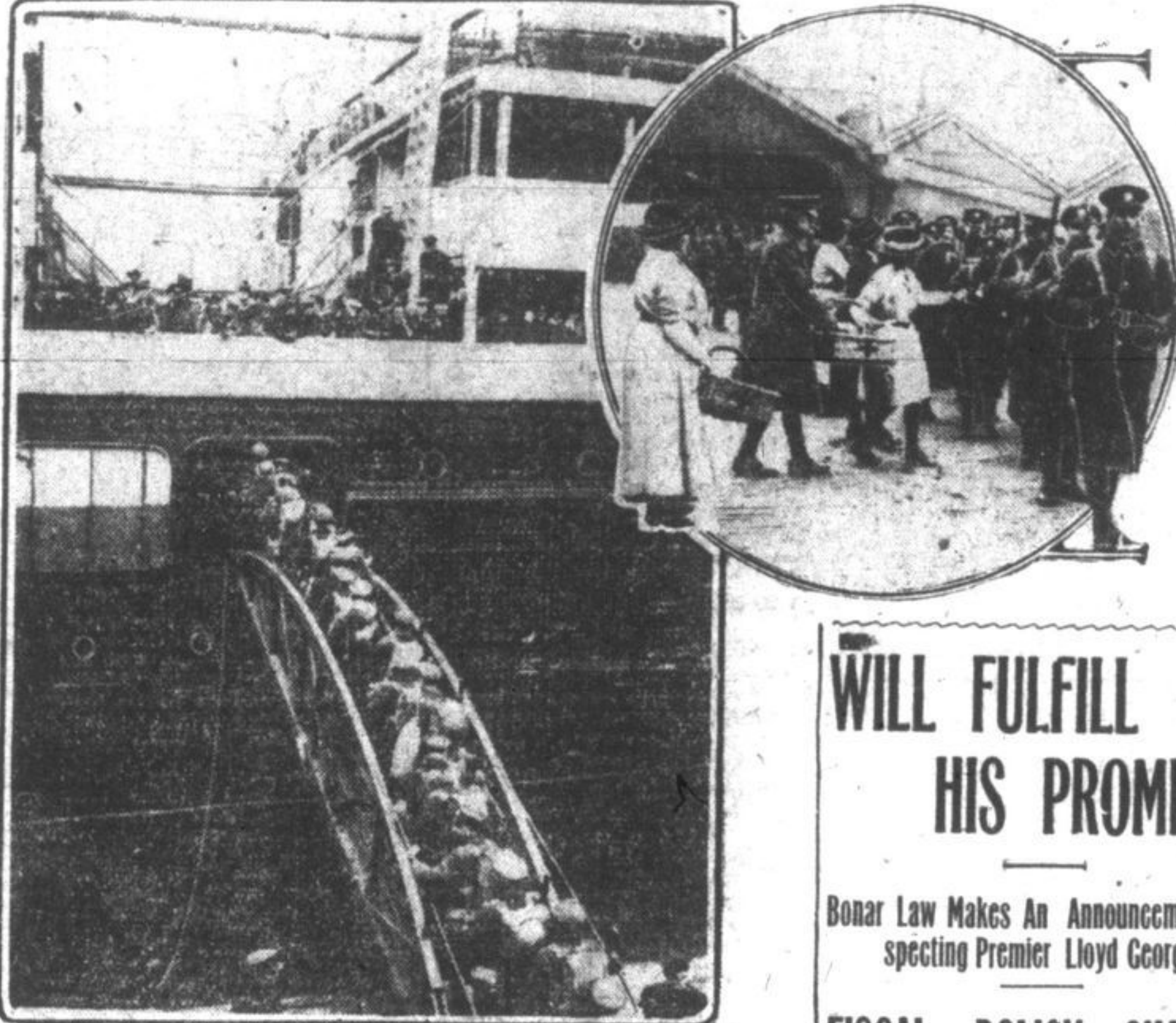
At Least Equal In Value. "For dust suppression on macadam and gravel roads, true asphaltic road oils are at least equal in value to tar road oils, whether the tar oil be Tarvia B, manufactured by the Barrett Company, which you state is sometimes called Superior Road Oil, Tarline, manufactured by the American Tar Products Company, or any other tar or combination of tars, whether they be coal tars, water gas tars, or admixtures thereof.

Will Not Injure Old Tar. "If Tarvia B, Superior Road Oil, or any other similar material, be applied on a road which has previously been treated with the same material, and if any of the former treatment or treatments have survived the elements and traffic still remain on the road at the time of the fresh application, the new material will soften the remains of the former treatment or treatments and will fuse with it. If this did not occur, moisture would soon enter between the layers and traffic destroy the new film.

Will Bond With Tar Surface. "Liquid asphaltic or true asphaltic road oils, produced from Mexican, Californian or other crude asphaltic petroleum, if applied over an old film of Tarvia B, Superior Road Oil, or other similar material, will also slightly soften the old tar surface and bond with it, forming a unit road covering. There will be no action set in between the tar and the asphalt which will be detrimental to the old tar film existing on the road, but the old tar surface will make a good base for the new asphaltic treatment. In this connection, it is interesting to note the statements on page twenty-seven of the thirteenth annual report of the Board of Public Works of the State of Rhode Island, as follows: "It was shown also that an asphaltic product is longer lived than a tar product when used as a seal-coal, and in 1910 the typical construction was a mixture of crude tar and crushed stone, seal-coated with a heavy asphaltic product. Tar is frequently used in protected construction where it may be secured much cheaper per gallon than asphalt.

Asphalt Hardens Slower. "The new asphaltic surface will vary in quality from a new tar surface in that it will retain its plasticity or ductility longer and harden

CANADIAN SOLDIERS EMBARKING AT LIVERPOOL.



The pictures were taken at Liverpool, when 2,000 Canadians embarked. Many of them were members of the Royal Canadian Regiment of the Dominion regular army. The larger picture shows the men going on the steamer and the circles shows the distribution of cigarettes and refreshments by the Red Cross.

NO DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

The Government Favorable But Hesitates to Bring in Legislation.

THOSE WHO SUPPORT IT

WILL HAVE TO BECOME AS AGGRESSIVE AS OPPONENTS.

If They Want the Time Changed—Montreal Supports Daylight Saving—The Farmers Are Opposed.

Ottawa, March 27.—Daylight saving is going by the board this year because of the opposition of the farmers to a system which is enthusiastically favored in the cities and by labor throughout the country.

If the bill had passed last year in the form in which it was taken to the House, the Government, by Order-in-Council, could have proclaimed the system anew this season without consulting Parliament at all. But Sir George Foster, who was in charge of the bill, changed it, when some criticism was urged, and limited the application to last year. When the Justice Department recently advised that no legislation would be required if anything is to be done along that line this season, the caucus was consulted. The rural members were a unit against the scheme and those from the cities took a stand of apathetic indifference.

The Government, which is favorably disposed to the measure, therefore, hesitates to bring it in. There will be legislation if and when those favorable to daylight saving become as aggressive as its opponents.

Montreal Wants It. Montreal, March 27.—A strong agitation is now going on among transportation companies and manufacturers in favor of the re-introduction of daylight saving. All the local Boards of Trade and the Trades and Labor Council have passed resolutions in favor of the scheme.

A large number of manufacturers and big business houses and the Montreal Stock Exchange are going to run on American time.

Condemns Scheme. Fredericton, N.B., March 27.—Notice of a resolution condemning the daylight saving plan as disadvantageous to farmers has been given in the New Brunswick Legislature.

For Daylight Saving. (Canadian Press Despatch) Toronto, March 27.—The executive of the Associated Boards of Trade, meeting here to-day, passed a strong resolution urging upon the Government the necessity for a daylight saving bill this year the same as last summer.

The executive of the C.M.A., meeting in Montreal, will also pass a similar resolution.

Parliament to Decide. (Canadian Press Despatch) Ottawa, March 27.—Daylight saving and its continuance during the present summer will probably be left to parliament for decision. It is likely that the question will come up in the house to-day on Major Cooper's motion that "it is expedient to re-enact at once the daylight saving bill

WILL FULFILL HIS PROMISES

Bonar Law Makes An Announcement Respecting Premier Lloyd George.

FISCAL POLICY CHANGES

TO BE INCLUDED IN THE NEXT BUDGET.

British Government Leader Declares That Britain Would Not Have Gained Victory But For Help of Its Dominions.

London, March 27.—Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Government in the House of Commons, made a statement yesterday on the fiscal policy of the Government in reply to a motion by Mr. Newman. He said that the prosperity of the country depended upon increased production. The Government's efforts would be directed to framing a policy on that basis. Imperial preference would be carried out at the earliest possible moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was considering how to give effect to it in the budget. There would be no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy of the Government whenever it was possible to decide how it could be carried out. The election declarations of Lloyd George would be fulfilled in the letter and spirit, but the Government must consider the best permanent system for the country. An anti-dumping bill had been drafted, but had not yet been examined by the Government. Mr. Bonar Law promised that the Government would arrive at a decision as soon as possible and that an announcement would be made promptly thereafter.

MUST FINISH JOB BY THUNDER STROKE

Gen. Mangin to Be Allied Commander For Operations in Hungary.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, March 27.—Gen. Mangin, one of the leading officers of the French army, was recalled from his command at Mayence, newspapers announce, to undertake a mission the character and scope of which "is indicated plainly by events in Hungary."

According to the Gaulois, he would receive a very important command in eastern Europe, undoubtedly the Balkans, with a view to possible operations on the Hungarian frontier and south-western Russia.

General J. M. G. Mallette, military critic, in an article in Le Matin, apparently reflecting military opinion, suggests that as a means of checking the Bolshevik and rendering definite the victory of the Allies, the Allied armies should march through Germany and effect a junction with Poland. Gen. Mallette adds that the Allies must finish the job by a thunderstroke, and declared the sword of Marshal Foch is not yet sheathed.

WON'T ADMIT WOMEN.

New Brunswick Legislature Turns Down the Proposal.

Fredericton, N.B., March 27.—The Foster government does not intend to pass legislation which will give women the right to sit in the New Brunswick Legislature as members, according to an announcement made in the house by Hon. J. F. Byrne, attorney-general.

56,000 Canadians Still in France. London, March 27.—Upwards of 100,000 Canadian soldiers have now left the British Isles for home since the armistice. The Third Division is now entirely cleared, and the major portion of the First Division is here.

Only 56,000 Canadians now remain in France. Since March 1, 15,000 Canadians have been cleared from Kinnet Camp.

ITALIANS OCCUPY HUNGARIAN TOWN.

London, March 27.—Italian troops have occupied the town of Pressburg, thirty-six miles south-east of Vienna on the Hungarian side of the border, according to a despatch from Budapest forwarded by the Central News correspondent at Berlin.

RINGS THE BELLS WHEN TRAIN APPROACHES.

The committee making arrangements for the reception of the troops from the Olympic will secure the time of the arrival of the train at Brockville and arrangements are being made to have the city hall bell ring and whistles about the city blown, indicating that the train will be in the city half an hour later. This will overcome the necessity of citizens standing about the streets for hours before the train arrives.

DEPENDENTS' RETURN.

Ottawa, March 27.—Owing to the fact that a number of soldiers' dependents are leaving for England in the expectation of returning with their soldier relatives, the order-in-council in regard to expenses of repatriation has been amended. It now provides that no expenditure shall be incurred by the Government in the repatriation of any soldiers' dependents who left Canada for the United Kingdom, France or Belgium on or after November 11th, 1918.

Those, therefore, who have left Canada for the United Kingdom since the armistice will have to return at their own expense.

SUNDAY HALL IN NEW YORK.

Albany, N.Y., March 27.—The Walker Bill, designed to legalize Sunday baseball between professional teams was reported favorably yesterday by the Senate committee on codes.

Horrible outrages are being committed by the Bolsheviks in Eastern Russia. Canadians are ordered to travel in pairs after night fall.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED

In the Commons—Minister of Crown to Preside Over Department.

Ottawa, March 27.—Hon. N. W. Rowell, in the House yesterday afternoon, introduced a bill to create a federal Department of Public Health. The department will be presided over by a Minister of the Crown and the usual provisions are made for the appointment of a Deputy Minister and the necessary officers and staff.

The powers of the Minister of Public Health will extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion and the preservation of the health and social welfare of the people of the country. Certain particular powers are mentioned in the bill, as, co-operation with provincial and other health authorities; authority to deal with questions relating to the preservation of child-health and child-welfare generally; medical care of immigrants; supervision as regards public health of railways, boats, ships and all methods of transportation; supervision of federal public buildings in respect to the health of civil servants and other Government employees; enforcement of the rules and regulations of the international joint commission in respect to the pollution of boundary waters.

The bill, Mr. Rowell added, also provided for the creation of a Dominion Council of Public Health. The Deputy Minister of the department would be chairman. The council would consist of the chief executive officer of each provincial department or Board of Health with three others to be named by the Governor-in-Council.

THREE RIVERS IS TO HAVE 400 NEW HOUSES

Corporation to Build 100 For Employees—300 More For City.

Quebec, March 27.—The town of Three Rivers, the most thriving, busiest and widest-awake city in Quebec province outside of Quebec and Montreal, will see in the course of the coming summer four hundred new houses spring up in its midst, through the National Shipbuilding Corporation undertaking to build one hundred dwellings for its own employees, and erecting at least three hundred other such dwellings for the city, under the town-planning campaign through which Quebec province is to get \$25,000,000 from the Federal Government.

So far Three Rivers is the only town in such a large share of the moneys allowed for town-planning purposes.

CARPET SWEEPERS SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND

Under British Preference to Colonies Tariff—Prospect of More Trade.

Niagara Falls, March 27.—A local branch factory of an American carpet-sweeper manufacturing firm has just received an order to ship a carload of carpet sweepers to England. This is believed to be the first shipment of carpet sweepers ever sent to England from Canada, and the present order is due to the British preference to colonies tariff. This suggests that Canada will benefit largely by the new British tariff law, as goods hitherto shipped to England from American plants will now have to come from their American branch factories, which will make enlargements necessary, and also increase the number of Canadian branch factories of American concerns.

REPORT PLAN TO UNITE RUSSIAN FACTIONS

Peace With Germany to Be Held Up Till Other Peace Treaty Ready.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, March 27.—The return of an American delegation from Russia has given rise to the report that there is under consideration a plan to bring the Russian factions together.

A statement was given out that Lloyd-George and Clemenceau said that peace with Germany will be held up until the treaty embracing all the other enemy nations shall be ready. This will not entail any serious delay.

MR. NICKLE WANTED TO KNOW HOW ANYONE WAS GOING TO JUDGE WHAT WAS IN THE MINDS OF THE MEMBERS WHEN THE VOTE WENT THROUGH OR WHAT WAS THE INTENTION OF PARLIAMENT.

He showed how in the votes for 1916-1919 the item appeared in its changed form, but the votes of the two years before that were in particular. "This shows when the estimates were brought down it was intended to lead the members to think the vote was for the same purpose," said he. "When I voted for it I thought it was for the identical purpose of other years."

The United States government has sold Czechoslovak military authorities \$1,000,000 worth of planes.

CALLS IT A RAID ON TREASURY

Dr. Edwards Wants That \$5,000 Returned By Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

SIR CHARLES IS ENTITLED TO THE MONEY ACCORDING TO HOUSE RESOLUTION.

But He Offers to Return It if There is Any Doubt as to the Legality of His Receiving It.

Ottawa, March 27.—In the Commons yesterday afternoon Dr. Edwards, Frontenac, moved that "the amount of \$5,000 received by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick for the fiscal years 1915-16 and 1916-17 to cover expenses in connection with the judicial committee of the Privy Council, should be returned to the treasury of Canada forthwith."

In presenting his motion, Dr. Edwards said that a respectable raid had been made on the treasury. Apologists had found, in the technical phraseology of the vote, a loophole for payment of the money. But there was no doubt in the opinion of Dr. Edwards that the money was voted to pay the expenses of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick while attending sittings of the Privy Council in London. Although he did not go overseas, however, Sir Charles received the money.

Dr. Edwards added that he thought, after the statement made by Sir George Foster in the House last session, that the money would be returned. But Sir Charles had not taken this course.

John Best declared his intention of supporting the resolution. "If poor people were penalized for stealing a loaf of bread he failed to see why a man occupying an exalted position should be allowed to take and keep money for which he had given no return.

Hon. Arthur Meighen said that the resolution was a peculiar one and of a very grave character. It involved the honor of a private citizen of Canada. It was not material that the citizen involved was a man distinguished in the public life of the country. The point was that every effort must be made to arrive at the truth before impugning the honor of a private citizen.

Mr. Meighen read the terms of the statute granting the money to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. He drew the attention of the House to the fact that the wording was different for the two years in question from the years previous and following.

Sir Thomas White submitted a memorandum prepared by Mr. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance. In this memorandum, Mr. Boville remarked that the change of wording travelling expenses into a grant which might be paid to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick apart altogether from his attendance at meetings of the Privy Council.

The position was, Sir Thomas went on, that the Government changed the wording of the vote which had prevailed up to 1915-16, and which converted travelling expenses of the chief justice, when attending the sittings of the Privy Council, into a special allowance to cover expenses. "My belief is," said Sir Thomas, "that the payment was made by the Finance Department legally and regularly. That was the view of the auditor-general, who authorized payment." Sir Charles had received the money under the new wording in monthly payments.

"My view is that the change in language was made to authorize the payment yearly and month by month to him," said the Acting Premier. "I have got a telegram from Sir Charles Fitzpatrick which says, 'I adhere to my statement made to Sir Robert Borden last year. I offer to return the money if there is any doubt as to the legality of my receiving money.'"

Mr. Nickle, Kingston—"That is not what he said last year."

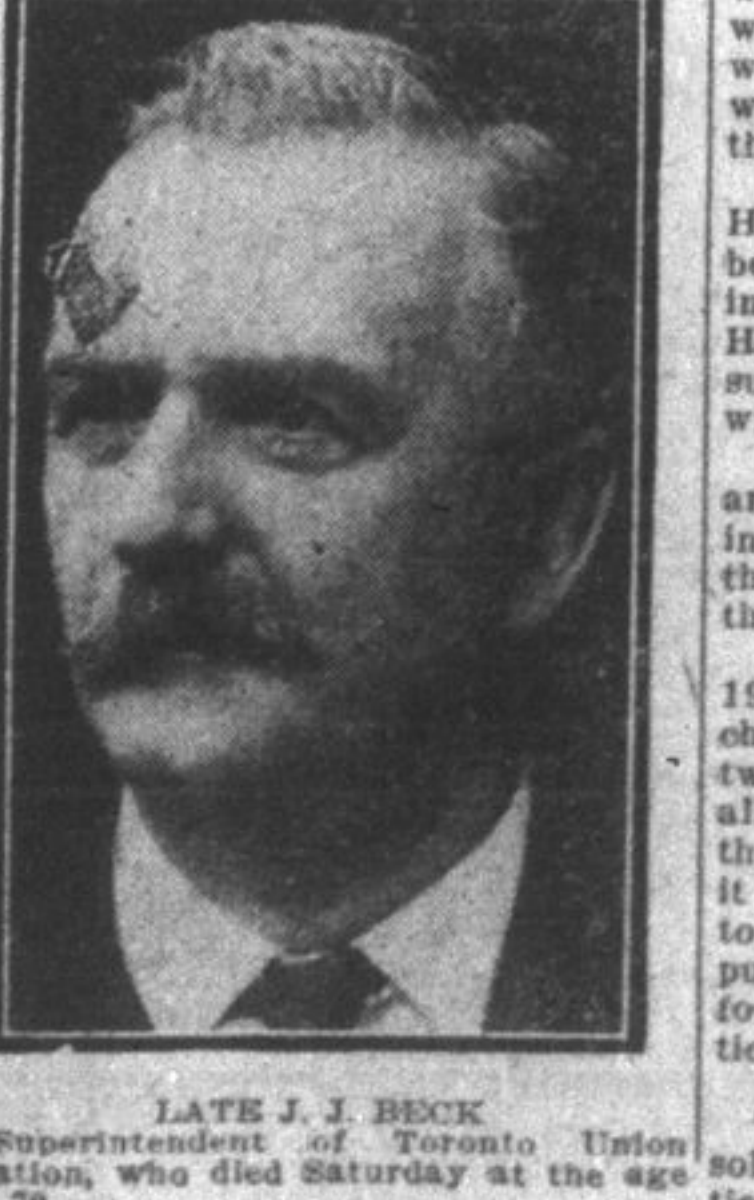
Mr. Gauvreau, Temiscouata, suggested that there had been a discussion between Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and the Minister of Justice when the decision to change the words, as there might be a time when he would not go across and yet would like to keep the money just the same.

W. F. Nickle pointed out the House had been asked to judge what was in the minds of the members when the vote went through or what was the intention of Parliament. He remarked Caesar's wife was above suspicion because she was Caesar's wife.

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5.—Board of Works Meeting; Reception of Soldiers.
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7.—Classified Pages; Theatre and Miscellaneous.
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WILLIAM A. KEMP. Toronto manufacturer, brother of Sir Edward Kemp, who died suddenly in South Carolina, where he was recuperating his health.



LATE J. J. BECK. Superintendent of Targets, Upton Station, who died Saturday at the age of 78.