

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.
H. J. MACLEAN, Managing Director.
World Building, Toronto.
40 West Richmond Street.
Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—31 South John St., Hamilton, Telephone, Regent 186.
Daily World—2c per copy; delivered, 50c per month, \$1.50 for 3 months, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance; or \$4.00 per year, 40c per month, by mail in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico, Sunday World—10c per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23.

Let Labor Try Its Hand.

Whether it is possible by any conciliatory policy to assuage the Sinn Féin demand for an Irish republic nobody at this distance can judge. The difficulty is to find a basis from which to work, and an object at which to aim. To any open mind surely it was apparent that, even with the largest possible encouragement of Irish industrial development, the economic interests of the British Islands must compel the closest possible unity under any condition of government—unless the Almighty had decreed that there should be irreconcilable political antagonism between the English-speaking peoples of Europe.

If those who have for so long been blundering along in Irish administration from a discredited Dublin Castle could all be removed, what possible substitutes could assure the avoidance of a republic, while securing every essential quality of national government?

A counsel of perfection may be humbly mentioned, even though it has no prospect of being accepted. Thirty years ago the anti-home rulers, without whom the present situation could not have been brought about, used to declare that the Irish people were unfit to govern. This was seriously said, although, wherever Irishmen went in the New World, or in the Antipodes, they usually managed to govern pretty well everywhere else. A similar cry is raised in England now against the Labor party, which represents nearly half the electorate. According to some cocksure persons like Winston Churchill, Ireland and Labor are alike a menace to the peace and content of the United Kingdom—together they make a sort of combined disease.

Medical science has reached such a stage that the way to defeat one army of germs in your body is to set another army on to it. Each disease of the other, and the whole body returns to health. Several Labor men did well in the Asquith and Lloyd George coalitions. Recently a Labor commission toured Ireland, and wrote a report which was distinguished by much insight and breadth of grasp.

Instead of having Viscount French as Lord Lieutenant, and the Scotch Macpherson as chief secretary, with republicans in battle array against imperialists, let five of the British Labor leaders prove whether they can govern Ireland—or show Ireland how to govern herself.

Let them propose a truce for six months, during which production from soil and factory will be promoted and advantage taken of every opportunity to develop goodwill and understanding. Labor in that way may not only prove that it can govern, but will demonstrate how Ireland can govern herself and bring peace within her borders, and ineffable relief wherever the Irish race is adding strength and happiness to countries beyond the Irish sea.

Attention of Medical Council.

A well-known citizen brings to The World a story of medical practice in Toronto which calls for some illumination by the medical council as to how far the trade union principle should go in a learned profession.

A child was seriously ill. On request, the family doctor called others into consultation, including a specialist. As the child did not improve, the parents decided that it would be better to hand the case entirely over to the specialist.

The family doctor was notified of this desire, and said that, of course, it was the privilege of his patients to use their own discretion. The specialist was asked to attend, and said he would be happy so to do; but it would be necessary for the displaced doctor to telephone him that he was going off the case.

Appealed to for this service, the other practitioner said he would not telephone the specialist. Several appeals back and forth produced only refusals on both sides to act. Meanwhile the child was without the attention which the parents very much wished it to have.

The precise question of medical etiquette involved is something the average layman cannot be expected to appreciate. When doctors disagree, it has always been regarded as proper to call more doctors. But when they refuse to telephone one another while humanity suffers—what is the situation from the point of view of professional discipline and public interest?

The doctor is everybody's friend. His forbearance towards fussy sufferers sometimes must be as great as his skill. No other body of workers in the community is more—or as much—the devoted servants of the community. The case to which attention is now called is probably singular. But for that reason it should be examined

by the medical council, for it is better that much trouble be taken than that the recovery of health by one child should be retarded a single day.

Dividends From the Air?

The builder of leviathan aeroplanes, Mr. Handley Page, whom one of the papers knighted, spoke to the Canadian Club yesterday on the commercial aspects of aviation. Mr. Page has physical size, a sense of humor, first-rate capacity for clear speech, and a case for modern development to which more attention must be given in Canada.

Canada supplied eleven thousand men for the Royal Air Force—a larger percentage of the population than any belligerent country sent a-flying. It was one of the marvels of the war that this force was not a Canadian force. For the application of aviation to peaceful pursuits thoroughgoing autonomy will meet the bill, especially if it is possible to draw dividends from the air.

For forest patrols and railway surveys thru rough country (to we are not in the big railway building just now) the flyer can be the best aid to results. In North Ontario, thanks to the plenitude of lakes, it would be possible to establish air routes for mail carrying and perhaps other purposes on an economic basis. It may be possible when we are wealthy and populous enough, to inaugurate services across the continent.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P.

It looks like a transcription from Dickens, but it is a real name, hyphen and all. It belongs to the greatest tailor of ancient and modern times, and he doesn't hang out his sign in Tooley Street, either, but at a place where the human tide does most continuously surge. In a unique way this parliamentarian turned tailor is speaking for the people of England—which is why he has turned tailor, and why the immortal three of Tooley street are being outdone.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., has been for ten years in the house of commons, as a good Tory, for the eminently respectable constituency which includes Harrow School, where so great a man as Winston Churchill used to be bunched. He is an M.A., LL.M., and J.P. His father didn't have a gun, but his wife did, so that he comes by his honesty. Hers was between Parson and Smith. His uncles his matronymic and patronymic. He took law honors thirty-five years ago, is a landowner and lord of three manors, a director of the Norwich Union Life Assurance Company, chairman of Mitcham Commons Conservators and of four exclusive clubs. That is not a bad background for an apprenticeship to goose and shears and needle.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., makes his verbiage in The Times and other aristocratic papers. Distressed by the terrific cost of clothes, he has secured the entire output of three cloth factories, and is offering superbly finished suits at prices ranging from fourteen dollars to twenty-four dollars, and will measure and supply a pair of grey flannel trousers, with side belts, ordinary belt loops, and permanent turn-up for five dollars and twenty-five cents.

If you can't go to the shop, samples, patterns and directions for self-determination will be sent. You pay a quarter—the pattern costs Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., thirty-four cents—but you may keep one for fourteen days and if you decide against measuring yourself, you can return the pattern, and get your money back.

And so Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., is fulfilling his promise to supply "high class clothes at prices lower than they can be obtained anywhere else in the world." He assures the public that this is not philanthropy. It is an effort to reduce prices permanently and "a simple lesson in mass production."

The first day's business was too much for twenty measurers, and customers had to enter in small batches. Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., is a full brother to Frank Curzon, a famous theatrical manager—which may explain why he has made a more dramatic success of his tailoring than he did of his parliamentarianism, of which you had never heard. Cheap clothes in these days are a great road to dear fame.

GRATUITY CHAMPIONED.

Gratuities formed the feature of discussion at last night's meeting of the South Toronto U.V.L. held at the Labor Temple. Feeling of an angry nature ran all thru the discussion, the meeting in general terms voicing its disapproval of the action of the clerk of the Speaker of the Dominion house in characterizing gratuities as "petitions" and the house as not permitted to accept them.

IS NOT RESIGNING.

The finance commissioner, Thomas Bradshaw, denied yesterday that there was any truth in the story published in an evening paper that he was about to leave the city's employ.



SIMS BLAMES ADMIRAL BENSON AS ANTI-BRITISH OFFICIAL

Says He Was the Man Who Said U. S. Would as Soon Fight the British as the Germans, and Not to Let Wool Be Pulled Over His Eyes.

Washington, March 22.—Rear-Admiral Sims told the senate investigation committee today that Rear-Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations during the war, and now chairman of the shipping board, was the man who told him "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes; we would as soon fight them as the Germans."

This was not a formal instruction, the admiral said, but was told to him in the presence of other naval officers after Secretary Daniels had given him instructions just before his departure overseas, where he later became commander of American naval forces. It was repeated the following day, he declared, and again six months later, when Admiral Benson visited Paris.

Admiral Sims was reluctant to reveal the name of the officer making the statement, explaining that he had kept the completion of the case clear of personalities, and that he wished to continue to do so. Chairman Hale insisted, however.

Cross-examination by Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, developed that Admiral Sims had shown his letter, criticizing the navy department's conduct of the war, to Henry P. Davidson, while he was a guest at Davidson's home. Admiral Sims conceded that this was "an indiscretion."

Senator Pittman said he had reason to believe that a copy of the letter had found its way to a Washington newspaper correspondent, who probably would be called later.

Benson Anti-British. Explaining his interpretation of what Admiral Benson said to him, the witness said he had not given the statement serious consideration at the time because he had assumed that it was an anti-British feeling entered into by Admiral Benson. He added that Admiral Benson was an "up-they-in-his-adherence to his convictions. It was due to Benson's personal confidence in him that he was sent abroad and later reached the highest naval post overseas, the officer stated.

Commenting briefly on Secretary Daniels' statements before the committee, Admiral Sims said that "in his testimony on awards the secretary stated that he had reminded me of a Guddahill."

"The secretary's recollection on that point is thoroughly mistaken," the witness added; "no reference was made by anybody in the navy department to that occasion."

In reply to questions by Senator Pittman, calculated to bring out that he made public his letter regarding naval decorations before Secretary Daniels received it, Admiral Sims declared that neither he nor any member on his staff gave the matter any publicity.

"I am no spring chicken," said the officer, "and am not putting my head into a noose unnecessarily. I even carried the only copy of the letter around in my pocket so I would know it did not get out prematurely."

TRY NEW SYSTEM.

Ottawa, March 22.—Proportional representation will be given its trial in the province of Ontario, apart from the civil service elections, at the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters' convention, which will be held at Peterboro on June 17.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO DEBATE PENSIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)
not say that a new fiscal policy would be announced on May 1.
Mr. King, referring to the announcement in the newspapers that the naval service of Canada was to be demobilized, asked Mr. Ballantyne if he had any statement to make to the house.

The minister replied that the announcement appearing in the newspaper was wholly unauthorized. He would make a statement on Thursday.
Cost of General Elections.

At question time, Sir Henry Drayton, in reply to Mr. Casgrain, gave the cost of each general election from 1896 to the one in 1917. In 1896, the cost was \$197,135; in 1917, the cost was \$1,678,159. The latter included cost of taking soldiers' votes and enumeration.

Replying to Mr. Tobin, Sir Henry Drayton said that under the finance act of 1914, redemption of Dominion notes in gold had been suspended. The government was required to hold a gold reserve equivalent to a certain percentage of the notes in circulation. The gold held at all times was in excess of the amount required.

Control of Newspaper. In answer to Mr. Casgrain, Sir George Foster stated that as regards the intention of the government to introduce an act to control newspapers and newsprint, such matter could not be decided one way or the other until the pending action in the supreme court was decided and the status of the paper control determined.

Pensions of I. C. R. Employees. In answer to Mr. Gaurreau, Hon. J. D. Reid stated that no provision for increased pensions for superannuated employees of the Intercolonial Railway could be made pending the completion of a scheme under which it is proposed to make uniform pension rules for all Canadian National Railway employees. Mr. Reid went on to say that the government

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
10 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 142.



15 Minutes to Answer this.
A consumer went before the food commissioner and complained. Said he: "I can't fill the market basket at present rates. Now let us imagine that it is full at these high prices. I figure then that one-third more food for one-third less money would make a square deal, and then I could fill the basket for \$5 less than it now costs."

How much does it cost to fill the basket at present prices?
ANSWER TO NO. 141.
Placid, tolerant, gallant, brilliant, pliant, suppliant, dormant, verdant, abundant, can't, grant, want, attendant, adamant, hydrant.
(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

was not prepared to grant such employees an annual bonus similar to the one granted civil servants.

In answer to Mr. Casgrain, Sir George Foster stated that the government had not taken over the Lotbiniere and Megantic Railway. Order-in-council had been passed authorizing the purchase some time ago, but the purchase was not made.

In answer to a question by Mr. Ross as to whether the government would consider the introduction of legislation to permit of a system of rural credits in Canada, Sir Henry Drayton replied that the subject was under consideration.

Discuss Butter and Cheese. Dr. Edwards, Frontenac, spoke at length on his resolution, which aims to get the cheese industry placed on a better basis, especially as regards grading. At the present time, he told the house, the cheese-makers in eastern Ontario and western Quebec were losing many thousands of dollars thru the way their products were being marketed. The cause of the trouble, he asserted, was due to a lack of systematic grading.

The member for Frontenac expressed his opinion that dairy producers of Canada were entitled to some protection against the importation of oleomargarine.

Tolmie Has Bill's Withdrawal. Following brief speeches by Mr. Glass (East Middlesex), and Mr. Deschene (Montgomery), Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, said that the total value of dairy production in Canada in 1919 was estimated at \$247,591,000. Such an industry, therefore, was worth the careful consideration of parliament. Much had been done in the way of grading, but a campaign of education must still be carried on. Considering the unsettled value of the world market, the government was not ready, said Dr. Tolmie, to carry out the terms of the resolution, and he asked that it be withdrawn.

During the greater part of the debate on this resolution most of the cross-benchers were absent.

J. A. Robb, Chateaugay, said if the government did not stop such bodies as the wheat control board and the dairy industry, the dairy industry would be ruined within the next two years.

"The board of commerce on the one hand is doing all it can to destroy the farming industry," he said. "They are threatening to put farmers in jail for selling their milk at a higher price, while on the other hand we have the wheat control board putting a tax of \$2.00 or \$1.50 on flour, and this seriously affecting the export trade," he added. The result was that the milling industry was being affected and the wheat at Montreal and St. John were loaded down with flour because would-be purchasers would not pay the tax.

He said, had a most deterring effect on the dairy industry because there was no feed. It was not a question of price for feed, but a matter of being able to get any at all.

R. H. Halbert, North Ontario, continued the debate on Dr. Edwards' motion regarding the grading of butter and cheese at the evening sitting. He thought that butter should be graded before going into cold storage, as well as when coming out. He remarked that farmers did not want any protection against oleo. If it was a help to the poor, he thought it a good thing. Mr. Halbert, however, was of the view that oleo might be put in a less expensive manner, and sold more cheaply. He advised making it an offence to use the word butter in advertising oleomargarine.

Dr. Edwards withdrew his motion, stating that the government would take some action at the earliest possible moment.

Increase Mint Salaries. Sir Henry Drayton introduced a bill defraying the yearly payment for expenses connected with the maintenance of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint be increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000. He explained that an amount was required in accordance with the activities of the mint. He remarked in passing that the total profits from the mint so far were \$6,000,000. The bill was given first reading.

Another bill, providing for an amendment to the customs act, which will have the effect of precluding the importation of firearms and munitions of war from Great Britain and Ireland, as well as other countries, except by permission of the minister of customs, was given first reading.

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

A LIVING FROM LOIS.

CHAPTER 35.

"But I don't believe it. I can't believe it!" Clara said one evening. She had "run over," as she expressed it, on an unimportant errand. Her real reason, of course, was to see Alice. Clara worried a lot about her friend these days.

"But you saw the paper last week," Mrs. Fairbanks said. "It had a paragraph about it, that he had gone and had no intention of coming back."

"I know," Clara said miserably. "I saw it, and I thought there was a mistake. So I telephoned the farm and asked them. They said he'd gone, that he had gotten down some young chap named Saunders from the city to take his place—a man he knew in college."

The two women sat quietly. They were in the little living-room. Beyond the closed door, Alice was clearing away the supper dishes. The sounds of clinking knives and forks and the rattle of dishes came to them thru the door. It was an unusually warm evening.

"I thought he couldn't be spared from his work," Mrs. Fairbanks said. "Alice seemed to think he nearly ran that farm out there."

"He was assistant to the head," Clara said. "He could not have been spared, except for the fact that things were just beginning. If it had been mid-season, or if they had big classes, as they expect to later, perhaps they would not have let him go."

"Well, he's gone," Mrs. Fairbanks said, by way of answer.

"You take it rather calmly," Clara said, looking at the older woman curiously. "It seems to me that if I had a daughter I loved as much as you do Alice, and she had been in love with a man who went off very mysteriously to marry another girl—after he had been in love with my daughter—"

Clara paused to clarify her thought. "Well, it seems to me I would be rather resentful."

"I am," Mrs. Fairbanks said. "I don't see how any man could prefer another girl to Alice. That is, a man of sense. David seemed sensible. I suppose, tho, like all the others, he fell in love with a pair of blue eyes and a pink complexion."

Clara smiled at this. "I've lived so long I accept everything calmly," the little old lady went on. "I used to think my husband would never look at another woman after he married me. I used to be pretty in those days. I had more style than Alice has. I had to work, of course, but I had a little time to sit up. And I was pretty—not as pretty as Alice," she hastened to add, loyally.

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