HOUSING SCHEME IS POPULAR, BUT SOME DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

Many Would Take Advantage of Plan.

RESPONSIBILITY IS HEAVY

And Municipalities Are Scared of Assuming the Whole Burden.

In view of the fact that the Government's housing scheme comes up tonight at the meeting of the city council, the data obtained by the housing committee of the chamber of commerce re the need of a comprehensive plan for houses at moderate cost for workmen is repeated. The housing committee, appointed on request of the city council, obtained information re the housing situation where houses at small cost are concerned.

Questionnaires were sent out to returned soldiers and their next of kin and distributed in factories where numbers of people are employed. As a result, 41 replies were received from soldiers, 71 from the next of kin, and 83 from civilians, stating that they would be glad to take advantage of a scheme whereby they could obtain a loan at 5 per cent interest, payable back on monthly terms for a period of 20 years. Of the 83 civilians answering the questionnaire, 60 stated they were in a position to pay the 10 per cent required by the Government from civilians taking advantage of the housing plan. A large number stated they had found it impossible to obtain a suitable home in London.

Many Adopt It.

Thirteen Ontario municipalities, including Windsor, Ingersoll and Hespeler in Western Ontario, have already taken up the housing plan, whereby a loan is obtained to provide the smallest houses for the wage earners who require accommodation at a low price. Advantages in connection with the loan scheme to which attention is called are the following: If a large proportion of workmen's houses are erected, and if the sites built on are properly planned and the dwellings grouped as a part of a comprehensive scheme as an object lesson in proper and sanitary housing, it will have an intrinsic value far greater than is represented by the number of houses built.

An objection raised by municipalities is that they are obliged to shoulder practically the whole responsibility of administration, advancing of loans, collections, etc. The Government takes the stand that to do otherwise would interfere with "the home rule of municipalities." It is understood that the responsibility entailed will be an important obstacle in the way of adoption of the plan for this city. Those who desire and need to benefit by some such plan feel that the city officials should be willing for the sake of the citizens concerned to enter upon the plan, notwithstanding difficulties involved.

Want Low Rate.

The man of very moderate income, who has replied in the affirmative to the chamber of commerce questionnaire has no desire to pay a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent on a loan to invest in a home, if he can get such loan, and in the case of a soldier, the full amount required to build.

The Government scheme provides for paying back the loan at the rate of $20 a month for 20 years. Six or 7 per cent interest would run away with a large sum in difference between that and 5 per cent in the course of twenty years, and an appreciable amount in one year, according to some who hope to profit by the adoption of the housing scheme here.

Advises Local Capital.

In reference to the housing proposition, Mayor C. R. Somerville thinks that the question could be taken care of by local capital, rather than by the council under the housing act. According to him, and some of the aldermen are inclined to agree with him, the money could be arranged locally at 6 per cent. This is one per cent higher than it is stated that the Government loans could be secured by the city, but he points out that it would entail some expense for the city to look after the collections.

Some of the aldermen favor the forming of a joint stock company for the building of the houses. They would be built to sell at from $2,000 to $3,000.

These would be sold on the monthly payment plan, with a small initial payment, and in some cases the latter would not be required.

Mayor Somerville doubts the wisdom of the council taking upon itself the duties of landlord. There might be cases where on the grounds of charity leniency should be shown to those in arrears.

Viewing the question from all angles he cannot see where there would be any gain by the city taking up the housing question under the provincial act.

LT.-COL. M'K. BELL HERE ON INSPECTION

Visited the New Westminster Hospital This Morning.

Lieut.-Col. McKelvey Bell, director of medical services for Canada, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, was in the city Sunday and this morning for the purpose of inspecting the new Westminster Hospital, which is under construction. On Sunday Col. Bell took the opportunity while in the city to visit his brother, Major Bell, who is military superintendent at Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, Byron. This morning, in company with Dr. N. B. Alexander, of the S. C. R., he visited the Westminster Institution, and at noon left for Ottawa.

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"PUTTING OVER" A BIG DRUG SALE

"It was one of the biggest days we have ever had in this store," was the way Mr. Roy Cairncross put it this morning, when talking of the "Two for One" Sale, which was held by Cairncross & Lawrence Friday and Saturday, and which was advertised exclusively in The Advertiser. "We are certainly well pleased with the results," he continued. "It not only proves to us that business is good and growing better every day, but it also shows that the public read advertisements and appreciate bona fide bargains when offered them."

THOMAS WHISKARD, FORMER MERCHANT, DIES AT HIS HOME

Had Reached the Age of 82 Years.

RESPECTED BUSINESSMAN

Old Associates Speak of Him As Most Straightforward.

Thomas G. Whiskard, a resident of London practically all his life, died at his home, 556 Wellington street at an early hour this morning, in his 83rd year. For many years he kept a drygoods store on Dundas street where the Ontario Furniture Company is now located. He retired from this business some fifteen years ago, and has since led a very quiet and secluded life.

He was founder of the York Street Mission, and was a staunch member of the First Methodist Church. The older citizens of London who remember Thomas Whiskard speak of him as having been one of the most straightforward men who carried on business in London. One citizen who grew up with Mr. Whiskard said: "Everybody who dealt at Whiskard's got the value of his money. He was a fair and square businessman." The cause of his demise was old age.

Mr. Whiskard is survived by his wife. He was without any family. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

INMATE OF ASYLUM TAKES OWN LIFE

Mrs. Caruso Worried Over Sons Overseas.

Mrs. Angelo Caruso, an inmate of the Hospital for Insane, died on Thursday last from self-inflicted wounds. Her home is in Listowel, where she came about a month ago to the institution.

It is thought that worry over two sons who are overseas caused temporary insanity. Mrs. Caruso is survived by her husband and the two sons. The remains were forwarded to Mount Forest today for interment.

SISTERS DIE WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Misses Campbell of London Township Buried Today.

Elizabeth and Hannah Campbell, two sisters, living on concession 8, London Township, died within 24 hours of each other at their home. Elizabeth Campbell died on Saturday from heart failure and Hannah Campbell also died suddenly. They were daughters of the late John Campbell, an old resident of London Township.

A double funeral of the two sisters was held this afternoon from their residence to Decker's Cemetery at 3 o'clock.

Church Should Mobilize On Methods of the Army

So Rev. N. S. McKechnie Tells Baptist Association.

A paper on "Reconstruction," by Rev. N. S. McKechnie, one of the recently-arrived ministers in the city, was an interesting feature of the monthly meeting today of the Baptist Ministerial Association. Mr. McKechnie drew attention to the advisability of the church adopting the mobilization method of the army in order to more effectively carry on its work, mobilizing thus man power, woman power, child power, ability power, placing each and all in the place where they might render most effective service. Greater co-operation between the churches is needed, he declared. Why not let each preserve its identity, yet let all ally under one great leader to win a victory over wrong and unrighteousness, just as the Allies cooperated in the war? The war spirit of sacrifice and comradeship is what is needed in the churches, he insisted. In conclusion, he declared that reconstruction must begin with the regeneration of the individual.

Arrangements were made for a Baptist peace service, to be held in the Talbot Street Baptist Church when peace terms are signed. Rev. N. S. McKechnie to be the preacher.

Gordon Wright, president of the Dominion Council of Associated Kin, presented a plan to decorate on Mothers' Day the mothers whose sons have made the supreme sacrifice in the war. The association gave its indorsation.

Methodists Arrange Union Service On Good Friday

Rev. W. J. Ashton, president, and Rev. B. H. Robinson, secretary, were appointed a committee by the Methodist Ministerial Association today, to arrange for a union Good Friday service of the Methodist churches and also to proceed with plans for a peace celebration service, either in co-operation with some of the other denominations, or alone.

Rev. Dr. R. Peever reported on the question of re-organization of a Methodist council. This business was laid over until the next meeting, when it is expected that steps will be taken towards organization. After hearing Mrs. Gordon Wright on the subject of decoration of the mothers whose sons have given their lives in the war, on motion of Dr. Peever, seconded by Rev. B. H. Robinson, the plan was indorsed, a resolution expressing sympathy with it being passed. An able paper on "Messianic Interpretation of the Psalter" was delivered by Rev. W. E. Pescott, pastor of Dundas Centre Methodist Church.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE—A pedestrian on Dundas street when in front of the London Ready-to-Wear Clothing store, had a very narrow escape with his life when the glass out of one side of the large swinging sign in front of the store crashed to the sidewalk beside him. The sidewalk was cut about two feet across with the force of the falling glass. The pedestrian was helped into the store, but after a slight rest from the shock he received he was able to leave none the worse for his experience.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

"A QUIVERFULL" IS RIGHT.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The following dialogue tells why I come to you. The questions were asked by me; the answers were given by an honest man, who is both a good neighbor to all and a good lawyer:

Q.—Who makes the laws of Canada?

A.—Some say the priests make them for Quebec, and others retort that the ministers make them for Ontario; but, in truth, some of the baby-laws cannot be laid at the door of either minister or priest.

Q.—Who has power to make laws as to the time o' day?

A.—In all things relating to trade and commerce the Parliament of Canada; in regard to purely provincial matters possibly the local legislatures; if they conflict Dominion laws override provincial.

Q.—Has a municipal council any such power?

A.—Exactly as much as a poundkeeper, none at all.

Q.—Then why do they attempt it?

A.—For the same reason that I or anyone else might; because there is something in it for them; something in it for all the idle and semi-idle moneyed classes, and especially the man with a new car or golf club or fishing rod.

Q.—Why do they not consider workingmen and women?

A.—As to workingmen, because they are always in the same game; always grasping only for something that they think has something in it for them; and as for workingwomen—well, they don't count; they have no votes.

Q.—And is there no remedy for them?

A.—Yes, there is a remedy for every wrong. Pay no heed to it; laugh at the Tooley street lawmakers.

Q.—That would not help me. My man's boss is submitting to it; and the school trustees; so I must be up two hours before sunrise to get my man to work at 6, and our children at school before 8; which means about two hours work by candlelight. That is not a remedy for me; is there no other?

A.—Give the council "a piece of your mind" now; and bowl them out later on at the ballot boxes.

Q.—I care not for the first; the other comes too late. What else?

A.—Apply to the courts to quash the bylaw, and to make the five little aldermen that passed it pay the costs out of their own pockets. Apply to the courts for an injunction against the school board and against any other public officer who disregards the law of the land in regard to his office hours.

Q.—I have neither time nor money for litigation; is there nothing else for me?

A.—Yes; and a good deal else. Apply to the court of public opinion, through any decent newspaper. The newspapers are powerful advocates in that court; some say that they make and unmake it.

And so, sir, I bring to you my tale of woe.

I have looked and listened for even one good reason why this hardship should be imposed on me, and on all workingmen and women; the worst of it falling inevitably upon the housewife.

The dentist who looks after the children's teeth will not listen to any objection to it. When I ask why he does not go out in his new car at 4 instead of 5 in the afternoon his answer is: the school children cannot come to him until the schools close; so we must all get up earlier and work for an hour or two in the dark so that the dentist may get the school children's custom and money and have the extra hour in his car, too.

To call it "saving daylight" can deceive no one. There is about an hour's more sunlight in the afternoon than in the forenoon; so getting up and working an hour or two by candlelight is "losing daylight," and only gaining "night light," while from three to five hours sunlight is thrown away for working purposes after school and after "daylight saving" hours—6 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, standard time.

In regard to the railways, my man says it is all "fuss and fiddlesticks." That on our frontier—at Detroit and Port Huron—instead of making a difference in time it gets rid of an hour's difference; if we remain as we were; leaving the time the same on both sides of the "line." That nothing is required but new timetables, or even the old ones, with a reminder to read them as if the time given was an hour later; and when that is done all "fuss and fiddlesticks" vanish.

May I appeal through you to Public Opinion; and also ask your judgment upon my case?

Yours sincerely,
A QUIVERFULL.

London, April 5, 1919.

SHOULD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BE ABOLISHED?

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Capital punishment should have no place in a civilized country, for it is not practical. It is prescribed for the purpose of deterring people from murder. As a matter of fact, it increases the tendency to commit the crime. Statistics show that manslaughter exists more in the States, where capital punishment is practiced than where it is not.

Death penalty is not justice. It is revenge, and crime cannot be stopped by revenge, but only by intelligence.

Capital punishment does not belong to civilization. It belongs to former times when people were ignorant. Then they had laws which definitely dictated the taking of life for life. Today, however, people are intelligent, and it should therefore be abolished.

Since it is a fact that states are making inhuman mistakes, and since a state does not give life, it has no right to take it. God gives life, and only God has the right to take it.

Capital punishment should therefore be abolished.

JACOB FINKELSTEIN.

London, Ont., April 7, 1919.

A MATTER TO BE LOOKED INTO.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I think there are a good many who would like to know "why November 11, 1918," plays such an important part in the life of a soldier. If he returned on or after that said date, he is given quite a few privileges which our boys who were invalided home before do not receive.

His dependents are being conveyed from England free of charge, and seemingly also given in a good many cases a free transportation back to England.

I myself as a returned soldier's wife know one of these cases to be true. When orders were issued to the effect that dependents of soldiers were conveyed free to Canada, I forwarded an application to Ottawa and was told that if I returned before that date I would receive no refund of money. For my part, I think one soldier has as much right to these things, even if he did return before said date.

It must be remembered that hundreds of our boys who gave their services willingly to their country have had the misfortune to be in a good many cases ruined for life, and on account of this have been invalided home before that date. Is this not a matter to be looked into? Do we have to stand by and see some of our boys put aside? Have we no one who can be appealed to, to see that all our boys are given fair play? I would like to have any returned veterans' views on this subject.

A RETURNED SOLDIER'S WIFE.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

Mail for Great Britain will leave the local postoffice at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning (new time).

HAS THREE DECORATIONS

CAPT. ALLAN LYONS—In the recent honors and awards of the 16th Scottish, Capt. Lyons, M. C., D. C. M., has been mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous bravery and awarded the coveted Croix de Guerre, with star. Capt. Lyons has had a distinguished career at the front, being in the thick of the fight from start to finish. Enlisting as a private, he won all his promotions on the field. He was twice wounded, losing a leg in the last drive. Capt. Lyons is 27 years of age, a native Londoner and a son of Robert A. Lyons, Simcoe and Talbot streets, city.

LONDONERS LOST AN HOUR OF LIVES AT TWELVE LAST NIGHT

Standard Time Steps Aside For the Farmers' Enemy.

Every time-piece in London, whether it was a grandfather clock or an ordinary Ingersoll, received a severe shock at midnight Sunday when its owner pushed its hands forward one hour. "What had come over the people?" asked the Big Ben of the stem-wound silver watch that had long been regarded as an heirloom. "Haven't you heard?" retorted Big Ben. "London has adopted daylight saving. Don't be afraid of losing this hour, it will be restored next autumn."

Objections.

Everyone felt the effects of daylight saving. Some objected to it strongly and called it "daylight skaving." Others thought of the good results of going to work in the morning when the air was clear and the dew was on the ground. They also thought of the "extra" hour of daylight in the evening which could be devoted to baseball, fishing or digging the garden.

Churches and Sunday meetings were not affected by the changes, as daylight saving was not adopted until the close of the day. The street cars followed the old time on Sunday, but made the change to daylight saving time this morning.

Reveille sounded on Carling Heights at 5:30 this morning, although last post sounded at the usual hour on the night previous. Before the sun had peeped over the horizon the men were out on parade.

Have Both Times.

County offices are following both systems. They must do this to accommodate the local lawyers and customers, and at the same time to conform to the time that is being followed by the Government. This causes much confusion and also means that those employed in these offices must work an hour more per day than they were wont to do.

Prisoners at the jail who are to appear in police court, which is following the new time, must be served with their breakfast an hour earlier in the morning in order to be ready when the Black Maria arrives. The prisoners who are "doing time" must work an hour later at night, although they have been wakened an hour earlier in the morning by their remanded or newly-caught fellow inmates.

Confusion at Normal.

Much confusion was caused at the Normal School. There are six practice schools affiliated with the institution, to which schools teachers-to-be are sent each morning. Three of these schools are in the city and run by daylight saving time, while the other three are in the county and follow standard time. Thus, students leave the school at two different times and return at two different times. This results in much inconvenience to the Normal School teachers as well as to the students.

In announcing the change, it was said that the men who were making the change had more regard for the railways than they had for the children.

All late public and high school pupils had a real excuse this morning. They had forgotten to push the hands of the clock forward 60 minutes, and the pupils who generally stays in "after four" for being late, as well as his more punctual comrade, was given the benefit of the doubt.

If the wise fool asks you why daylight saving is so much like prohibition and you do not know, and in return ask him the same question, he will answer, "Because some are for it and some are against it."

Presbyterians Preparing Peace Day Celebration

Committee Appointed to Arrange for Service.

An unusually large attendance marked the monthly meeting of the Presbyterian Monday Club, held today at St. Andrew's Manse when one of the main features of business transacted was the appointment of a committee to proceed with plans for the peace celebration service when the treaty is signed, either alone or in co-operation with other denominations. The committee is composed of Rev. James Mackay, G. M. Young and W. P. McIntosh. The question of decoration on Mothers' Day of mothers whose sons have given their lives in the war, as presented by Mr. Spence, representing the Associated Kin, was referred to individual church sessions to take action.

Plans were made for interesting the young people in the rally of young people of the presbytery, to be held in St. Andrew's Church on April 21st.

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PALESTINE RELIEF

Total Receipts Have Mounted Up to $10,500.

The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged to the Jewish Palestine Relief Fund, bringing the total up to $10,500:

E. Yeates	$ 15 00
W. E. Saunders	15 00
J. K. H. Pope	25 00
Mrs. Ellen Smallman	25 00
W. H. Wortman	20 00
Lord Roberts Chapter, I.O.D.E.	15 00
Miss Maud Platt's class United Church of Gore Bay	10 00
Lord Roberts Kindergarten School, Grade II	4 15
Grade III	4 15
A. A. Langford & Co.	15 00
Sterling Bros.	50 00
Geo. White & Sons' Co.	100 00
J. P. Moore	25 00
Wm. G Coles	100 00
I. X. L. Spice and Coffee Mills	25 00
London and Petrolea Barrel Co., Limited	100 00

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

Live hogs will most likely bring $20 per cwt this week. This price is quoted at many places in Western Ontario.

Dressed hogs are quoted at $26 to $27 per cwt., and are firm. There is a good demand for them.

Hay is selling at $18 to $20.50 per ton. Oats have taken another jump, and are quoted now at $2.04 and $2.07 per cwt.

Eggs are selling at 42c to 44c per dozen retail; by the basket, 40c and 41c per dozen, and by the crates, 40c per dozen.

Maple syrup is scarce. What was in Saturday sold mostly for $2.50 per gallon.

Hides are firm.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, April 7.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 4,142 cattle, 333 calves, 2,293 hogs and 168 sheep. Trade in cattle was slow, but prices on the whole were steady. Sheep and lambs about steady, common grades of calves a little easier, choice steady. Hogs firmer.

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $14 50@15 50; do, medium, $13 25@14 50; do, bulls, $10 50@11 50; butchers, choice, $11@13 25; do, medium, $10@11, do, common, $9@10; do, cows, choice, $10 50@12 50; do, medium, $9 50@10 50; do, canners, $5@6; do, bulls, $9@10; feeding steers, $10@12 50; stockers, choice, $8@9; do, light, $7 50@8; milkers, choice, each, $85@135; springers, choice, each, $90@145; calves, $15@17.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $11 50@14; bucks and culls, $6@12; lambs, $18 50@20.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $20 50; f. o. b., $19 75.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; heavy slow, others strong; prime steers, $17 50@18 50; shipping steers, $16 50@17; heifers, $10@13 75; cows, $5@12; bulls, $7 50@12; stockers and feeders, $6@12 50; fresh cows and springers, $65@150.

Calves—Receipts, 3,300; active, 50c lower, $6@20 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800; steady; heavy, $20 75@20 90; mixed and yorkers, $20 75; light yorkers, $20@20 25; pigs, $20; stags, $12@15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,700; lambs 25c higher, other steady; wool lambs, $15@20 75; clipped lambs, $12@17 75; yearlings, $11@15 50; wethers, $14@14 50; ewes, $5@13; mixed sheep, $13@13 50.

GRAIN.

Chicago, Ill., April 7.—Corn showed considerable weakness today, but rallied when the fact developed that country offerings, although of liberal volume, were mostly held above the market. Asking prices were said to be too high as compared with the May option. Assertions that an increased acreage of corn was in prospect as compared with recent estimates, had only a transient bearish effect. Opening prices, which ranged from ¾c to 1¾c lower, with May, $1 55 to $1 56, and July at $1 47¼ to $1 47⅜, were followed by upturns that in some cases reached well above Saturday's finish.

Oats, like corn, showed an over-sold condition. Opening ⅜c off to ⅛c advance, the market underwent a moderate general sag and then scored a material advance.

Provisions were dull but firmer, in sympathy with hogs. The live animals rose to a new top level for 1919.

Winnipeg, April 7.—Oats opened ¼c lower for May at 72¼, and ⅛c lower for July at 73⅞c.

Barley ⅜c lower for May at $1 00½.

Flax ½c higher for May at $3 56, and ½c up for July at $3 48.

Chicago, April 7.—Opening: Corn—May, $1 55½; July, $1 47½.

Oats—May, 66c; July, 66c.

WALL STREET.

New York, April 7—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Traders evidently were disposed to place a favorable interpretation on events over the week-end, especially the reported progress toward an agreement with regard to the peace treaty. Gains of 1 to 3 points in the first half hour were impartially distributed among shippings, motors and their specialties, also leathers, oils, sugars, tobaccos and fertilizers and chemical issues. United States Steel advanced a point, but leading rails held within restricted limits.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, April 7.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Baltimore & Ohio	48⅛	48½	48¼	48½
Erie, com	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
Erie, 1st pfd	78	..	..	..
Great Northern	92½	93	92½	93
New Haven	29¾	30⅞	29¾	30⅞
New York Central	76	76¼	75½	76⅛
Rock Island	24½	..	..	..
St. Paul	38	38½	38	38½
Wabash, com	83⅝	..	..	..
Wabash, A	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com	93	93¼	92¾	93¼
Canadian Pacific	160	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼
Northern Pacific	94¼	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	105¾	106⅛	104⅞	105⅝
Southern Railway	28½	..	..	..
Union Pacific	130¼	130¾	130¼	130¾
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	58½	..	..	..
Lehigh Valley	54	..	..	..
xd., 1¼%				
Pennsylvania	44¼	44¼	44	44⅛
Reading Railway	85⅝	86¼	85⅛	86
Tractions—				
Brooklyn Transit	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼
Interboro, com	4⅛	..	..	..
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers	36¼	36½	36	36⅛
Alaska Gold	3⅛	..	..	..
Am. Beet Sugar	78¼	79¼	78¼	78¾
American Can	50¼	50⅞	50	50¾
American Car	92¼	93¾	91¼	93⅜
American Hide	23½	23¾	22¾	23
Am. Hide, pfd	101½	102⅞	101⅜	102
Am. Locomotive	65¾	67¾	65¾	67⅜
American Sugar	129¾	132½	129¾	131
Am. Smelters	71⅝	72⅝	71½	72⅛
American Steel	81⅞	81⅞	81½	81½
American Wool	58½	58½	58	58¼
Atlantic-Gulf	124½	125¾	124¼	125
Baldwin Loco	88½	90⅝	88½	89⅞
Central Leather	77⅜	77⅜	77	77⅜
Corn Products	57½	58	57½	57¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	..	..	..
Distillers	63¼	65⅝	63¼	65⅜
Dome Mines	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
General Electric	157½	158	157½	158
General Motors	171	174¼	171	172½
Goodrich Rubber	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝
G. Northern Ore	41½	42¼	41½	42⅛
Inter. Paper	46	46⅞	46	46
Inter. Nickel	25¾	26	25¾	26
Ice Securities	45⅛	..	..	..
Maxwell Motor	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38½
Marine, com	27	..	..	..
Marine, pfd	111⅝	113⅜	111⅝	112⅞
Pacific Mail	89¾	90⅝	89⅜	90⅝
Studebaker	64½	65⅜	64½	65
U. S. Rubber	84½	85½	84¼	85⅛
Virginia Chemical	58¼	59	58¼	58⅞
Western Union	87	87	86½	86½
Westinghouse	45¾	45⅞	44¾	44⅞
Willys-Overland	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29½
Coppers—				
Anaconda Copper	62½	63⅜	62½	63⅜
Chino Copper	37⅝	..	..	..
Inspiration	51⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅝
Miami Copper	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
Nevada Con	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
Ray Consolidated	21	21⅝	21	21⅝
Tennessee Copper	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
Utah Copper	76	78	76	77½
Oils—				
Am. Cotton Oil	48½	49	48½	49
Cal. Petroleum	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
Mex. Petroleum	182	183⅞	182	182¾
Pan-American	79⅝	82¼	79⅝	81⅝
Sinclair Oil	45½	46½	45½	46¼
Texas Oil	214	216	214	215¼
Steels—				
Bethlehem, B	70¼	70¼	69½	70¼
Crucible Steel	67	67⅝	67	67⅛
Pressed Steel Car	80½	80½	80	80
Republic Iron	82⅜	82¾	82⅜	82¾
Railway Steel	79½	80	79¾	80
U. S. Steel	98½	99½	98½	99
Bonds—				
Anglo-French 5's	96⅛	96⅞	96½	96½

Sales to 1 p.m., 574,600 shares.

MONEY.

London, April 7.—Bar silver, 48 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills and three months, 3⅝ per cent.

New York, April 7.—Bar silver, $1 01⅛ per ounce.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.]

	Asked.	Bid.		Asked.	Bid.
Ames, p.	..	76	Stl Can.	64	63
A Sugar	27	26	do pfd	..	94¼
do pfd	81	79	Tooke, c	26	24
Barcel.	10¼	9⅞	T Paper.	73	72
Brazilian	53	52½	Tor Ry.	42	40
B C Fish	49	46	Tucketts	28¼	28
Burt, c.	90	88½	do pfd	83	82
do pfd	95	..	Tw City.	48	46
C Bread.	20½	19¾	Win Ry.	48	..
do pfd	84	82	Banks—		
C Car.	31½	30½	Com'rce	205½	205
do pfd	90	88	Dom	208½	..
Cement.	65¾	65⅜	Hamil'n	186	..
C S L.	44	43½	Imperial.	205	204½
do pfd	78¼	77¾	Merch	..	192
CGElec	107¼	106½	Molsons	181	179
C Loco.	..	63¼	Montr'l.	..	210
C Salt.	..	135	NScotia	267	..
C Dairy.	55	52	Royal	..	208¾
do pfd	..	90	Stand.	209	..
Coniag.	255	245	Toronto	200	199
Smelters	27½	26¼	Union.	162	160
Con Gas.	..	150	Loans, etc.—		
Dome	1325	1275	C Land.	148	..
Canners.	37	35	C Perm.	..	170
do pfd	84	83	H Prov.	..	138
DSteel,p.	98	96	H & L.	..	207
DSteelC.	61	60	do 20%	..	198
Dom Tel.	..	85	do new	..	106
Superior	33	..	do 20%	..	99
Int Pet.	..	2500	L Bank.	..	140
LWoods	167	..	Ontario.	..	155
Mackay.	75½	75	20% pd	..	145
do pfd	66	65	T Mort.	..	152
M Leaf.	139	138¼	C Bread	94	93¾
do pfd	..	100	C S L.	..	51
Monarch	..	57	C Loco.	..	94
do pfd	86	84	C Car	..	94
N S Car	11	8	Canners	..	93
do pfd	49	44	D Iron.	89	88
do vt. c	10	7	Elec Dev	..	91
NSSteel	51	50	Mexican.	40	..
P Burt.	30	29	Penmans	92	91
do pfd	..	75	P Rico.	..	80
Penmans	..	91	Ontario.	..	83
do pfd	..	90	Quebec.	70	67
P Rico.	35	..	Rio Jan.	87	85
Paper, p	85	..	Spanish.	..	90
Quebec.	21¾	21	Stl Can.	99½	98
Riordon	119	118	War Loan,		
Rogers.	..	27	1925	99¼	99¼
do pfd	75	65	1931	99¾	99¼
Russell.	76	75	1937	100⅝	100¼
do pfd	85	81	Victory.		
Sawyer.	11	7	1922	100¾	100⅝
do pfd	32	28	1927	103⅝	103
Sheed.	130	129	1937	106¼	106
Spanish.	19½	19	1932	100¾	100⅝
do pfd	81	78	1933	104⅞	104¾

Toronto, April 7.—Morning sales: Canners, pfd., 20 at 83; Maple Leaf, 125 at 139; do., pfd., 41 at 100 to 100½; Tucketts, 10 at 28; General Electric, 81 at 107¼; Steel of Canada bonds, $5,000 at 98½; Provincial Paper, 25 at 51; Petroleum, 100 at 27 to 27¼; Smelters, 104 at 26½; Cement, 50 at 65½; Canada Landed, 1 at 148; Canada Bread bonds, 150 at 94; F. N. Burt, 15 at 89; do., pfd., 13 at 94⅞; Atlantic Sugar, 50 at 25¾; Bank of Toronto, 5 at 200; Dominion Bank, 4 at 208¾ to 208½; Bank of Hamilton, 65 at 196; Union Bank, 16 at 160¼; Standard Bank, 10 at 209; Merchants, 1 at 193; Imperial, 18 at 204½; Bank of Commerce, 5 at 205; Dome Mines, 10 at 1,300; Twin City, 50 at 46; Canada Steamship, pfd., 55 at 77⅞ to 78; Victory Loans, 1922, $9,150 at 100½; do., 1923, $15,850 at 100½ to 100¾; do., 1927, $350 at 102⅞ to 103; do., 1923, $9,400 at 104½ to 104¾; do. 1937, $6,400 at 105¾ to 106; War Loans, 1925, $25,000 at 99½; do., 1931, $5,100 at 98¾ to 99¼; do., 1937, $9,000 at 100¼.

VICTORY BOND PRICES.

[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]

Toronto, April 7—Noon.

1922	100½	1933	104¾
1923	100½	1937	105⅞
1927	103		

President Currie Will Be At Tonight's Council Meeting

Street railway questions are likely to occupy some time at the council meeting this evening. President Charles Currie of the London Street Railway Company is in the city and in all probability will attend the meeting. He spent some time with Mayor C. R. Somerville and City Clerk S. Baker, this morning. The conferences were not open to the reporters.

The council will deal with the recommendation of No. 1 committee that the company be notified that as no notice has been taken by the company of the order respecting speed and service nothing can be done with the request of the company for increased fares.

There are rumors to the effect that the company will have some definite proposition regarding service and fares to place before the council tonight.

Youth Is Shot On East Dundas St. Saturday Evening

Winston Rigney, the 17-year-old son of W. G. Rigney, 205 Queen's avenue, was shot in the thigh Saturday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock, just east of the McCormick factory on Dundas street, by another boy whose name is given as William Mossey. The latter rushed up to Rigney, who, with a friend, was wheeling along Dundas street, and declared that it was an accident. He had been aiming at a bird, and couldn't understand how he happened to hit Rigney. The latter was taken to the office of Dr. H. E. Schaef and later to his home.

The bullet will be probed for in a day or two. Peter Woodcosk, 1189 York street, who was with Rigney, stated that they had been out shooting and were returning home when the accident occurred.

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