

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1850.  
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.  
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.  
Telephone Calls:  
Main 5238—Private exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.  
Telephone Regent 1915.  
Daily World—2c per copy; delivered, 50c per month, \$1.35 for 3 months, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$3.00 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—5c per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.  
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

### The Peace Dynamo Running.

Premier Lloyd George scores heavily in the decision of the peace conference to indict the kaiser. It was one of the complaints made in the recent cabal, that the little Welshman was not implementing his pre-election pledges, and this matter of halting the kaiser to trial was particularly noted. Now the kaiser is to be tried.

"First catch your hare," is the ancient rule. He is being served good notice of what is in store for him. It is improbable that Holland will raise any great objection to a writ of habeas corpus presented by the powers on the reverse principle. It is almost conceivable that the kaiser himself might have sense enough to forestall such action by surrendering himself to the allies, and so greeting sympathy for himself and disarming them, or at least discounting their fury, for it is hard for a Christian, not for a German, to shoot a dog that fawns on him.

The language of the charge against the great criminal is somewhat ambiguous. He is accused of a "supreme offence against international morality and sanctity of treaties." This does not sound like a capital charge, but it is impossible to say what five international jurists may make of it. We could interpret Col. Denison's ruling, but he may not be chosen to represent Britain.

Not only the kaiser, but all persons accused of having exercised acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be brought before military tribunals, and if found guilty, sentenced according to the punishment laid down by military law. The German government must hand over all in this class who are specified either by name, rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities. All evidence and incriminating documents must also be furnished by the German government.

This is the most radical stroke yet directed against German militarism. It goes directly to the root of the evil, and singles out the authors and perpetrators of the evil deed that plunged Europe into war, and the culprits whose offences were the bulwarks of the devilish system. It should convince the German nation that it is not against them that the allies have a grudge, but against the leaders who misled them, and the rulers who trained them for the infamy of 1914.

This announcement will weigh more heavily with the nations than all the other plans and arrangements that the peace conference has been able to agree upon. It means something, and is both a symbol and an act. The power is on and the great peace dynamo is beginning to hum.

### Poland Necessary.

"Free Poland" has moved its publishing office from Washington to Chicago. The 20,000,000 of Poles in mid-Europe have been hoping for such recognition of their national unity as would enable them to become a real nation among the nations. Students of history have deemed it necessary, and thought, the end of the great war afforded the opportunity, to give Poland a national existence, set up as a strong tower between Russia, Germany and Austria.

The proceedings of the peace conference have not so far been reassuring as regards Poland, and Poland herself is sanguine. The obstacles that exist, says Free Poland, may be surmounted, by reason of her "wonderful industries and natural resources."

"Coal, iron, cereals, she has in abundance, or will have soon. Lumber? Miles and miles of virgin forest. Textile mills? Second in Europe only to those of Manchester. Food and dairy products of all kinds are to be had in Poland under normal conditions in almost unlimited quantities."

The situation of Poland, however, is very grave, between the devil of Germany and the deep sea of Russian Bolshevism and the added dubiousness of the authority of the peace conference, Poland, almost as much as the Balkans, will be the barometer for peace or war in Europe, and unless a strong Poland be established there is little hope for any stability in the measures that may be taken to make peace permanent.

### A Silver Cross for Mothers.

English papers are taking up the proposal which they attribute to the Canadian government, that a silver cross be awarded to every mother bereaved of a son in the great war. It must be nearly two years, since Mr. W. A. Foster, the eminent Canadian novelist made this suggestion, and

while there has been plenty of time to carry out the idea, which was heartily endorsed and approved by all classes, we are not aware that anything has been settled about it. In England the suggestion is most cordially welcomed, and apparently the plan is to be adopted.

It is not merely that the mothers who have made their sacrifice have been recognized that is important. No token of their loss can ever bear any adequate relation to that loss. But there is something in the expression of public sympathy which will soothe it if it cannot heal.

There is far more, however, for the public itself, in the consciousness that the losses thus recognized have been sustained in the common interest, and that the mother who is worthy to wear this silver cross, whoever she may be, has put her life-blood into the cement that holds civilization together. Only a few of us bleed at the heart like that, and the nation will be the better if the rest of us think enough about it to dwell upon it, and give it honor and insight.

### A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.  
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#### FRIEND AND ENEMY.

I hold that man mine enemy who'd fill  
My heart with mistrust of my fellow men;  
Who to the cause of envy and of ill  
Devotes the powers of his tongue and pen;  
But he's my friend who strengthens my belief  
In all the goodness that surrounds us here,  
And helps me on to gather up the sheaf  
And fruitage of life's harvestings of cheer.

### CANADIAN CORPS ELECTS OFFICERS

Canadian Club Favor Permanence of Corps as Organization.

HARRY LAUDER SECOND Lord Reading and Elihu Root Tied in Drawing Audiences.

President, Major Percy Brown. Vice President, Major W. L. Grant. 2nd Vice President, J. W. Mitchell. Hon. Secy, Major J. M. Macdonald. Hon. Treas. D. M. Neve. Literary Correspondent, George Smith. Committee, W. A. Buckle, L. L. Grabbill, Principal Maurice Huston, Dr. Gordon Rice, E. G. McMillan, Rev. R. B. Cochrane, H. D. Burne, W. N. McIlwraith.

The above are the officers of the Canadian Club for the year 1919-20, as elected yesterday on motion of William E. Rundle and George A. Howell to adopt the nominating committee's report at the club luncheon yesterday. Major Brown had been elected to and sent his acceptance. He is with the Canadian Club and is at present acting as Judge Advocate at Khayl.

Major Ward Wright presided and Shirley Denison, K.C., read the secretary's annual report. The average attendance had been 333, but this excluded the luncheon meeting with the Empress club at which General Pitt spoke. Lord Reading and Elihu Root drew the largest attendance of 622. Harry Lauder, Col. Carpenter, V.C. 359, Col. Colishaw, 552 and several others over 500.

The treasurer's report presented by C. E. Ables showed a revenue of \$4,750, expenditure of \$3,973, \$4,000 in bonds, \$1636 on deposit, and \$100 in petty cash. Lt. Col. Bart Rogers D.S.O., M.C., Lt. Col. H. B. Mason, D.S.O., and Major H. W. A. Foster D.S.O., M.C., were introduced to the club and spoke at the luncheon giving amusing and confidential anecdotes of the campaign. Lt. Col. Mason hoped that the organization of the Canadian Corps would be perpetuated. He hoped also that the returned men would maintain the spirit and discipline with which they served in the ranks when they returned to business, and serve their employers with the same loyalty they did their officers.

#### CENTRAL MEMBERSHIP.

Central G.W.V.A. reports a new membership for April of 357, and the secretary and assistant secretary claim for this record a first place among those of any branch in the Dominion. Riverdale G.W.V.A. is said to constitute a very good second in this respect.

### SERVICE TO THOSE WHO SAVE

For sixty-four years we have studied the needs of every class of depositor and have developed a service that cannot be excelled.

Careful saving and safe saving were never of greater importance, individually and nationally, than in the present reconstruction period. Each one should do his or her part by opening a deposit account without delay.

This Corporation offers you the most absolute safety possible for your savings and the benefit of its long experience with many thousands of depositors. We shall be glad to discuss with you a plan of systematic saving.

Interest at

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.  
per annum will be credited to your account and compounded twice each year.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION  
Toronto Street - Toronto.

Capital (paid-up) \$5,000,000.00  
Reserve and Surplus Funds \$3,672,360.77  
Total Assets \$8,672,360.77

## A LOYAL FRIEND WHEN FRIENDS WERE NEEDED



CANADA: You were with us in the Dark Days, Signor. May you share with us the Dawn of Peace!

### THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

Barbara Spends the Evening Alone.

#### CHAPTER LXXI.

I did as Mr. Frederick suggested and ordered the car. At first I thought I would call for Lorraine or some other friend, then I decided I did not care to talk, and would take my boy. He would chatter right along paying no attention if I did not answer.

We had gone by a little ways when I saw someone bowing to me, motioning at the same time. I told Thomas to draw up to the curb and greeted Mr. Rayburn, whom I had not seen for a long time.

"Where have you kept yourself?" he asked. "I have been to every blessed affair in the hope of seeing you, only to be disappointed. Been busy with that wonderful house I expect. I hear it is gorgeous."

"Yes, we think it very handsome. But really it is not the house which is to blame for my remaining at home. Mr. Forbes has been away a great deal lately, and I seldom if ever go without him."

"Foolish lady! Does he never go without you?" A meaning in his suave voice which I ignored, although I felt myself flushing, and to cover my embarrassment I changed the subject by saying:

"Can't I set you down wherever you are going? Robert and I can easily make room for you." My son was sprawled boy-wise across the seat.

"Thank you, that will be an unexpected pleasure. I have an appointment at the club. But don't let me drive your drive, I have half an hour yet."

"Then we will go on around the park before we let you off," I said as I started the car.

"Is Mr. Forbes at home now?" he asked.

"Yes, came back from the west last night."

"His business is prospering, I hear."

"Yes—but he works terribly hard." I wanted to add: "And what else have you heard?"

"It doesn't pay to push one's self too hard. To make money too fast."

"What, you mean?" I would draw him out.

"Oh, that one misses a lot. Enjoyment, comfort, many things which mere money does not compensate us for."

"What difference if one gets their enjoyment in work. Mr. Forbes fairly eats work." I gazed intently at him as I spoke. I would give him, even if I had anything to say about Neil I wanted to hear it—and deny it.

"Forbes is a wonderful fellow. Everyone says he is the cleverest money-maker in town." I did not stop to consider or look for a double meaning in his words. He was praising Neil, that was enough. I felt my lips curve in a smile. Even men recognized his ability. I had been silly, foolish, to listen to what Lorraine and those women in the decorator's shop had said. Nothing ever could come between me and Neil, nothing. Ever since I had first met him he had been all the world to me. I should be proud that a man whom other men thought so unusual loved me. I was proud. Self condemnation had me by the throat. The revision from doubt and suspicion left me weak and trembling. It gave me almost acute pleasure to note signs of happiness upon the faces of the people we passed. Here was a man, my husband, who was strenuously fighting his way to the high places of finance. And because he didn't follow the beaten path, but hewed out a road for himself. I had been ready to blame him.

"A penny for your thoughts," Mr. Rayburn's voice startled me. I had forgotten his very existence.

"It is time we turned, Thomas, the University Club please."

I dropped my whimsical companion, then went home. I found a message from Mr. Frederick.

"If convenient I will call upon you about eleven tomorrow morning."

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## BRITISH LABOR SITUATION CAUSES UTMOST ANXIETY

H. H. Macrae of British Securities Company Details Personally Gathered Impressions of Most Important Subject Next to Peace Conference in British Empire.

H. H. Macrae of the British & Colonial Securities Co., who recently returned from a three months' visit to England, has given The World the following as his viewpoint on the British labor situation.

Next to the peace conference in Paris, the most important subject of the minds of British people is the labor situation in England; it has presented features of extraordinary difficulty. It has aroused feelings of utmost anxiety, the government has dreaded it, and the bankers and the manufacturers and the labor leaders themselves, it was known that Bolshevism had found its way by German means into Great Britain, and that the minds of the lower orders of the socialist class had been affected by the propaganda, while the spread of it in eastern Europe made it an increasing menace from day to day.

The danger was that the union leaders in the various branches of trade might be unable to control these lawless elements, and that the extremists with Bolshevik leanings might get the upper of it, and it was a very real danger indeed.

This was the situation in January, 1919, and it became critical when the "triple alliance," as it is called in Great Britain, gave notice of a general strike to take place on March 15; the triple alliance is composed of the workers in the coal mines (the miners), the transportation men, and the railway men, and a strike on the part of these three leading trades would have paralyzed all business throughout Great Britain, and have thrown the country into commercial chaos; the strike was declared after the vote had been taken by the unions in these respective trades, and was practically the unanimous desire of the workmen; the government sought to prevent the adverse vote on the strike by offers of concessions which had been entirely rejected.

Appointed Commission. The government, thru Mr. Lloyd George as premier, appointed a commission between the coal owners and the miners, the members being composed of representatives of the government and of the owners and of the unions. Mr. Smiley, being the labor leader, Mr. Lloyd George addressed the commission at the opening session and made a strong appeal to the owners and to the miners to be reasonable, and for each one of them to abate their extreme demands, with a view towards some permanent settlement of the perplexing difficulties involved.

Upon the appointment of this commission, the two other members of the triple alliance, the transportation workers and the railway men, looked on, and it was hoped that in case there should be a settlement of the coal question they would join in it upon similar terms, which had been thrashed out between them and the government already.

The commission brought in three reports, one by the government members, one by the owners, and a third by the miners, but the owners afterwards concurred with the members of the government, and a majority report was presented, which appealed to the good sense of everybody in the government, amongst the owners, in the unions, and everywhere else, and it was agreed to by the miners, as it might well have been, because the effect of the report was the defeat of the owners, and a justification in a large degree of the claims which the miners had made. The wonderful fairness of the British press contributed largely to this result.

Accepted Result. The transportation men accepted the result, but the railway men refused.

what he had done for me. I smiled and thought he was a nice fellow. My mood again had changed. No one could make me distrust Neil.

Tomorrow - Whimsical Thoughts Keen Barbara Awake.

The industrial conference reached definite conclusions during the past two weeks, which are more or less acceptable to all of the parties, and this way thru the findings of these two commissions a fair basis of arrangements has been arrived at and the crisis safely passed; it must not be inferred from these facts that the danger is all over because the final conditions of arrangements between the owners and the workmen will depend upon the manner in which the recommendations in the reports are carried out, and upon the good faith of the parties. Some of the promised benefits cannot be realized unless this is done, so that the trou-

## THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, April 28.—The new membership of the house, and they are in the majority, are seeing for the first time today, the closure rule in action. They watch Hon. Arthur Meighen with keen attention, as he is the author of closure, and is always entrusted with its administration. Two years ago, when Dr. Meighen frequently had to apply the treatment, it caused considerable pain, and we heard sharp yelps of anguish from the discomfited opposition. Practice, however, makes perfect, and something like a painless treatment was achieved at today's sitting of the house.

The motion for closure on the government's bill to establish the Canadian National Railway System, carried early this afternoon by a vote of 34 to 28. It was a party vote except that Fred Pardee and Donald Nicholson of Queen's County, P.E.I., voted with the opposition. Mr. Nicholson said to The World that parliament had done so little during the last session that he could not see why there should be such terrible haste in getting thru one particular bill. The Unionist members generally supported the closure, believing that the Liberals had nothing constructive to suggest, and that no more time should be lost in creating the machinery for administering our great national railway system.

Under the closure rule, speeches are limited to 20 minutes each, and at 2 o'clock all the vote must be taken. This after all, gives the opposition a chance for discussion, and many members speak a great deal better under a time limit. They are naturally forced to come to the point, if they really have anything to say, and much rambling discourse is likely to be eliminated.

Still the disposition to ramble in speech seems almost incurable. E. B. Devlin, Liberal member for Wright, who opened today's debate on the railway bill, rambled as far away as New Zealand, and the price of butter. Generally speaking, however, it was a public ownership debate, with everybody trying to get under the big tent. The Unionists naturally made the most of their public ownership achievements, and the Liberals tried desperately to get out of the corner into which they were led last Friday night by Messrs. Meighen, Bureau and Lapointe, with the exception, if not the approval, of Judge McKenzie. They nearly all of them today claimed to be real friends of public ownership, and asked the government to give them a chance to show "Cordell's" your friend, not "Short," was the argument addressed from either side of the house, to the now

popular doctrine of public ownership.

Mr. Devlin said he had sat in the house for a great many years, and had learned a lesson from the member from South York (W. P. Maclean) preaching the doctrine of public ownership. Until very lately that gentleman had received no support or encouragement whatever from the Conservatives. He certainly was to be congratulated on the sudden conversion of all his old friends from the acting premier down.

Hon. Rodolph Lemieux recalled that Mr. Maclean had been advocating public ownership in the house for at least twenty-three years, and doubted if all his newly-acquired converts would stick. Incidentally, Mr. Lemieux claimed to have some record himself on the public ownership question, and referred to his efforts to bring about a state-owned imperial cable. Mr. Cahill, Liberal member for Pontiac, struggled hard against the closure, which he denounced as "the cowardly act of a cowardly government." If the bill before the house was as popular as "the government thought," why was the government afraid to consult the people by means of a by-election in Gengary or North Ontario?

This brought to his feet Mr. Burnham of West Peterboro, who offered to resign his seat if Mr. Cahill would resign his and try out the strength of the government by by-elections in West Peterboro and Pontiac respectively.

Mr. Cahill promptly accepted the challenge, or, at least, he said he did; neither gentleman, however, is likely to resign.

On the whole, the debate has been rather perfunctory. The Liberals introduced in some talk about Maclean and Maclean's alleged influence with the Union government. They have complained of being "gagged," and of not being furnished with all necessary information. But the fact remains that the government has the railroads and they must be operated by a more or less independent commission by the minister of railways, and everyone wants them removed as far as possible from political interference. The bill before the house may be unnecessarily complicated, but the opposition suggest nothing better in place of it. They are probably just as well pleased to have had the closure, which gives them a chance to hint that the government is something to conceal, or is trying to put something over.

## POLICE CHIEF ASKS MORE OFFICE SPACE

Suggests Using Juvenile Court Committee Room for Enlarged Unit.

Chief of Police Grasset stated to The World yesterday afternoon that the police offices in the city hall were not large enough to comfortably quarter the police officers, and, with the increasing of the present system, the urgent of the police force to be at least pre-war strength. A number of much-wanted appointments are to be recommended by the chief to the police commissioners. Chief Grasset suggests that the city council should occupy a section of the committee room on the third floor, half of which is at present used by the juvenile court. He said that the juvenile court does not sit for over one hour in the morning, and in his opinion half of the room could be partitioned off. It granted the use of a portion of this room, Chief Grasset said he would move his office up there and partition a section of the space for his secretary's office, which could be also used as an ante-room for deputations waiting to appear before the chief. It would be his intention to occupy the inspector's office, and Sergeant of Detectives Wallace would occupy the inspector's present quarters. Police matters, said the head of the force, require a certain amount of confidential interviews with persons, and the present office was not suitable for these. Under the present system the sergeant of detectives, when discussing confidential police matters, has to either use the inspector's office or take his party out into the corridor. Deputations waiting to have a hearing with the police chief also have to remain in the corridor, and this time is also lost by the chief having to call by his secretary from a room some distance from his office. The intention of Chief Grasset to approach the city officials in the near future regarding extra office space has been mentioned.

Many Promotions. A number of promotions are expected to appear before the commission today. Owing to the board not having met last week, there is a lot of police business to be transacted, chiefly a number of promotions both in the uniform and plainclothes ranks. Two inspectors, eight sergeants, eight patrol sergeants, six full detectives and a number of acting detectives are to be made.

"Work on the street" most of the day. Detective Murray's name has been mentioned for this appointment.

The putting into effect of the eight-hour straight day for uniform men, and the extra leave has decreased the strength of the department 48 per cent. Owing to this, a number of busy intersections are left without traffic men during the hours of the day. After all of the regular men are replaced on the force, it is likely that an extra force will be taken on at least 100 additional constables, to provide police protection in proportion with the rate at which the city is expanding.

#### MYSTERIOUS FIRES.

At midnight last night a fire of unknown origin broke out in a vacant house, 77 Gilbert avenue, causing damage to the extent of \$50, the fire reels rendering prompt assistance. This is the fourth fire of a similar nature since Prince of Wales street, being on the corner of Avenue and Macfarlane avenue.

#### WEST TORONTO G.W.V.A.

Sixty new members is the record of West Toronto G.W.V.A. since last general meeting on April 17, and the prospects for the future are said to be of the best.

## OSGOODE HALL NEWS

Appellate Court, Second Division. List of cases for Tuesday, April 29, at 11 a.m. (city time).

Adams v. Barlow. Dixon v. Back. Fallon v. McMillan.

Re British Cattle Supply Co. and McHugh.

Tennessee v. Woodbridge.

Judges' chambers will be held on Tuesday, April 29, from 10 to 11 a.m. (city time), before Mr. Justice Middleton.

Williams v. Toronto and York Radial Railway.

The second appellate court dismissed the appeal of the Railway Company with costs.

Rex v. Spence. The appeal of the defendant, Rev. Ben H. Spence, from the order of the Justice Magistrate, was argued before the second appellate court, and the court reserved judgment.

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