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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

Great Budget or Great Bungle?

Some of those who are closely concerned with budget affairs profess uncertainty whether Sir Harry Drayton has made a great budget or has fallen into a great bungle. There seems to be no middle ground for the budget ultimately to occupy. Nobody as yet predicts confidently which it will be. It is certain that the budget revolutionizes the relations between business and taxation. It is uncertain uncertainty how much money it will raise. Careful reading of the finance minister's speech provokes the question: "Why should he have left so much unsaid about what every taxpayer wants right instantly to know?" Nothing so revolutionary as making every citizen, costumer, milliner, boot seller, musical instrument merchant and sporting goods retailer in the country a tax collector, with the obligation to report to the crown details of transactions over the counter has ever before been attempted by merely giving notice of a resolution in the house of commons. Never was such an army created and set to work by unofficial newspaper proclamation. The difficulty of inaugurating such a regime is only just beginning to be appreciated. The resentment it may cause is showing itself unmistakably. The outburst of the counsel to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is ominous. Mr. Macdonald is reported as declaring: "It's the most abominable budget ever put out in a British legislature. It's frightfully unscientific. In effect it is designed to turn the business men of Canada into an organized body of petty bookkeepers for the Dominion government."

Getting the Dose Back.

There is surely no chance of the Toronto Railway Company's bill, to amend the Ontario railway act, coming back to the legislature with the legal committee's endorsement. The railway board has no power to increase the fares of street railways, which are a matter of local arrangement. It is proposed to give the board that power, in view of the Toronto street railway-men's demand for wages which the company will not find it easy to pay. The company also wants to save itself from seeing its system operated under the orders of the board, which happened last summer when the men were on strike.

The railway company goes to the legislature with a request that the agreement with the city may be broken over the city's head. The company for many years used to go to the city council, asking for the strictest possible adherence to that same agreement, and it made immense profits out of that rigid policy. It has taken a sudden dislike to its own medicine. It is finding that it is sometimes true for corporations that with whatever physics they do it shall be done to them again. There may be poetic justice, even in such an apparently prosaic quantity as a street car fare.

Thirty-Million Jettison.

While there is no certainty as to what is coming in from the budget, there is no doubt as to what is going to be lost by it, in one most important particular. The total addition of the special war tariff of seven and one-half per cent. will lose the treasury thirty million dollars, assuming that importations continue on last year's scale. This immense jettisoning of revenue has been done out of deference to western sentiment. The government seems to have been governed rather by its fear of what might be said against a tariff generally than by the merciless necessity for raising money. The repudiation of free trade by Mr. Fielding, when moving the Liberal amendment, is highly significant.

There is room for discussion as to whether any considerable war tax should be withdrawn. The need for money is as inexorable as it was during the war. The economic situation is much more parlous in 1920 than it was when the war taxes were first imposed. The financial necessities of the country are as essentially consequences of the war as the demand for munitions was from 1915 to 1918. If it is justifiable to take a war tax off now, was it justifiable to put it on during the war?

There is some excuse for those who take the ground that the budget yields the pass to the anti-tariff men, and that it makes the promised investigation of tariff conditions more dangerous to the traditional national policy than it ought to be. But with the innovations so widespread, and the uncertainties of their incidence so numerous it is still impossible to predict confidently how the Drayton adventure will work out. Sir Henry has been courageous, and courage is always a big ingredient in wise statesmanship. The country needs the money.

He appears to have been largely guided by the desire to get it from those who can find it easiest, without drying up the reservoirs of capital, which are held to be essential to the reconstruction, which is our great need, even while we strive to pay our debts. There are profundities in the national economy that the budget does not profess to clarify. They will force themselves on public notice in fulness of time, when, it is to be hoped, courage will not fail and resourcefulness will abound.

Most Novel Army.

Difficulties of interpretation are not all due to the minister's paucity of exposition, as to how his new regiment are to perform their duty, or to ambiguity in the terms of the resolutions. Retailers are marking shoes down to \$8.95, to escape the luxury tax. It is gravely pointed out that suits can be marked \$44.99 with a similar result. The Drayton resolutions say as plainly as pie that only shoes that sell in EXCESS OF \$9, and suits in EXCESS OF \$45 come within the luxury tax.

It is widely assumed that the one per cent. sales tax, as between manufacturer and retailer, is to be levied at every turnover of the goods, and protests are arising everywhere. When the regulations are issued it will probably be found that only one levy is intended.

It is reported from Ottawa that the finance department is relying on the newspaper information to cause all retailers instantly to impose taxes, and to give and retain invoices, showing what they have collected. It is an old principle of common law that every citizen is presumed to know every provision of the law and that ignorance is no excuse for wrongdoing. But it is something new in British jurisprudence to constitute men officers of the law, in many instances to the tune of gathering scores of thousands of dollars a year for his majesty, without formal intimation being directly made to them. It is this quality and range of innovation in the system of Canadian taxation which raises the query as to whether the budget does not attempt so much novelty at such short notice as to run a very great danger of being a bungle more than a budget.

Many years ago a British Chancellor of the Exchequer—Bob Lowe—believed that the cabinet that endorsed him believed that he had done a great stroke of business in proposing a tax on matches. But public opinion was aroused and the budget that was introduced gloriously ended ignominiously. There was no war situation then as there is now, and taxation was so light, and Gladstone's removal of taxes on all kinds of commodities, and the invention of matches themselves were so recent that the proposed tax was howled off the stage. The necessities of the Canadian treasury are so great today that nothing like that can happen to the Drayton budget, which has the extreme merit of bringing home to us all in a way that has never before been attempted, that wars cost money and that good government draws cash from the people's pockets, whether they like it or not.

One Chance Was Missed.

Commentators like Sir John Willison have called attention to Sir Henry Drayton's omission to estimate the revenue to be derived from the luxury and sales taxes. By putting various items together it is possible to judge that the minister expects to receive a hundred millions. But there is no estimate such as is customary of what each impost will produce.

The country would like to have had very clear differentiations between the amount of money needed for the ordinary purposes of government, the amount required to pay interest charges on war debt, and the sums necessary for pensions and soldiers' re-establishment, so that the taxes required could be earmarked in the national consciousness. There was a great opportunity for getting a great patriotic and economic truth over the parliamentary footlights.

Suppose Sir Henry Drayton, with a combination of the expository gift of Sir Allen Aylesworth and the vividly human touch of Lloyd George, had sketched a picture of the thousands of men behind Canadian counters patriotically collecting from their customers part of their proportion of the war obligation, and collecting it at the periods when their better fortune than their neighbors' was being most impressively demonstrated.

Suppose he had presented a warm, living, appealing picture to the people, and, reaching their imaginations as well as thrusting at their pockets, had shown that the government had marshalled its new collecting forces with the thoroughness with which a manufacturer reaches every storekeeper in the country who handles his goods—the country might have been composed into a receptive frame. Surely a man who is made a daily tax gatherer for the king, without compensation, might be given a direct notification of the honor that was coming to him. He might at least have been addressed as "right trusty and well beloved." He should not feel obliged to go to Ottawa to find out how he is to handle the king's money. There was no such furious necessity to bring the budget down on Tuesday—it was June when the 1919 budget was presented—that time could not have been taken for acts of instructions to have been printed and put in



Hydro Commission to Drury: "Just leave it to Sir Adam. He's an experienced horseman."

the mail so that they would be distributed with something approaching the efficiency with which the king distributes newspapers. But it would almost seem as if the budget was made for the house of commons, with insufficient realization of what was involved in the sudden creation of the new army of tax gatherers.

WOULD PERMIT EXPORT OF BURNT PULPWOOD

Permission to export pulpwood from burned-over areas is given in a bill introduced into the legislature last night by Hon. Beniah Bowman, minister of lands and forests. Mr. Bowman explained that after a fire there was considerable pulp left standing and unless it could be exported the owner of the lands would suffer considerable loss. Then, too, by exporting it a big fire hazard would be removed.

The act did not apply to any other than pulpwood, it was explained, and the discretionary powers would be exercised by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. It was further explained that there were very few areas to which the act would apply.

Extra Service Via Grand Trunk Railway System Account Victoria Day Travel.

In order to take care of extra travel in connection with Victoria Day, extra sections of the following trains will be run on Saturday, May 22, eastern standard time: Train No. 83, between Toronto and Hamilton, first section leaving Toronto 5:45 p.m., second section at 1:25 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations. Train No. 45, between Toronto and Allandale, first section leaving Toronto 4:20 p.m., second section at 4:50 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations. Train No. 1, between Toronto and London, first section leaving Toronto 5:10 p.m., stopping at Sunningdale, Bradford and Woodstock, arriving at London at 8:13 p.m.; second section leaving Toronto at 6:00 p.m., making regular stops.

For further particulars as to tickets, reservations, etc., apply to Grand Trunk ticket agents, or C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

OPENING CHANNELS TO MOVE FREIGHT

Washington, May 20.—In its first general order directed at the freight jam, the Interstate Commerce Commission late today instructed all railroads to forward traffic without regard to previous routing, and at the same time abrogated all railroad rules governing car service.

The commission also issued formal orders to more than a score of lines with respect to movement of empty equipment to points where congestion has become the most serious. Rates applying on shipments which are re-routed by the commission's order were nullified and charges over the route which shipments finally are sent were made the same. Operating officials of all lines also were instructed to disregard contracts, agreements and arrangements in carrying out the commission's orders, the first to be issued under wide powers vested in it by the new transportation act.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD
5 Minutes to Answer This No. 193.
Those candy canes which the little window-washers are inspecting represent in rebus-form a spring flower which blooms in all the colors of the rainbow. What is its name?



Answer to No. 192. The words Confectionery, Hatched, Less, Feather. (Copyright 1919, by Sam Lloyd.)

GIVE SOVIET ROPE AND IT IS SURE TO HANG ITSELF

Best to Let Russians Work Out Own Salvation, Says Bonar Law.

TRADE, NOT ARMAMENT

London, May 20.—The government was forced today into a lengthy statement in the house of commons regarding its Polish attitude. This came after Sir Donald Maclean, had criticized Great Britain's action in sending war materials to Poland and had pleaded that the league of nations be brought into existence at once.

Lord Robert Cecil had also demanded why the league of nations had not been called in to avert the new Russo-Polish war. Andrew Bonar Law, in behalf of the government, declared Great Britain had no desire to make war on soviet Russia. The government felt strongly that the soviet government was more likely to be strengthened if it were enabled to continue in a state of war than in any other way. The kind of government which the soviet professed was contrary to human nature and could not last, he declared. The way to get rid of it and to create a reasonable situation in Russia was to allow the Russian people, in the first place, to work out their own salvation. It was by the opening up of trade, much more than by armaments, that the Bolshevik government could be put down.

Gave No Encouragement. Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the munitions bargain with Poland last October, said: "The small quantity of munitions which we gave to an ally created as a result of the war was intended for them to defend themselves and make it less likely that we should have to intervene in their behalf with armed forces. We could not make conditions, but at the same time we have been very far from giving the Polish government any encouragement in this policy."

Mr. Bonar Law referred to an interview between Premier Lloyd George and the Polish minister here in January. He said the premier had stated that it was not for Great Britain to advise Poland, but the British government did not wish to give Poland the slightest encouragement to pursue a policy of war.

Turning to the question of why the league of nations had not been called in, Mr. Bonar Law said it was the view of the government that the league should only take action when action could be effective. How could anyone suggest that the league could have interfered successfully in a matter of this kind? he asked. It was utterly impossible that the allied council should halt and the whole thing be handed over to the league of nations.

Speaker Issues Warning. The Polish debate produced a most noteworthy intervention by the Speaker, who declared that the commons had no right to discuss the government of Poland or of any other country except their own. He said: "The position appeals me, and so far from leading to friendly feelings between us and other signatories to the league of nations, it seems to me that it will lead to great danger of animosity. Let us say that we began to criticize the United States of America; is that likely to lead to any beneficial result? I cannot help most solemnly impressing upon the house that the less we criticize the motives of other governments, the more likely are we to arrive at and remain in friendly relations with them."

Lloyd George Went Absent. It had been expected that Premier Lloyd George would attend the session and give an account of the Hynde conference, but in his absence Mr. Bonar Law made a statement, which, however, added little to what was already known, beyond the fact that the amount of the German indemnity has not yet been fixed, and that the conference will be a consultative gathering to the extent that the German delegates are expected to make a declaration of the amount of indemnity Germany is prepared to pay.

Mr. Bonar Law said that at Versailles there could be no question about discussing details with the German delegates, but at Spa they would get a step further toward normal relations, and there would be discussions with the German delegates to the declaration of the amount of indemnity Germany is prepared to carry out the treaty, there was reasonable hope of success.

CROOK CONFESSES TO CRACKING SAFES

His Gang in Three Months Stole \$1,200,000 Worth of Securities.

New York, May 20.—Richard Armstrong, a Brooklyn youth, who today pleaded guilty in the court of general sessions to burglary in the third degree, is alleged by the district attorney's office to have confessed that a gang of which he was a member had in three months escaped with \$1,200,000 worth of securities obtained by burglarizing safes in the financial district below the famous police "dead-line for crooks."

He said his gang numbered eleven persons, including women, according to his confession as made public by the district attorney's office. In all his burglaries he said he never cracked a safe, but used the more expert method of sandpapering his fingers until they were sensitive enough to allow him to "tap" a combination by "feeling the tumblers" as they vibrated to his manipulations.

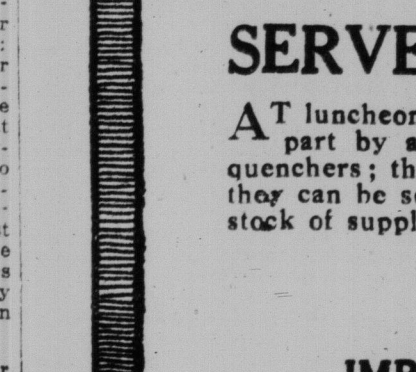
He is alleged to have confessed to Assistant District Attorney DeLong that he was responsible among others for the Adams Express Building robbery, that of the safe of the Australian commission where \$70,000 worth of securities were stolen, the Commercial Cable Building robbery last January and the burglary in the Fifth Avenue Building where \$250,000 was stolen.

After Armstrong's confession the police found \$7 pawn tickets for value taken from Judge Stewart's office in the Equitable Building last February, when about \$100,000 worth of goods were stolen. Armstrong was arrested last April, charged with the theft of \$143,000 worth of securities from the safe of Deering and Deering in the financial district.

A Deputation in behalf of the Persian government, including a British officer, then proceeded upon a larger launch to board the Bolshevik flagship. The deputation was informed that the Bolsheviks demanded the surrender of the port, owing to the presence there of Denikin's warships and troops. If it surrendered, the Bolshevik fleet had no further hostile intention against the Persian government or the British garrison at Enzeli and was ready to give immunity to the interned Russian volunteers. The future of the port of Enzeli, it was stated, could be discussed between the Moscow soviet and the British government.

FOOD FIGHT AT CARTAGENA

Cartagena, Spain, May 20.—During a demonstration today against the food shortage, a fight occurred between demonstrators and the Gendarmierie. Three persons were wounded. Street car service in the city is paralyzed.



Answer to No. 192. The words Confectionery, Hatched, Less, Feather. (Copyright 1919, by Sam Lloyd.)

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

HAPPY LADY

CHAPTER 83.
So once again Alice faced heart-break and a ruined life. Once again she saw the faint change of happiness slip from her, forever, she thought. For first there had been the ordeal of seeing the emphysematous Louis away with David. And then there was the necessary definite break with Lawrence—because of this place had been laid out for a time she even grieved over the fact that she had gone to college for the long absence from David, the feeling that he had not cared for her had made her turn to Lawrence and find consolation in his love. Now even that was denied her.

But once again her inborn optimism came to her rescue. As before, she tried to find relief in hard work. She actually had to find work this time. "Mother insists on doing all the housework," she told Clara, a few mornings after her last interview with Lawrence. "I don't know what to find to occupy my time. The place has been house-cleaned—looks as neat as the proverbial pin. And I can't start a garden this early in the season."

The two girls shared a spare room, Alice's old room on the second floor. Lawrence had been moved into the only other place, the quiet back room which Mrs. Fairbanks had advised her to take quite early in the morning, and neither girl had gotten up.

Clara, sitting out of the covers carefully, pulled a slipper on each foot like it touched the cold air, and covering her shivering self with a warm bathrobe. Then she trotted over and closed the window, and opened the radiator in the floor. A gust of heat came up from the pipe leading to the big stove in the living room below.

"I wish the season were far enough along so you could dig a garden," she remarked. "It wouldn't be so cold in the mornings then. Bless your mother, she has a big fire going, it will soon heat up. She probably has heaps of hot water for baths too."

"That's just it," Alice answered, trying to get into her own bathrobe as soon as she got up from the warm bed, so the cold air would not touch her and start her shivering. "Mother keeps us so comfortable we haven't any work to do. I can't even find a way to help you, you have all the work you can handle."

"And more," Clara agreed, doing her hair hastily into a knot. "I wish you had you as an assistant. I need one. Can you find me one? There's an idea—get me a good assistant for my work, and for my kiddie's Shop when I open it."

To-morrow—Queer News.

BOLSHEVİK FLEET BOMBARDED ENZELI

Demanding Surrender, Owing to Presence of Interned Ships of Denikin.

London, May 21.—Thirteen Bolshevik warships appeared off Enzeli and began to bombard the town on the morning of April 19, says a Teheran despatch of that date, says The London Times. A "parlementaire," who went in an open boat to inquire their object, was fired upon, his white flag possibly escaping notice. A deputation in behalf of the Persian government, including a British officer, then proceeded upon a larger launch to board the Bolshevik flagship. The deputation was informed that the Bolsheviks demanded the surrender of the port, owing to the presence there of Denikin's warships and troops. If it surrendered, the Bolshevik fleet had no further hostile intention against the Persian government or the British garrison at Enzeli and was ready to give immunity to the interned Russian volunteers. The future of the port of Enzeli, it was stated, could be discussed between the Moscow soviet and the British government.



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AT luncheon, dinner or supper, O'Keefe's Beers play an important part by adding zest to the meal. Their popularity as thirst quenchers; their tonic and food properties and the ease with which they can be served, qualify them to hold a foremost position in your stock of supplies.

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broken sets and
tinted numbers,
in the lot. Of
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place them on su

Table Napkins
75 Napkins, size 22
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Embroidered Lin
Bedspreeds
Embroidered and
choice collection
Now being
reduced prices.

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held on Tuesday n
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Sidney Stiles, one
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Deaths, not over
Additional words a
Notices to be incl
In Memoriam Notic
Poetry and quot
line, additional
For each addition
of 4 lines, 10c
Cards of Thanks 4

BALDWIN—On Thu
at her late resid
avenue, Toronto, I
in her 79th year,
Thomas Baldwin.
Funeral from at
day afternoon, 22nd
Mount Pleasant C

BALDWIN—On Thu
the residence of h
Thompson, 248 Mc
Jane Baldwin, m
the late William
Funeral on Satu
address at 2 P
Mount Pleasant C

BROWN—On May 1
residence, 145 St. E
May Sharpe, belo
Brown, in her 29
Funeral service
Saturday, May 22
terment in Park R

DARK—On Thursd
the residence of h
Agincourt, Harrie
year, widow of th
Funeral from th
day, 2 p.m., stand
Washington Ceme

FORTUNE—On Thu
at her late resid
avenue, Martha
John Fortune
Funeral Saturd
dress, 3:30 p.m.
Cemetery.

GOULDING—At h
Newtownbrook, on
Laura E. Bales, h
R. Goulding, in h
Funeral Saturd
p.m. (city time),
Cemetery.

LANFORD—On W
at General Hospit
brief illness, Harri
D.D., in his 86th
Funeral service
65 Roxboro St.
Friday, the 21st-
terment at London
omit flowers.

NICHOLL—On Wed
his residence, 773
George F. Nicholl
Florence (Flo) N
year.
Funeral from at
day, May 21, at
Weston, Ont.
Funeral from W
romp, on Wedne
Emma Helena W
year.
Motor funeral
ence, 47 Myrtle
Sunday, May 23,
(new time). Se
Methodist Church
(standard time)
Cemetery, Oakwa

Establis
FRED W. MA
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TELEPHONE
No connection with the Mat