

## The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

## "Let Dogs Delight."

The barking serial between the board of education and the board of control reached a stage yesterday that ought to lead to a firm understanding as to where the financial responsibility for education in this city resides from year to year. The courts are to be asked to say whether the controllers have the right to cut down maintenance estimates. Whatever the decision, it will not stop the conflict of responsibility that recurs because the board of education must come to the city council for all its funds.

Estimates were presented for all but five millions for capital expenditure. They have been prepared, apparently, on the assumption that the way to get much is to ask for more. Education must not be stinted; but if such huge sums are to be demanded in March, something should be said to the electors about them in December.

The temper of the educationists towards the city council is that the council has no business to reason why. The situation is a legacy from days when education was regarded as an almost negligible expense, over which no conflict could arise, so long as our holy religion were kept out of discussion. But now the controllers kick like steers, and they get what they think is sass from the educationists. Mark Twain's advice to little girls may be offered by either side to the other: "Never sass old people unless they sass you first."

The final power in our scheme of government, whether Dominion, provincial or municipal, has always resided in the disposition of the purse. Having clear the statutory provision one would imagine that recourse to the city council with detailed estimates admits the council's superior authority. The necessity for some revision is made doubly clear by the position of the business manager of the board of education. In many respects he seems to correspond to the deputy minister of a department. It would go to his employers, and perhaps himself, to learn how estimates are put through in the legislature and house of commons.

Yesterday Mr. Pearce conducted his business like a proprietor of the board of education. He also gave out an interview in which these phrases occur: "I am not asking," "All I actually want," "I'm asking approximately," "I am anxious to correlate our business." Something should be done to make it clear that elective responsibility does not necessarily exclude either its authority or its appearance when business managers are appointed by public bodies, and they have recourse to other bodies for funds.

**In Vindication of Orthodoxy.**  
Because Sir Oliver Lodge will lecture in Massey Hall tonight on "The Evidence for Survival," there is some fluttering among those who fear that the foundations of their faith may be undermined by the discussion of a spiritual problem by a veteran scientist, who only tells what he has found after many years' searching.

The truth is, of course, that the survival of the human spirit after the body has died is of the essence of Christian orthodoxy. The New Testament is saturated with teaching, not only that there is survival, but that the survivors may become manifest to human consciousness. We have so long told ourselves that we do not know what Paul and John were writing about that we have almost come to assume that they didn't know either—or that they purposely confused their readers. Sir Oliver comes along to say that, under conditions, we can know our friends in the spirit as we knew them in the flesh. He submits evidence which must be tested like any other evidence of fact.

A generation to whom has been revealed the power over invisible things that is represented by the telegraph, the telephone (in wireless as well as by wire), the phonograph, and the airplane, surely need not be scandalized by hearing that there is definite proof that what the Christian has believed for centuries is literally and magnificently true.

That is really what Sir Oliver Lodge is telling the people of this continent with restraint, and, as those who have heard him agree, with reverence. He says he has learned more about spiritual things than at one time he conceived to be possible. He is vindicating orthodoxy, not assailing it—and this can be said with perfect truth by one who has never dabbled in spiritualism, and has seen much discredit to orthodoxy.

Dr. Wild, whose long-established Torontoians will remember, used to say that a Christian could hear anything. A devout reader of the New Testament who cannot hear Sir Oliver

ver Lodge—the New Testament in that case can scarcely be known by its fruits.

## Contribution's New Turn.

The naval debate has begun everywhere, except in parliament. With four Jellicoe schemes to choose from, without obligation to accept either of them, the people have abundant scope for enquiring, and sizing up, and looking into the future—with an occasional backward look to see what progress we have made. The old contribution issue is revived, but is now presented the other way on, with some initial results that provoke doubts as to the clarity of thinking in quarters where pellucid thought is believed to be something of a monopoly.

Thru Lord Jellicoe, the admiralty, which never waits too patiently on the naval initiative of the dominions, offers us contributions of ships, even if we decide only to provide for a purely Canadian defence, which will reduce the capital cost to only one-fourth of the price of annual maintenance.

The principle involved in the new basis would mean that a dreadnought costing us ten million dollars might well cost forty million dollars per annum to maintain. That, of course, is only reducing the new admiralty policy to an absurdity, but it provokes enquiry as to what is implied in the policy.

The good Globe, which fought strenuously to prevent Canadian contributions to the British navy, gratefully accepts British contributions to the Canadian navy, the it reproduces and endorses Sir George Foster's 1909 declarations against financial contributions, and restates the objections to them, so long as they carry no control of the consequences of their expenditure.

If it is wrong for Canada to make contributions to the British navy, can it be right for Britain to make contributions to the Canadian navy? Recently a benevolent scheme for furnishing aid to Ontario education was turned down by the government, at the instigation of the organized farmers, on the ground that none but a government should discharge the obligations of the government. Vast moral and patriotic issues are involved in the sacrifice of a government's financial independence.

If the Canadian nation is obligated to create a navy, why should it accept contributions of ships from across the sea? Why should the admiralty, which has no sort of responsibility to Canada, offer to furnish us with ships of war? It is more than a bull to say that these ships are so many gift horses that should be hooked in the mouth.

The admiralty, in the height of the war, tried to commit the dominions to a navy imperially centralized from prow to rudder. This was flatly turned down. The admiralty is to present ships to Canada and train the staff officers for the Canadian navy at Greenwich, in the Greenwich atmosphere. Under these circumstances the naval factor in Canadian nationality will not be at Greenwich, but in Chelsea Hospital, where impotent sailors are cared for thru the beneficence of a parent state.

It is remarkable how the admiralty persists with its under-estimation of the strength of national sentiment in Canada. It is more remarkable still that those who have strenuously fought naval contributions from Canada should be willing to accept contributions to Canada. If we cannot pay for our own navy, we cannot do anything worth while with it from the point of view of a member of the league of nations, equal in status with all the other members, including Britain and the United States. Once permit it to be said, "What Canada has in a navy Britain pays for," and it would be time to end the talk about our having arrived at nationhood. We would be back to the colonial status which the acting minister of external affairs so vehemently repudiates.

## An Injustice to Ireland.

It is the business of the newspaper to give a portion to seven and also to eight. There are all sorts of people in the world, and many to whom editorials are too light reading, and stimulus in the daily brain test.

Sam Lloyd is a genius, and like others of the breed, he sometimes gives more than he knows. Yesterday he contributed an injustice to Ireland, which is now exposed. Puzzle 133 was a little piece in which he said eleven geographical names were hidden. The brain test was to find eleven. There were twelve.

The Lloyd eleven are given in another column on this page. The story containing them was this: "There were nine vehement mutineers conspiring to capture their ship. A risky piece of business, muttered the mate to his pal. 'My rank makes this part an easy matter, but the best plan is to bind the captain during his noon nap lest he wake up. He is usually ugly, so hand over the sword over the sofa, then secure the revolver on a shelf by his head. From every passenger we can then exact a ransom.'"

The Irish geographical name that's in the story, but not in its writer's list, is—well, look the puzzle over and let us know.

## On Bottle Street.

A friend comes in with a sincere word of the milk, as an aid to the economy which is necessary if the high cost of living is to be redressed, not to make money for the govern-



"I shall move toward the end we all have in view with due deliberation."  
—Premier Drury to prohibition deputation.

On Palmerston avenue, between Arthur and College yesterday afternoon 30 counted twenty-one milk bottles lying where they ought not to be. Some were on the boulevard, some on the sidewalk's edge, some among the snow remains, and some in the street.

The exalted price of milk is not all due to the producers' demand for more. The distributors' overhead expense counts. The householder has no occasion to empty his pocket into bottles that are worth ten cents apiece.

Perhaps there is an inevitable winter waste in bottles, due to the exigencies of snowdrifts. But it should be no greater on Palmerston than anywhere else. Somebody may appear with the authentic statistics of the wastage of bottles, and with a calculation of what might be done with a capitalization of disregarded glass. Housewives are not guilty, of course. Neither are the faithful milk handlers. Mr. Nobody is the author of waste. But Mr. Nobody does not pay the shot. If we can't keep down the cost of milk we can at least depress the loss on bottles.

**The Day at Ottawa**  
BY TOM KING.

Ottawa, Ont., March 12.—Some interesting discussions occurred in the house of commons this afternoon, altho the business before the house was not widely exciting. Mr. Rowell had a bill to correct a clerical error in the act relating to the pensions of the Northwest Mounted Police, and this opened the door to a lively tilt between Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. T. W. Crothers upon the general subject of pensions.

Mr. Fielding admitted that the Liberals made a great mistake in repealing the superannuation act. He thought that all employees of the government should retire upon a pension after a certain number of years in the civil service. A better class of men would be obtained and it would no longer be necessary to keep men on the payroll after their years of usefulness had passed.

From this doctrine Mr. Crothers most emphatically dissented. He said people entered the civil service not because they were asked, but because they were eager to get short hours and high pay. For every government job there were always a hundred applicants. Why should these men be provided for in their old age by taxation? They should take their chances with the men who worked for private corporations.

Mr. Fielding replied that a pension system was intended not so much for the benefit of employees as for the improvement of the service. All the big corporations were pensioning employees grown old in their service, and the government should not be less progressive.

Sir Henry Drayton put thru a resolution upon which a bill will be founded amending the government annuities act. The amendments are designed to make the annuities more popular and to give the government a better chance to compete with the insurance companies.

The interest upon moneys deposited by the public and afterwards withdrawn will be computed hereafter at four per cent, instead of three per cent.

Mr. Fielding thought four per cent. was little enough to pay for the use of money at this time, and suggested that the rate of interest on deposits in the postal savings should be raised from three to four per cent. He did not think, however, that the government should go into the annuity business on a big scale. The legislation had been originally designed not to make money for the govern-

## NECESSARILY

## THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

## A PROPOSAL.

## CHAPTER 30.

One afternoon, a week after Alice had, as she expressed it, given him his freedom, David was crossing the meadow near the model farm house, when a girl rode up the lane on horseback. He did not know her at first, for David had been lost in thought. It had been a week since he had seen Alice and he was desperately lonely—and at the state when he was a bit resentful because of it. In other words, David was at his weakest place.

And he looked up and saw Lois riding towards him, up the lane leading from the farmhouse. She sat astride, and she was dressed in the smartest riding habit, with leather puttees and a rough straw hat pulled down over her hair. She leaped off the horse when she came to him, and stood laughing up in his face, the bridle rein over her arm, conscious of her prettiness as she threw her head back against the horse's black mane.

"Glad to see me?" she asked.  
"Oh gee, I'm so glad I could eat you!" he said with boyish enthusiasm.  
"Then stop working, and we'll tie up my horse and go sit on that log above the creek," Lois said.

David thought he would send her home in an hour, but two hours and then three passed, and he could not let her go. She laughed and teased, told him all the stories of the neighborhood, "reminded" about familiar theatres and restaurants in New York, and frankly coquetted with him.

As the afternoon waned, she let the talk become more serious. Finally she held out her hand.  
"I must go," she said, but did not pull her hand away. "I came on an errand, Davey-boy, but I'm not good enough to go thru with it."

"What was your errand?" David asked, content to hold the small white hand she seemed so willing to have him possess.

"Well, I wanted to make it up between you and Alice," Lois said and looked away.  
"Is she unhappy?" David asked it eagerly. He wanted her to say yes, and she knew it.

"I—I don't know," Lois answered. "I don't think Alice is the type that is very unhappy. I think she feels her life work is looking after her mother and she wouldn't be contented doing anything else."

"But she isn't as well, as gay and cheerful as she was, is she?"  
"She's—I think she's relieved." The word came as an inspiration to Lois. She wanted to give this impression but she didn't know how far she dared go without seeming to tell an untruth. She heard David draw a sudden breath, then they sat silent for a long time. Finally she turned to him, her old disarming smile with her, the one

that made her seem to be smiling thru tears, and her voice had the slight quaver Lois knew so well how to give it.

"I thought you might be unhappy, Davey dear," she said, "so I came to make it up between you."

"Did Alice send you?" David asked.  
"No," Lois answered truthfully. "She doesn't know I'm here. But I thought you might be unhappy and I'd do anything in the world rather than have you miserable." The quaver was most pronounced.

"Why?" David asked. Lois looked away, the hand in his trembled nervously. This, by the way, was genuine Lois was nervous.

"Because," she answered, still looking away.  
"Why?" David insisted.

For answer Lois turned to him, her blue eyes appealing. She was sitting near him, and her right hand lay in his. As she turned she raised her face to him. David's arms went around her, and his lips found hers. And Lois leaned back against his shoulder, her face still turned to his and smiling.

She was sweet and comforting, and David was lonely, desperately lonely—and resentful because he felt Alice was not quite just to him. It was natural that he should kiss Lois again. She was so near, and so willing.

After a time she spoke, softly, as the continuing a conversation:  
"So you see, I couldn't gather the strength to make it up between you and another woman, when I loved you so much myself," she said. "I knew she wasn't the sort of girl you would be happy with. And I knew you loved me, only you were too honorable to say so before."

Had he said so? He started to pull away, but Lois clung to him, and when he wanted to talk, she stopped him by holding up her face for a kiss.

And so David knew he was engaged again. There are a surprising number of engagements that "just happen" without either one formally asking the other to marry him—or her. David was somewhat frightened by this turn of events, a little pleased, and almost entirely bewildered.

"I am so glad you love me. You've no idea how happy we're going to be," Lois said as she mounted her horse to ride home.

## Monday—A Pleasant Surprise.

## NO TEACHERS' STRIKE

Kingston, March 12.—The differences between the board of education and the public school teachers in regard to their demand for increases in salaries were settled at a meeting last night, and the impending strike of the teachers, which was scheduled for April 1, will not materialize.

Harker, customs inspector, street, corner

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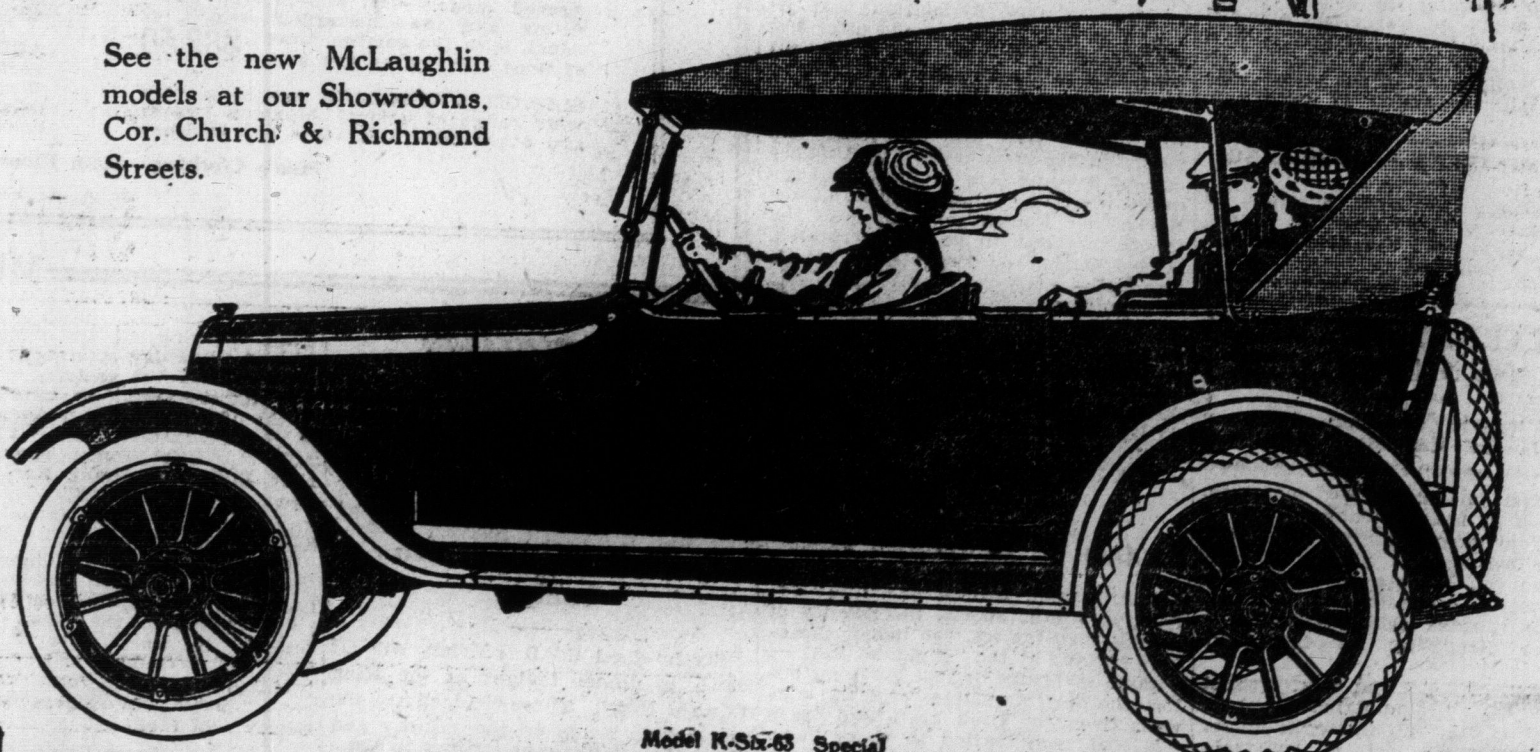
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