CANADIAN RIGHTS MUST BE RESPECTED

Commons Agreed in Regard to Burnham Incident in Montenegro.

Ottawa, April 4.—The house today discussed topics as widely apart as proportional representation, the "humiliation" of a Canadian hospital in Montenegro, and indemnities to victims of the so-called Quebec riots of 1918. It was private members' day and attendance was scanty. For the whole afternoon practically, the Quebec riots held the stage. Quebec members claimed that the government should assume responsibility for payment of an indemnity, and the minister of justice summed up the ministerial attitude by declaring that he could find no question of any legal responsibility on the part of the government. The debate was not unmarked by bitterness. "Why," demanded H. C. Hocken (Toronto West), "should those who contributed loyally to the winning of the war, be called to indemnify those who played the part of rebels?"

There were cries of sharp dissent from Liberal benches. "Spoken in a characteristically Toronto fashion," heatedly declared Hon. Charles Murphy. There was more debate and the resolution calling for payment of an indemnity was declared lost on division.

Montenegro Incident.

The Montenegro incident was brought up by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. It touched on the treatment accorded by Serbian authorities to the Canadian Hospital Mission in Montenegro, headed by Dr. F. W. E. Burnham, of Winnipeg. The house was at one on the necessity of obtaining respect for Canadian nationals in foreign countries. Mr. Lemieux urged that no Canadian Red Cross funds should be apportioned to Serbia until an apology had been made.

"I am not a swashbuckling imperialist," exclaimed Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C. "But the time has come to let the world know that the rights of Canadian citizens must be respected." The prime minister was not convinced that documentary evidence in the case would warrant specific interference, but the government had no objection to the production of correspondence. However, if the need for redress were shown, then would be the time to act.

Proportional Representation.

It was well into the evening when the house reached proportional representation. J. A. Sexsmith (Peterboro East) had a resolution favoring "some system of proportional representation" and providing for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the different systems of proportional representation "with a view to recommend one of these for adoption." Mr. Sexsmith quoted many instances and authorities to show the value of proportional representation. The present method had resulted in Orange Toronto being set against Catholic Quebec, in the gathering of votes by the glad hand system. Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the progressives, and Levi Thomson (Qu'Appelle), the progressives' chief whip, both supported proportional representation. Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration, had an amendment. He moved inclusion of the "single transferable vote" as well as proportional representation within the scope of the proposed committee's activities and that the committee should inquire into the desirability of one or the other being adopted.

Committee Appointed.

On a suggestion from F. L. Davis (Nepapwa), Mr. Calder modified his amendment to make it read: "The single transferable or preferential vote." The amendment was adopted, the amended resolution carried, and the following were appointed as special committee: W. J. Blair (Battle River), John A. Calder, Edmund Proulx (Prescott), J. A. Currie (Simcoe North), A. L. Davidson (Digby and Annapolis), J. J. Denis (Joliette), John Harold (Brant), R. J. Manion (Fort William), A. R. McMaster (Brome), J. P. Molloy (Provencher), F. F. Pardee (Lambton West), J. A. Sexsmith (Peterboro East), T. E. Simpson (Algoma), J. H. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysboro), Levi Thomson (Qu'Appelle), and H. P. Whidden (Brandon).

The house adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

SIR THOMAS WHITE NOT DISQUALIFIED

Ottawa, April 4.—(Canadian Press).—Sir Thomas White is not disqualified from acting as a member of the house for the constituency of Leeds and Brockville, according to an opinion of the deputy minister of justice, F. L. Newcombe, and forwarded to the prime minister.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO GET CHURCH HOLIDAYS

Ottawa, April 4.—(Can. Press.)—Civil servants are to have the privilege of remaining away from their offices o nchurch holidays, without deduction being made from their salaries. This statement was made by the prime minister at question time in the house today.

The days particularly referred to are: All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception, Epiphany and Ascension Day.

MARCH LIBRARY REPORT.

In the report for the month of March, issued by Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, to Toronto Public Library Board, it is stated that 180,804 books were issued for the month, an increase of 30,855 over March, 1920.

Earlscourt branch is forging ahead, and, with 13,035 books issued, is now fourth in the city. Every branch records an increase, that of College being 7980.

On each day on which the libraries are open 2000 books are borrowed by boys and girls.

WESTERN FARMERS PAY LESS TO HELP

Reducing Wages of Agricultural Laborers From 25 to 50 Per Cent.

Winnipeg, April 4.—(By Canadian Press.)—Western farmers will pay this year for farm laborers from 25 to 50 per cent. less than they paid last year, according to reports gathered here today. Prevailing rates are quoted as from $40 to $60 per month with board, and $50 seems to be about the average wage offered for seeding labor. There appears to be a feeling among farmer employers that they they cannot afford to pay more than these wages, up to harvest at least. There is said to be no surplus of farm help.

Almost Half in Alberta.

Calgary, Alta., April 4.—Wages of farm hands in Alberta this year will be only about half what they were last year. Hon. Duncan Marshall, provincial minister of agriculture, states emphatically farmers cannot possibly pay more than $40 to $50 a month, in view of the prospect of wheat this year going back to prewar basis.

Drop in Saskatchewan.

Saskatoon, Sask., April 4.—Wages for farm hands in the Saskatoon district are now $60 a month, a $10 increase on the price that has been advocated by the provincial employment office. Some communities have pledged themselves to pay a maximum of $50 on the ground that the farmers cannot afford to pay more, but it looks as if the element of competition will increase the scale.

LIBERTY LEAGUERS SOCIAL ANARCHISTS

(Continued From Page 1).

first two classes, but from the last two. The first two are only used to give the liquor traffic a badge of respectability. He continued:

Social Anarchists.

"Men who advocate personal privilege in these days are social anarchists," he said. "Anarchists at the bottom of society, altho perhaps more numerous, are less dangerous than are anarchists at the top. So far as it affects this particular battalion of bluffers, I would like to make the province absolutely bone-dry—so dry they couldn't spit—so dry they couldn't lick a postage stamp to send another letter to Montreal!"

"With a tear in its voice, the trade (thru its friends of the liquor league), cries out for voluntary temperance organizations, like we had in the good old days. We ask: "What did you and your friends do for these temperance societies, abstainers' leagues, etc., when we had 'em? You sneered and scoffed and fought them by every dirty, underhand method that could be devised. You were logical, at least, for ninety-nine out of every hundred active temperance men became prohibitionists in time. You drove us to it. The trade shouts for personal liberty—or anything else except what it's going to get—short shrift and a long rope. The whole claim is a pretence and a pack of lies. For brazen, barefaced lying, the booze crowd have got the German war office backed off the map. They make me think of that crowd. They are never to blame for anything. They didn't start the war—neither did the Germans you know. We all know they didn's finish it. No the trade is not to blame for lawlessness. It is our temperance laws that make the trouble—those scraps of paper that have the seal of Canada and the signature of the King are to blame. I have never known the trade in any particular, under any system, to attempt to keep the law. They never fight fair. The very breath of their nostrils is poison gas. Like the Germans, they poison the springs and wells of life. And when they're licked, what do they do? Do they take their medicine and shut up? No; when their crimes are brought to the light of day they do not stand ashamed and silent in the presence of honest men whom they have wronged. They whine and bellow and bluff and beg and lie and sneer and sneak around, and leave somebody else to pay the bill. They pull off pious platitudes about their lost possessions and personal liberty. Like convicted murderers, they count on catching enough sentimental suckers to give them a new lease of life.

"So, my friends, let us understand each other; nay, let us take a pledge together that we're going out to clean this thing up. No more compromise, no conditions, no claims for clemency. The only way to cure the liquor evil is to kill it! The only effective enforcement is to force it out. The only satisfactory liquor legislation is liquor elimination. The only government control we'll stand for is prohibition."

PASSING IN MONTREAL OF W. W. RUTHERFORD

For 36 Years Was Principal of Aylmer, Ont., High School.

Aylmer, April 4.—W. W. Rutherford, for 36 years prior to his retirement, three years ago, principal of the Aylmer High School, died at Montreal today, aged 72 years. He was the unsuccessful Liberal candidate in East Elgin for the commons against the late David Marshall, in 1908. One of his sons, Walter, is with the Bank of Toronto in Toronto. Another, Fred, is Grand Trunk Railroad trainmaster at London. Mr. Rutherford was visiting a daughter in Montreal when taken ill.

ROTARY CLUB OFFICERS.

At a meeting held in the King Edward Hotel last night, the following were elected officers of the Rotary Club for the ensuing year: President, John J. Gibson; vice-president, Fred Ratcliff; treasurer, W. J. A. Carnahan.

THIS IS
SELF-DENIAL WEEK
REMEMBER THE
SALVATION ARMY
Give by means of the envelope left in your home, or mail a cheque to Commissioner W. J. Richards, 20 Albert St., Toronto.

THREE QUEENS OF THE FILM ARRIVE IN TORONTO.
The movie stars photographed by The World's staff man yesterday are (left to right): Kathryn Perry, Martha Mansfield and Audrey Maple. The picture was taken at the Union Station.

BIG CROWD CHEERS WINDLE'S WORDS

(Continued From Page 1).

you with liberty to go to hell, the prohibition party wouldn't trust you to take a glass of wine."

Unless men were trusted with liberty, he said, they became slaves. "Regulate the fellow who requires regulation," said Mr. Windle, in referring to a man who took too much liquor, "but leave the other fellow his liberty by having government control of liquor in Ontario. (Cheers.)

Mr. Windle declared that prohibition was neither a success or even popular in the States. It could only be made a success anywhere by absolute despoticism and filling the land with spies and spotters.

Law of Fermentation.

If importation of liquor was destroyed, it would create, in Mr. Windle's opinion a vast army of bootleggers, and a larger army of men who would brew their own wine and spirits. The only way to stop such system was to repeal the divine law of fermentation. The Lord, by allowing fermentation, had made it impossible for the prohibitionist to ever make a bone dry country.

He gave an example of the home brew, by declaring that invitations to evening parties in the States now had a clause reading "Please bring a sample of your home brew."

Mr. Windle said that when a man went to his clothiers in the States to order a new suit, the usual question asked was: "How will you have the hip pockets—pints or quarts?" (Laughter.)

At this point, Mr. Windle asked any prohibitionist in the hall to stand up No one did so, and he proceeded to declare that 98 per cent. of the people of Ontario were temperate—the other two per cent., he said, would go under no matter what laws were in force. If any man got drunk, he said, it was not the fault of the manufacturers, the seller or the drink itself—the fault was due to the man himself. Everyone, continued Mr Windle, would endorse the prohibitionist arguments against drunkenness, but they (the drys) wanted to apply such arguments only to the drink itself. It is just as logical to argue that a legislature should prohibit a cow being milked, because some one might put water in it, as to put any faith in the prohibition argument. In fact, he said, no prohibitionist dare back any of his arguments even with counterfeit money (Laughter.)

At the root of the prohibition campaign, declared Mr. Windle, was an inroad to the kingdom of personal liberty. If they could choose what we were to drink, why should they not have the right to dictate what our religion should be, choose a wife for every man, and have a right to direct what food we should eat. Such a scheme would be just as logical, he declared.

"Smokes" Threatened.

"The same gang," he said, "who snatched the cup from your lips are getting ready to take away your cigar and pipe. Directly prohibition is won, the same crowd will look for something else to restrict the liberty of the man."

Prohibition he went on to say, was unchristian in character, a quack nostrum and intolerant bigotry, which undermined the whole Christian character.

"Who made these men," he asked, referring to the prohibitionist party, "the judges of the people? That was reserved for the Lord, and put off to the last day of judgment. "But the Lord says you may spend your money in strong drink. Pussyfoot Johnson knows better, and says, 'You may not.'"

Quotes Scripture.

Mr. Windle contended it was not immoral or wrong, according to the Bible, to buy drink. "I would sooner," he said, "be against prohibition and for the Lord, than for it and against the Lord."

After quoting some lengthy extracts from the Bible to support his contention that to drink was not a sin, Mr. Windle concluded by saying that prohibition would destroy equality amongst citizens, and "if you want to give more life, give more liberty."

Mr. Windle was accorded a great ovation on resuming his seat. He will be heard again on April 17 in the Arena, the evening before the vote is taken.

I. F. Hellmuth, who occupied the chair, declared the present question before the public had aroused more interest than he ever remembered. The liberty of the British subject was at stake, he declared. Prohibition in the States was, he said, the greatest farce the world had ever seen.

GERMAN PROPOSAL IS IGNORED BY U.S.

(Continued From Page 1).

many hopefully to renew its productive activities."

Included in the German communication is the suggestion that the only solution of the reparations problem is in an international loan, in favor of which the allied and associated powers would waive the general mortgage on German assets created by the treaty of Versailles. In this connection the German government says "it would not be unwilling to assume the obligation of the interests and the amortization of the foreign debts of the allied and associated powers, within the limit of her capacity."

Germany invites the examination "by unbiased experts of its own ability to make payments," and says she stands ready to meet any proposal which appears feasible "for the solution of the economic and financial problems of Europe."

The United States' reply makes no reference either to the proposed consolidation of allied debts as a German obligation or the suggestion for the determination by unbiased experts of the ability of Germany to pay.

Another communication with regard to reparations presented by Germany is that of the rehabilitation of devastated regions. The German government says it stands ready to offer to France good offices and resources in whatever form is acceptable. It asserts that for the immediate rehabilitation of the devastated regions it has "repeatedly proffered labor, technical advice and material assistance," but that these offers have not been accepted.

Germany declares that there exists in France only a limited degree of concern for the rehabilitation of the devastated regions, because advance indemnities have been given to former occupants of the soil who have settled in other parts of France and the work of clearing the war areas "has been undertaken by influential groups of promoters who are making no effort to expedite the performance of their contracts.

The German communication is the form of a memorandum of Dr. Walter Simons, minister for foreign affairs, dated March 23 and transmitted thru United States Commissioner Drexel at Berlin, who has had informal conversations with the German government on the subject for some time.

The United States' reply is officially termed a "statement" sent to Commissioner Drexel for delivery to Dr. Simons.

Germany is Well Pleased.

Berlin, April 4.—The German note sent by Dr. Simons, the foreign minister, discussing reparations and suggesting that Germany is willing to assume her debts to the allies, and the reply of the United States secretary of state, Charles E. Hughes, delivered to the German foreign office on March 31 by United States High Commissioner Loring Dresel, were published tonight by the German government.

While the note from Secretary Hughes is brief, the German officials interpret it as friendly in spirit, and the mere fact that the Unted States answered at all is looked upon as a hopeful sign that the United States government may exert its good offices in solving the reparations problem.

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YOU GET MORE HEAT FOR LESS MONEY IN
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DECIDES TO PRESS PEACE RESOLUTION

(Continued From Page 1).

"reconciled" to the situation.

At the same time the senators made it clear that the United States would take no action which could be in any way considered as "helpful" to Germany, especially in the matter of reparations and fulfilling other obligations involved in the peace settlement.

In discussing the proposed separate peace resolution the senators, it is understood, asserted their intention to introduce it immediately upon the convening of congress and urge its promp adoption. However, they added, that if President Harding should require delay in the matter of a vote, this uidoubtedly would be arranged.

May Defer a Vote.

How far the president himself may have concurred in such a program was not revealed, but some of those who have his confidence, pointed out that with the resolution hanging fire in congress the administration might be in a position to exert an enlarged influence in securing acceptance of its peace plans by other nations. Technically, the United States government still would be at war with Germany, exercising the full privileges of a belligerent in the arrangement of a final peace settlement, and still actually associated with the allies.

In such circumstances, it was suggested, the possibility of a separate peace might be used diplomatically along with the foreign loan situation as leverage to secure acceptance of Mr. Harding's plans for his peace association.

Alternative Plans Urged.

It is known that the subject of a peace declaration has occupied the active interest of administration officials recently, and that several alternative plans have been urged upon the president. Saturday he held a long conference with Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, author of the original separate peace measure, and today he talked with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican senate leader, and Senators Watson of Indianna and Brandegee of Connecticut, both prominent in Republican legislative management.

During the day the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, also called at the White House, and altho it was said that the visit was one of courtesy the two held an extended conference.

The question of declaring peace by resolution has figured persistently in gossip among officials here regarding the visit of Rene Viviana, the former French premier, but it was not indicated tonight what part the advice of the allied governments might have played in influencing a decision.

Those associated with M. Viviani repeatedly have denied that the real purpose of his pilgrimage here was to plead that there be no separate peace, but he is known to be hopeful that the peace settlement may provide for some sort of co-operative agreement with the allies. It is taken for granted that he has urged these views in his conversations with United States officials.

TELEPHONE JUDGMENT TEXT BROUGHT DOWN

The judgment states that the board will retain the conduct of the case. The company is to continue filing the same monthly reports as at present. Such further special reports, if any, as the board may require, will be called for. No exception is taken to the application for a monthly instead of a quarterly basis of payment as at present.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER BETTER.

Ottawa, April 4.—Hon. Sydney Fisher, former minister of agriculture in the Laurier cabinet, who has been ill for some time, was reported this morning to be considerably improved.

REPLIES TO CHARGE HE IS PRO-GERMAN

Hon. Charles A. Windle Says Writings Nail Abominable Lie to Mast.

Seen by The World last night at the King Edward Hotel, Hon. Charles A. Windle, who spoke at the Armories under the auspices of the Liberty League, was asked about the statements which had been in circulation alleging that he was pro-German. This he denied in the most vigorous and emphatic manner, and in support of his denial referred the reporter to many of his writings within recent times. He characterized the allegation as an abominable lie.

In the issue of Brann's Iconoclast, published in Chicago, in June, 1918, he wrote: "The battle of the Marne saved Paris. Early in the war the little army of Belgium saved the channel ports for England. The defence of Verdun stands without parallel. Here is glory sufficient to enrich all Frenchmen for ever. The soldiers of Canada have performed prodigies in shattering the almost invincible legions of Germany. But a handful of British volunteers must be credited with the achievement that marks the climax of valor so far displayed in this mighty war. With a few ships they bottled up Germany's submarine base at Zeebrugge. Every man in this venture was a hero."

Scores the Disloyal.

And again in the same publication Mr. Windle in July, 1918 wrote as follows: "Let the few who are disloyal suffer the consequences of their folly. Send them back to the kaiser to be denied their right to liberty, the pursuit of happiness and voice in their own government. Place them in his power so the kaiser can herd them in the shambles of Europe to bleed and die for the privilege of calling him master. President Wilson tried his best to keep America out of the war, but the time came when patience ceased to be a virtue. America is a poor place for any man who sympathizes with her enemies. Our sons are falling by thousands. We are pouring out billions and every citizen must fight to win. He who fails or refuses will find he has earned the brand of Judas."

Calls Kaiser Mad Master.

Mr. Windle also read extracts from a book written by him, entitled "Word Pictures of the War," the following being typical of the nature of the book: "We saw Serbia and Rumania fly with bleeding feet from home and country, pursued by incarnate fury. We next see the mailed fist of Prussianism seize Poland by the throat, while ravished, robbed, crushed and bleeding Belgium lay prostrate under barbed and brutal heel of might. We saw the kaiser plunge the red sword of conquest into the fair breast of Italy. On every field of blood the central powers, obsessed by the merciless, monstrous, murderous, spirit of the Caesars and armed with the sword of Mahomet, rushed madly with conscience wide as Hell, sinking, burning, stealing, but staggering from counter-blows, and covered with her own and enemy blood. With frightfulness for their battle cry and world dominion as their object, the armies of the kaiser challenged the right of nations to independent existence, while their mad master, with vaulting ambition hurled his bloody lance full and fair in the face of civilization."

Son in U. S. Army.

"Do these writings of mine look like the work of a pro-German?" queried Mr. Windle. He said he had taken a most active part in the United States in helping in the disposal of Liberty and other bonds, besides being active in other spheres. He also said that his son, C Pliny Windle, saw active service in the U. S. army, being attached to the engineers. His boy was among the youngest who enlisted in the States and Mr. Windle stated that he was gratified that his boy offered to go and fight for his country and civilization. "Had he not gone I would have considered him a disgrace to the name of Windle," concluded Mr. Windle.

CAPTURES FUGITIVE AFTER SHORT CHASE

Fabiel Dupont Held for an Alleged Offence Against Young Girl.

To look at Detective-Sergt. "Jimmie" Thomson, weight over 200 pounds, one would never guess that in a Marathon with a fleet-footed, fleeing alleged criminal that the former would win, but then you can't tell how far a frog can jump from just looking at it.

Thomson demonstrated beyond doubt last night that when necessity demanded it he was just as good a runner as the next, for he arrested, after nearly half a mile chase, Fabiel Dupont, 109½ Duchess street. Dupont is wanted in Montreal for an alleged serious offence against a seven-year-old girl.

True, Thomson commandeered an automobile to finally capture his man, but then he didn't want to take any chances whatsoever of losing out. It's an even bet tho, and he is authority for the statement that he could have caught Dupont without the aid of he car.

Information was received at detective headquarters late in the afternoon that Dupont was living a tthe Duchess street house, and Detective-Sergts. Thomson and Koster repaired there in a police auto. In anticipation of the man leaving the place, Koster posted himself at Duchess and Parliament sreets and Thomson at Berkeley at Duchess. The latter had not been there long when he saw Dupont coming towards him. Dupont, however, also saw the detective and recognized him. Down Berkeley to Queen, along Queen to Seaton the chase continued. Thomson kept his man well in sight, but was only gaining slightly on him, so he commandeered a passing auto, finally coming up with Dupont at Dundas street.

With drawn revolver, Thomson stepped from the car and, being thus menaced, Dupont quietly submitted to the handcuffs being affixed. He was then taken to west Dundas street police station and there locked up.

G. R. GEARY STATES CASE FOR TORONTO

Explains Appeal Against Express Rate Increase to Cabinet at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 4.—(Can. Press).—The ground on which the City of Toronto bases its appeal against the judgment of the railway commission granting a 30 per cent. increase to express companies operating in Canada, was briefly stated to the cabinet council this morning by G. R. Geary, K.C., corporation counsel for Toronto.

Mr. Geary rested his appeal on two main principles. The first was that the method of arriving at the sum due to the railways for their part in transporting goods for express companies by multiplying the freight rate by 1 1-2 times was arbitrary and unsound.

The second main principle advanced by Mr. Geary was that the overseas business of express companies operating in Canada must be considered in arriving at what a fair remuneration was.

Come to Convocation Hall To-morrow Night and Hear About
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JUDGE M. D. MUNN, CHICAGO
The Eminent American Authorities on Nutrition and Health.
Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Provincial Officer of Health, Chairman.

MILK has been rediscovered. All over the American Continent—and indeed in England and Europe too—people are talking about milk.

For ages milk was the most staple of human foods. The pastoral peoples of the Bible lived largely upon milk products. On down through mediaeval times to the present day, milk has been the main stay in the diet of those people who lived simply and wholesomely, and worked the hardest. Milk, cream, buttermilk, butter, cheese, curds and whey, were the foods which produced of old the stamina of the white race.

In recent times, circumstances seem to have led people of the big cities, to some extent, away from the milk diet, and the liberal use of milk and milk products. It was a mis-step, and the speakers at Convocation Hall to-morrow night will show you why.

Science Has Discovered What Nature Always Knew

Milk contains the life-forces — the "vitamines"— which stimulate growth and impart vitality. Some other foods contain "vitamines," but milk is the only known food which contains all three kinds of vitamines necessary for perfect health.

The complex, modern diet supplies material nourishment in over abundance. "Vitamines" —the life elements in food—are what it lacks. The "vitamines" of milk, eggs and leafy vegetables are prime, vital essentials that must not be left out.

Milk is recognized by science to-day as the veritable Elixir of Life.

Come to-morrow night and hear these eminent authorities on nutrition.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
Child Welfare Council of Toronto
Canadian Public Health Association