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The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 19 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,007 TWO CENTS

Senate Reading Room
20feb19

Col. Price Criticizes Imperial Munitions Board in Local House | Toronto Man's Family of Five Wiped Out by Gas Poisoning | Col. Currie Answers the Tariff Ultimatum of Western Growers

CURRIE WARNS COMMONS AGAINST TARIFF CHANGE

Declares Canada Is Only Country Discussing Free Trade --- Lemieux Says "Something Wrong" With Currie's Policy.

Ottawa, March 18.—Resuming the debate on the address in the house this afternoon, Col. J. A. Currie took up the question of the tariff. Canada, he said, was faced with a task of reconstruction as vitally important as that of the war. When people talked of free trade and of adhering to free trade, he was reminded of Barrie's play, "The Mollusc"—of those who stuck to old ideas in spite of changed conditions.

The world was now engaged in an economic war. There was no country at the present moment discussing free trade except Canada. When one heard the minister of the interior say in the house that he stood where he stood in 1908 for the abolition of duty on agricultural implements, then it was a significant situation which manufacturers should take into consideration.

Instead of Canada having placed an embargo on foreign wheat, Canadian elevators were jammed with American wheat. Grain from the Canadian west could not be brought thru. The United States last year sold to Canada over half a million dollars worth of wheat, as a result of the free wheat policy, while Canada sold none to the United States. In consequence of the policy favoring wheat substitutes, Canada had bought from the United States between seven and eight million dollars worth of corn.

Germany Waits Chance.

Col. Currie said that Germany was standing today with all her faculties intact and ready to throw her manufactures into this country if anything in the nature of a free trade opportunity was given. He said the chief reason why this country had not achieved an equal success with the United States was because of the constant agitation on tariff matters.

Canada's problems, Col. Currie said, might be put into three classes—the demobilization of her soldiers, of her industries, and the paying of her taxes. He advocated the bringing home of the men by units and the retaining of them in the army until they had obtained positions. In this way, if a man got a job which did not turn out to be satisfactory he could return to his unit and continue training.

The program of land settlement suggested by the government was criticized by Col. Currie, who argued that the soldiers desirous of settling on the land should be given their farms. Under the system proposed by the government you started a man off with a load to carry in the shape of a mortgage. He believed that there were millions of acres lying idle in the west which were being held by the great corporations.

The government should take this for the soldiers. He protested against returned soldiers being victimized by real estate sharks.

The western farmer, he said, wanted greater markets for his grain. He had been under the impression that

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 3).

MAY END THE WAR WITHOUT TREATY

Senator Lenroot Says Congress Can Do It by Simple Resolution.

Washington, March 18.—If President Wilson does not negotiate a peace treaty satisfactory to the senate, Sen. Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, said in an address on the league of nations before Washington's Commercial Club here tonight, congress may pass a joint resolution summarily ending the war with Germany without a treaty, leaving American participation in the league of nations to future determination.

Sen. Lenroot declared he favored the general plan of the league as proposed, but would not be coerced into voting for the constitution as now drawn without amendment.

Asserting that the United States today is in "a most critical situation," with American principles and ideals endangered by the plans for the league, Sen. Lenroot continued as follows:

"We are told that the president will not permit peace with Germany unless there is made as a part of the peace treaty the constitution of the league as drawn in large part by Great Britain. We are told that this will be done to force the senate to accept without amendment revolutionizing our government and its foreign and domestic policies. In other words, the senate is to be coerced to do something which it otherwise would not do, and public opinion in America is thus to be coerced.

A Stuffed Club.

"In my judgment President Wilson has once more misjudged the temper of the American people and the senate. The supposed club over the senate of postponing peace is stuffed with straw.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Alicante	New York	Havana
Missouri	New York	Brest
W. A. Luckenb'd	New York	Bordeaux
Rotterdam	Plymouth	New York

Rheims Has Few Population Left

Paris, March 18.—The population of Rheims, which was 115,158 before the war, is now 8,453, according to a census just completed by the government. Of this number, 3,987 are men, 3,252 are women and 1,213 are children. Five hundred of the children attend school in the ruined city.

SIBERIAN FORCE REFUSED PAPERS

Troops Indignant at Withholding of All Canadian News.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Feb. 4, that has just been received by J. Addison Reid, 72 Rowanwood avenue, written from Vladivostok, by one of the members of the Siberian expeditionary force:

"Some damn fool in authority has stopped all newspapers from Canada coming here. Naturally we wonder all kinds of things. It is really quite a hardship on us and rather inconsistent with our vaunted freedom of speech. Can you do your bit to bring this before the public at home? We are all very indignant to put it mildly."

CANADA MAY BUY GRAND TRUNK ROAD

Shareholders May Get Something to Avoid Delay and Litigation.

Special to The World.

Ottawa, March 18.—The government gave notice today that it would proceed with legislation validating the Grand Trunk receivership, as soon as possible after the debate on the address was concluded. Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways and canals, informed the railway committee of the house that a statement would be made respecting the affairs of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the old Grand Trunk as well. To The World tonight, however, Sir Thomas White said that the statement would probably be confined to the affairs of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He admitted, however, that in the course of the debate arising thereon, he might naturally discuss the affairs of the parent company.

It is pretty well understood that the action of the government in taking possession of the Grand Trunk Pacific has caused the creditors and stockholders of the old Grand Trunk to get busy. They are now disposed to renew the negotiations for the sale of both the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific to the government.

Road Not Solvent.

Owing to the increased cost of operation, the Grand Trunk is barely able to meet fixed charges, and if the government took over the road, it would probably have to appropriate money from the national treasury for maintenance and betterments. Nevertheless, there is a disposition on the part of the government to give something to the shareholders in case the road can be acquired without delay and litigation.

If the recommendations of the Drayton-Ackworth report are followed, the government will lease the road for nine hundred and ninety nine years, at a rental which will give something to the Grand Trunk for distribution among its stockholders, after payment of fixed charges.

Whether the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific when acquired, will be handed over to the directors of the Canadian National railway system, for management, is not yet determined. That course may be followed or a "Dominion railways corporation," may be formed as recommended by the Drayton-Ackworth report, to operate all the government railways as an independent commission.

STILL FIGURING ON TUNNEL.

Paris, March 18.—The French commission to study the subject of a tunnel under the English channel, reached no decision at its meeting yesterday to consider plans for a tunnel to be built under a Franco-British agreement.

SIXTY SOCIETIES SUGGEST CHANGES IN LEAGUE DRAFT

Convention at Berne Sends Proposals for Amendments to Conference.

NATIONS PARLIAMENT

Urge That Council of All States Complete Disarmament by Sea and Land.

Paris, March 18.—In reply to a request by the committee of the peace conference which is headed by President Wilson, that neutrals send suggestions before Thursday, representatives of the international conference of the league of nations societies, in session at Berne, from March 6 to 13, have outlined in a telegram numerous amendments which they submit for the consideration of the committee.

This conference was composed of delegations of sixty associations of England, Italy, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Sweden and Switzerland, and there were present also at the sessions representatives from France, the United States, Russia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Esthonia, Greece, India, Lithuania, Macedonia, Rumania, Turkey and Ukraine.

"Recognizing the superiority of the Paris text (league of nations proposals), over the state of international anarchy existing today, we submit the following amendments."

Twenty-six articles are set down, the first of which reads:

"An international parliament elected by the peoples should replace the assembly of delegates proposed in the Paris text. This parliament should have full prerogatives and executive powers, each country electing one member for each million inhabitants."

Complete Disarmament.

The other articles provide for the creation of an international tribune, and that the council of the society of nations, embracing all states, shall proceed to complete the disarmament on sea and land, with the abolition of any obligatory military service, volunteer troops sufficient to maintain order only be preserved by each state.

Further, according to the amendments, the society of nations shall dispose land and sea forces to prevent any violation of peace. All colonies, except those self-governing, shall be supervised by an officer of the society.

Customs tariffs and monopolies mennt to favor particular interests shall be abolished. All members of the society of nations shall have the same economic rights. The peoples' rights of self-disposal and the protection of national minorities shall be guaranteed by a world constitution. Boycotts for national reasons shall be forbidden.

In conclusion the telegram says:

"The Berne conference begs the allied and associated governments to consider the above, and amend their decisions accordingly."

The paper is signed by M. Haibert of Zurich, Prof. Emile Bise of Freiburg, Dr. Hans, Buchli; Professor Broda of Berne, Enrico Bignami, Italy; Philip Snowden, England; Professor von Laun, Austria; M. Stoecker, Germany; Gen. Meetster, Holland; Matbillo Widegren, Sweden; Baron Wrangel, Russia, and Mm. Widemer and Enellwelt, Swiss national councillors.

CELTIC ARRIVING WITH RHYL TROOPS

Troopship Has on Board Upwards of Two Thousand Soldiers.

Halifax, N.S., March 18.—Disembarkation officials here are preparing for the docking of the Celtic with Canadian troops from Rhyl Camp at 6 o'clock this evening. The Celtic is bringing upwards of two thousand troops and six civilian passengers.

On account of the strike at New York the Celtic will coal at Halifax before proceeding to New York. The Cretic, now on her way here with troops, will do the same, and it is quite possible that the Baltic will also do the same. The Olympic, which sailed from Southampton today for Halifax, and which is expected here on March 23, will remain here until April 1, when she will return to England. The Cunard liner Carmania, which arrived here yesterday with troops, commenced coaling today.

Returning Soldiers.

The time of the arrival of the 4th C.M.R. was not known at a late hour last evening, but military authorities state that it will not be before 5 p.m. The exact time can be ascertained by calling N. 3416 or N. 3417 and Ade. 3180 and Ade. 3181.

Men and their dependents from the S.S. Minnedosa will arrive at the Union Station at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Celtic docked at Halifax last evening, with 2000 men on board, and the Olympic is due at the same port on Sunday with 2149 for this district. The 116th Battalion is on this boat.

CONSPIRACY BARED IN NEW BRUNSWICK POTATO SCANDALS

Commissioner Finds Deception, Concealment and False Testimony Features of Case.

HON. B. F. SMITH SCORED

Says Valley Railway Money Was Switched to Cover Up Transaction.

St. John, N.B., March 18.—The report of Commissioner James McQueen, on the patriotic potato transaction and kindred matters was brought down in the legislature at Fredricton today.

Commissioner McQueen lays bare every salient feature of the scandals in connection with the patriotic potatoes and the Valley Railway money used in that connection, and quoting at every turn from the sworn testimony, the commissioner in his comments and in his findings deals with the conduct of Hon. James A. Murray, Hon. B. F. Smith, Hon. J. D. M. Baxter, George Jones, M.L.A., William B. Tennant and others, whose evidence was a feature of the inquiry held during last summer.

The commissioner finds that the province sustained a heavy loss, that concealment, deliberate deception, and even false testimony, were features of the case, and he brushes aside the contention that there was no wrong doing, citing the testimony of leading witnesses to illustrate every step in the conspiracy by which Valley Railway money was switched in an attempt to cover up the potato transaction and revealing its return to party politics and party funds.

The commissioner refers to the attempt of some concerned to shield themselves at the expense of the late Premier Clarke.

Commissioner's Summary.

Commissioner McQueen sums up in part: In addition to the conclusions arrived at, as set forth above, the following facts stand out in bold outline and constitute my finding: the province purchased in the year 1914, 68,603 barrels of New Brunswick potatoes in order that a patriotic shipment of 51,379 barrels might be sent to the army and navy of the Imperial government, and to the relief of Belgian sufferers.

The amount expended for this purpose was $153,505.75.

No tenders were called for, but names of certain persons were selected, and these given preference. Within this circle another preference was extended, this time to the Hon. B. F. Smith, afterwards minister of public works, in the late government, and one of the present members for the county of Carleton; this privilege (As set out above), never should have been granted, was shamefully abused and is one of the chief causes for the loss sustained.

The number of barrels of potatoes which the province had on hand after the two shipments were completed, according to the quantity purchased, should have been 17,224.

Potatoes Not Accounted For.

The balance of these potatoes were not accounted for, and outside of the culls, which were traced to some extent, appear to be a total loss to the province. A large number of these were sold by Mr. Daggett, to parties in St. John, and were never credited to the province. These, he said, he should be made to account for.

The returns for the potatoes sold (amounting to $8,499.46), never passed thru the books of any of the departments of the province. This amount was swallowed up in the expenditures, and an attempt made to induce the public to believe that at least $32,861.39 had been received by the province on account of such sales.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

A new stock of swell overcoats for stylishly dressed men, just received today, at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. Those coats are made in plain grey cheviots, Scotch mixtures, invisible checks and covert cloths. Some are plain Chesterfield, others loose slip-on styles, just the coat for the young man, and quite a number with belted backs. These coats are manufacturers' spring samples, and are very much under-priced. Prices $25.00, $30.00 and $35.00. Raincoats also from $10.00 to $25.00.

Plane Shipped to Newfoundland To Attempt Transatlantic Flight

London, March 18.—British aviators are to try for a flight across the Atlantic. A secretly built airplane, accompanied by Harry Hawker, as pilot and Commander MacKenzie Grieve, Royal Navy, as navigator, was shipped from England yesterday for St. John's, Newfoundland, from which it will start at the earliest possible moment in an attempt to win the Daily Mail prize of £10,000 for the first machine to fly across the Atlantic.

The machine is a Sopwith two-seater biplane, with a 375 horse-power engine. The fuslage is boat shaped and will support the machine in the water.

Pilot Hawker said he believed that the flight would occupy about nineteen and one half hours. The machine, he added, had flown 900 miles in nine hours and five minutes, on one third of its petrol capacity, and is capable of maintaining a speed of 100 miles an hour for twenty five hours.

Harry G. Hawker won the British Michelin prize for 1912, by a flight of eight hours and twenty-three minutes. He has made many long distance flights along the British coast. He established a world's altitude record of 28,500 feet in 1916.

Newfoundland lies nearer to Europe than any other part of North America, the distance being about 1,900 miles.

FIFTY-EIGHTH HAS RECORD WORTHY OF WARMEST WELCOME

Glorious Battle Names Emblazon Banner of Great Toronto Regiment.

IS NEARING PORT

Battalion Will Soon March From Station in Fighting Order.

Another famous Toronto unit which is now on its way home is the 58th Battalion. The citizens of this city will be as warm in their welcome to it as they will be this afternoon when the 4th C. M. R. arrive. To the 58th belongs as proud and enviable a record as can be found in the four Canadian divisions. It has taken part in many of the great battles at which Canadian sons have distinguished themselves as fighters of the first merit. Its number of decorated members are numerous, among these being a Victoria Cross, several D.S.O.'s and M.C.'s.

Many of the original officers and men have been killed in the performance of their duty, and many others have received wounds which bear witness to the glorious stands and charges that they made. All officers and men of the battalion who were invalided home prior to the arrival of the unit in a body, are now making preparations on a large scale to extend a hearty welcome to their comrades. This battalion will also march thru the streets of Toronto on its arrival, in full fighting gear.

To Major H. E. Rose, M.C., who went over with the battalion as a lieutenant of "A" Company, The World is indebted for an outline of the work of the battalion since its organization in 1915. Major Rose was in all the battles in which the unit participated, until August 8, 1918, when he was wounded at the battle of Amiens. He was invalided home, and arrived in Toronto only a short time ago.

On the 23rd of June, 1915, the 58th was mobilized at Niagara-on-the-Lake and received quotas from prac-

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 5).

SOLDIERS WILL DEMAND WAR PROFITS ACCOUNTING

Mushed 1,100 Miles With Insane Indian

The Pas, Man., March 18.—Mushing eleven hundred miles with a violently insane Indian lashed to his sleigh, Sergeant Thompson, R.N.M.P., arrived here today from Trout Lake, near Hudson Bay. After capturing the Indian, who had run amuck and caused considerable damage at the Trout Lake Mission, the sergeant started for Le Pas with three dog teams and three Indian guides. He finished with one Indian and one dog team. The others gave up and quit south of Port Nelson.

Despite the heavy blizzard, which made it necessary to break trail, Thompson and his prisoner escaped frostbite. The dogs were weak from scarcity of food and were barely able to get into town.

DID NOT MARRY WOMAN OF COLOGNE

Relative of Sir Charles Fergusson Defends Him From Charge of Pro-Germanism.

Halifax, N.S., March 17.—Discussing Colonel Peck's reference to the wife if Sir Charles Fergusson, the British general who ordered the Canadians out of bounds at Cologne, as a "woman of Cologne," a correspondent of The Chroncile, signing himself "A first cousin of Sir Charles Fergusson," writes:

"Sir Charles Fergusson is my first cousin. He married Lady Alice Boyle, second daughter of the late Earl of Glasgow, and sister of the present Lord Glasgow. I was present at the wedding, which took place at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, some seventeen years ago. His eldest son is now at Eton.

"Sir Charles' father, Sir James Fergusson, served in the Crimean war; later he was made governor of New Zealand, South Australia and Bombay respectively. For many years he was a member of the house of commons and at one time acted as postmaster-general.

"Has Colonel Peck so little confidence in the British government to imply that it would appoint a man of German sympathies as governor of Cologne?"

Col. Price, M. L. A., Lays Charges Against Imperial Munitions Board and Says Returned Men Will Ask Where Money Has Gone.

That the soldiers are coming back to demand an accounting of the war contractors and profiteers, particularly of Sir Joseph Flavelle and his associates, was the declaration made in the legislature yesterday afternoon by Col. W. E. Price, Parkdale. It was not only made, but reiterated, insisted upon and applauded until it took possession of the assembly as a sort of prophecy of a hot time in the old town. There was an atmosphere of menace to the Dominion government as the breakers are ahead when labor unites with the returned soldier in dictating how the war profits of $600,000,000 shall be finally redistributed. The other soldier in the house was Col. Machin and he left no room for doubt concerning his sentiments. The storm gathered over further discussion of the budget.

A. F. Rykert, Wentworth, resumed the debate.

Speaking of the Rhyl riots, he said thousands of boys had complaints. They had no fuel and no exercise and were anxious to get home. Labor has taken a large place in the war and something must be done to keep up both employment and wages.

On the O. T. A.

Upon returning to Canada he noticed a good deal of criticism of the O. T. A. At the present time it is a question whether or not we should have total prohibition. "For myself," he said, "I do not see why a glass of beer should not be had in this province."

F. W. Hay, North Perth, followed. The war being over, it is a matter of the gravest concern to make provision for the soldiers returning to Canada, for those who have lost their bread-winners. What we must do, and what we will do, is to see that the soldiers get employment. The question of the unemployed is serious enough just now, but the Dominion and provincial governments must take the initiative.

"So far as I am concerned, when I lose confidence in my leader, it will be from me he will hear it, and not from the Ouija board," was an interjection in the speech.

He denied the opposition had any desire to injure the financial credit of Ontario.

He welcomed the farmers to the assembly, and said their advice should be welcome to the government. There has been an increase in the census of live stock and farm animals as compared with pre-war days.

Wants More Banks.

He viewed with alarm the reduction in the number of chartered banks in the province. He believed in smaller banks and more of them. The banks of Canada are not paying their proper proportion of taxes. It is said that the poor man dare not say a word against them, and that the rich man is a shareholder and has no desire to interfere with their method of doing business. The province should foster a banking system that would be to the advantage of the smaller places. He described it as a crying shame that institutions allowed to take deposits of the people are, in some instances, in the condition exposed in this province.

Speaking of the government seed wheat, he regretted that advantage had not been taken of the millers' and grainmen's offer to provide the services of an expert who would look after the handling of that business. The government had lost $33,763 in the operation and handling of a very small volume of business in 1918.

The farmers of the country should not be uneasy on account of the price of wheat, but the people of this country should be content with whatever those in authority may do for them.

Welcoming the Troops.

Col. Price, Parkdale, Toronto, said: "Tomorrow we will have in Toronto the vanguard of the great Canadian army returned from the front. I had not the pleasure of being with the Canadian corps. But I can say that the regiment coming home tomorrow deserves the greatest reception a conquering army ever got." (Applause).

He believed the house should be present at the reception of the Fourth C.M.R. and should be out with the crowd to see the men arrive. The riots in Wales had rather surprised the Canadian people. But when the press accounts were all read there remained a difficulty as to what was the cause of the disturbance. He would offer no excuse of any kind for mutiny; but the accounts of these riots had got the people of Canada thinking. It is asked why the boys from Canada when they get to a camp in England become engaged in these disturbances. The Canadian people know the record of the troops in Canada and France. The only place there is trouble, and where there always has been trouble, is England. His experience and the experience of other officers is that there always has been a lack of perception on the part of officers in England with respect to Canadian troops on landing.

Argyle House Blamed.

Col. Price then continued: "Knowing the fact that Argyle House is the headquarters in England, we know that Argyle House has been imperfect in the management of camps as well as in the management of battalions when they arrive in England. Every soldier who has gone over; every O.C.; every battalion officer; every man will affirm the lack of sympathy with respect to the troops

ESCAPING GAS KILLS MOTHER AND CHILDREN

Worst Tragedy of Its Kind in Toronto History, Wipes Out Entire Family During Husband's Absence---Was Purely Accidental.

DEAD

Mrs. Eva Hogarth, aged 31 years
Fred Hogarth, aged 9 months.
Helen Hogarth, aged 5 years.
Archie Hogarth, aged 4 years.
William Hogarth, aged 3 years.

Mrs. Eva Hogarth and her four young children were found asphyxiated from gas poisoning in their home, 45 Rainsford road, at 5.30 o'clock last evening. The affair was described by medical men last night as being the worst tragedy of its kind to occur in Toronto in many years. All of the persons in the house at the time were victims of the poison, and the only theory of the accident was that offered by Dr. Charles Clark, 1986 East Queen street, the family physician.

The children had been in the kitchen with their mother, who was preparing to wash the dinner dishes, when she is believed to have left the room. The children were playing house, and were being directed in their play by their oldest sister, Helen, aged five years. The children had been preparing the make-believe that they were cooking their supper. Helen was sitting a short distance from the sink in the baby carriage. During the absence from the room of the mother the children turned on four burners of the large gas range, allowing the gas to escape with great rapidity. The room was a small one, and the children had shut themselves in.

The children were soon overcome by the strong odor of fumes, and when the mother returned to the kitchen they were unconscious. The shock of the sight of her children lying on the floor is thought to have caused Mrs. Hogarth to faint and fall a victim to the deadly gas poison before she could give any alarm to attract the attention of neighbors. Mrs. Hogarth had evidently attempted to reach baby Frederick when she was overtome. When her body was found she was lying on her face close to the sink with the infant in her arms. The oldest boy, Archie, was found lying in the centre of the floor, and his brother, William, several feet to the left of him. Helen, the only daughter, was found dead sitting up in the baby carriage.

A Tragic Sight.

William Brown, cousin of Mrs. Hogarth, lived in the home with the family. He returned from work at 5.30 last evening and on entering the house smelled the gas. He walked right thru to the kitchen, and on opening the partly shut door leading from the hall, he found Mrs. Hogarth and the children lying on the floor. He immediately opened the back doors and windows. Terrified at the tragic sight, Mr. Brown ran to the street and called in neighbors. Dr. Clark was notified and the doctor and neighbors worked on the woman and her children at artificial respiration until the arrival of pulmotors from the Consumers' Gas Company.

Dr. Clark had the bodies removed to the dining-room and ordered the calling of Dr. Coates and two trained nurses. The pulmotors were soon on the scene and altho the doctors worked on the lifeless bodies for over one hour, they were unable to restore life in any of them.

Frederick J. Hogarth, husband, was just leaving his office when the news of the fatality was telephoned. He was the verge of a nervous breakdown, when he was shown the lifeless bodies of his wife and four children laid out on the dining-room floor. Mr. Hogarth, when seen last night, said that he had left home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and his wife and children were happy and enjoying the best of health.

No Sign of Life.

Dr. C. Clark, family physician, in an interview at the house with The World, said that there was no sign of life in any of the five persons when he arrived at the house. In his opinion, all had been dead for some time. The doctor, when seen by Coroner H. W. Burgess, stated that in his opinion the tragedy was purely accidental and gave the suggestion that the gas burners had been opened by the children, paying while their mother was not around.

Coroner Burgess reported the evidence of Dr. Clark and Mr. Brown to Chief Coroner A. J. Johnson, and it was decided that in view of the affair being accidental, an inquest would be unnecessary.

Mrs. Hogarth and the children's cheeks had been brightly colored by the fumes, and the sight of the mother being laid out on the floor with her four children lying by her awaiting the arrival of the undertaker to make arrangements for the placing of the bodies in coffins, was the most heart-breaking scene in Toronto in a number of years.

A number of women in the neighborhood who volunteered their services, wept bitterly at the scene.

Mr. Hogarth has lived in Toronto for over 20 years. He is engaged in the plumbing business. His wife was a Miss Brown before her marriage and her parents are a well-known family in Whitby. Mr. Hogarth has relatives in the city.