

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3.

Loans for Farmers.

The banks and the provinces are willing to help increased production by lending money for the purchase of seeds. Now is the time to get your money and to buy your seed.

A Rush of Settlers.

Advices from the west show that there is a great rush of settlers into our three prairie provinces, chiefly from the United States. American settlers are to be preferred. They will be big buyers later on.

Put on the Accelerator.

Works Commissioner Harris ought to get enough pavement on the Bloor street viaduct to let wheel traffic over it. This for a starter.

And the city solicitor ought to get on with the expropriation of the Metropolitan franchise on Yonge street within the city limits. This will bring Yonge street into its own.

The minister of public works at Ottawa can greatly help general business by getting the new postoffice in the Union Station rushed to completion. It is to be a great sorting and clearing house for all kinds of postal matter for all Ontario, and once the improved equipment and other facilities are in use the more will general business be aided. Why not strive to have the postal staff quartered there by Dominion Day?

Crescents and Winds.

Crescents or winds in streets have been tried out in Toronto and they are not conducive to quick and safe travel, especially for motorists. And they are even worse in hard winters like the one just over. The crescent on Wilton avenue between Jarvis and Sherbourne streets and the winds in Broadview along Riverdale Park are cases in point. The water pipes and sewers in Broadview are also affected by the bends; and an unusual number of street cars seem to break under some strain. The winds in the Queen's Park and in Rosedale also make driving unsafe. They also lengthen the distance.

Diagonal roads are the thing; and when Toronto starts to improve its street lay-out we ought to have more of them.

The Drug Habit.

The Province of Ontario, now that it has prohibition, ought to instruct its officials, both police and medical, to make a study or survey of any growth of the drug habit. It doesn't do to let these things get too far ahead and then make it almost impossible to control it.

And there is all the more reason to encourage the sale of all sorts of soft drinks and other harmless beverages. Also the people ought to be able to get lots of cheap, sound fruit. Even candy and sweet will often solace a craving for liquor.

What of Quebec?

That the life of the nation itself is of more consequence than anything else is the basis for the demand of the government for assistance from the people of the nation in repelling the forces that would destroy it. Every part of the Canadian nation has responded cheerfully to that appeal except one, and only a section of that has been churlish.

At first the response to the national need was voluntary, but as time passed and the forces of the enemy gathered strength, it was necessary to secure the services not only of all who were willing, but of all who were fit. It was understood that no difference would be made between one part of the country and another, but that all who were able to defend the nation would be drafted for the work. Again only one section of the country made any objection, and again it was that section which had neglected to volunteer with the same general response as the rest.

As fitness for service is the only standard observed in drafting men, it is obvious that no discrimination is possible against any section. Quebec has not been discriminated against. In fact, Quebec has been favored, if it is a favor, in not having her men called on with the same promptness and decision observed in the other provinces.

It is strange that only in Quebec and Ireland, out of the whole world, there should have been such a reluctance to fight the battles of world liberty, truth, and justice that have been waged by all the free peoples of the world. It is a fight which will be won, whether we are to have freedom or world-slavery. There is a section of the Province who set in opposition to the world-freedom, and by support the forces that

would subjugate the nations and place them all, Quebec with the rest, under the iron heel of a military despotism? Some of the Quebec agitators pretend that they object to militarism, but their deeds are the strongest support that the military despotism of Germany can expect to receive in Canada. If Germany should triumph, the democratic principles of the Military Service Act, with its equal and impartial demand for service in a national crisis, would seem like nursery regulations compared with what the Germans would impose on Canada. Quebec included, as a conquered colony. How would Quebec like to be organized on Prussian military style for the invasion and conquest of the United States, which would be the next step in world subjugation which the Hohenzollerns would undertake, if the British and French power is broken on the Somme?

Quebec has evidently not considered these things, and probably her public men have not sufficiently urged their validity. But the Government of Canada has set them forth so that all may understand, and has asked for support to quell the Hohenzollern ambition, and the government does the right not only to ask for such support, but to insist on getting it.

There never was a juster claim made by a government than the demand for military service from the fit men of Quebec. Why, then, the refusal to serve? The responsibility for refusal is a heavy one, and no reason so far advanced has any weight compared with the existence of the nation itself, and the peace, the liberty, the honor and justice of the nation, all of which are involved in the struggle.

Sir Robert Borden's straightforward statement in parliament yesterday left no room for misunderstanding. He held that it was the duty of the government to see that the law was enforced in all parts of the country impartially and with fairness and firmly and thoroughly, and the officers engaged in enforcing the law, he declared, would be adequately supported. Order will be preserved, he asserted, and if the people show a disposition to wage war on the civil authorities they will be given an opportunity to exercise their warlike spirit on the enemies of their country. A reasonable firmness of this character should soon end the disturbances, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier added his assurances that the law would be obeyed.

The City Estimates.

Mr. Bradshaw's masterly summary of the city finances is now in the hands of the aldermen to sharpen their financial teeth upon, if this appeals to them. The finance commissioner voices a gentle hint that two months have already been wasted on the criticism of the estimates. All that has been accomplished in that time could equally well have been done in a few days, with a considerable saving to the city in bank charges on account of the delay in the collection of the taxes. If the aldermen are going to repeat the performance of the mayor and the board of control the cost of the proceedings should be laid before the people.

Mr. Bradshaw is very emphatic on the necessity of meeting every possible obligation this year, in view of the fact that we shall probably be strained to the utmost to bear the current burden of each year for some time to come without the additional burden of hunkers from the present year.

The citizens are prepared for a high rate. They know that 8.24 mills of the rate is for war purposes and that the 22-odd mills for the regular city rate is a moderate tax under the circumstances.

The German Failure.

It is the opinion of all the war experts that in spite of their advances the Germans have suffered acute defeat in the Somme battle, which is drawing to a close with the digging in of their forces near Monastier. There will be more fighting, but the Germans have not realized their objectives, in time, in place, nor in force. With all their strength they were too weak for the British and French. There is as little chance of their reaching Paris in May or June as there is of their reaching the Atlantic. This much-advertised vaunt is a faint indication of the extent of the Hindenburg failure.

What the allied command now has in view it is not safe to speculate upon. But if the Germans intend a renewed attack the allies will be happy to receive them on similar terms. There is no method by which the German strength can be more readily wasted away.

It is just possible that the allies will play safe and await the full measure of United States assistance. We are not pressed for time as the Germans are, for time fights against them, and unrest and revolt stir at the heart of Deutschland. It will be a tragic task to explain to the stricken German peoples the failure of April 1, and the casualty list of half a million.

Why Does the Sap?

Editor World: Will some World reader state why sap will run from a maple tree in spring and will not do so at any other time of the year? Enquirer.

what I am talking about, and I can prove it by experience. Editor World: A fair inference from Mr. Armstrong's letter is that the running of sap has something to do with the absence of leaves. Is that so?—Editor World.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

To Adam Brown, postmaster, Hamilton, Ont., born April 3, 1825.

Daylight Saving and Labor Saving.

Editor World: I've been reading in The Sunday World the speech in parliament of W. F. Maclean (South York), on daylight saving, and quite agree with him that it should be tried. One member is reported as asking where are you going to get the necessary help.

Now, sir, while it is surely wise to save the help when it is so scarce. Might I draw your attention to the fact that there is regularly in winter an army of unemployed in our cities—every winter, even last one—that could be made available for farm work every summer, by simply adjusting ourselves to our climate and have two occupations, one for summer, say from April till end of October, on the land, and the other from October till end of March in the cities or villages, making such things as clothes, boots and shoes, farm machinery and many other things, then running our manufacturing plants on two shifts, which would be equal to one shift for a whole year, besides doing away with the necessity of a whole lot of relief work and expense in winter. Surely this as a measure of "conservation" ought to get some attention, and would be another answer to the question of where are you going to get the help. Hoping you will think it worth while taking up.

MORE CARS REQUIRED TO IMPROVE SERVICE.

In order that the service of the Scarborough division of the Toronto & York Radial Railway may be improved, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has recommended that five more double-track cars be provided within two weeks. At a recent hearing of the case, the board's engineer was instructed to make an investigation and in his report it is shown that there are now four double and two single-track cars in operation. Three double and one single track cars were destroyed in a fire in February.

D. M. McIntyre, chairman of the board, held that there should be ten cars, and at the request of Charles Wilson, manager of the company, allowed two weeks in order that the additional ones may be secured.

LESS DIPHTHERIA IN PROVINCE NOW.

Ontario's policy of distributing free of charge antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria has brought the death rate down to 1.8 per cent, according to the statement issued by the provincial board of health at the recent building out of cases. There were 2 deaths at the centre cases, in Windsor, which carried 34 and 31 clinic cases, as compared with 16 and 15 clinic cases in March, 1916. Improvement is shown in the reports from Walkerville, and a number of cases in the situation in March. There were 49 less cases of smallpox in March than in February, the number as regards scarlet fever is reported, and comparative table follows. The comparative table follows.

ASK INTERIM ORDER.

A deputation representing the Dominion Sugar Company, the Dominion Glass Company and the United Natural Gas Company of Wallaceburg, man of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, yesterday, when the whole question of natural gas was discussed, and it was decided to make an interim order until the permanent policy to be adopted was made permanent.

CIVIC CAR SERVICE BETTER.

Four new cars have been put in operation on the civic car lines since March 5, and nine more are on their way. The service of the five civic lines has improved to a great extent since the new cars were put in operation.

WILLS PROBATED.

Lieut. E. D. Roach, of the Royal Naval Air Service, who was reported killed May 1, 1917, left an estate valued at \$15,448, and Patrick Joseph Roach, of 88 St. Patrick street, his father, has applied for administration of the estate. It consists of interest of \$15,000 under the will of his mother, the late Mrs. Annie E. Roach, in 10-16 Wolseley street, 15-24 Denison avenue, in which the petitioner has a life interest.

Mrs. Mabel Alexina Hudson, co-beneficiary and executrix, has applied for probate of the will of her husband, H. H. Hudson, an inspector with the Canada Permanent, who died at 213 Russell Hill road in January. He left an estate valued at \$11,354, consisting of household goods \$1,600; insurance \$6,640; cash \$1,514; 30 shares CNO Higley Co. \$1,500; and 22 Canada Brokerage \$300.

TEACHERS GATHER IN BIG CONFERENCE.

Meet in Sections Dealing With Various Kinds of Work.

EFFICIENCY SOUGHT.

"Instructors Should Never Cease to Be Learners."

Early yesterday morning the college halls of Toronto University began to put on added life when teachers from all parts of the province gathered to take part in the 57th annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, the sessions of which continue until Thursday, with Dr. Fakenham, dean of the faculty of education, as general president.

The conference worked in sections, where the speakers treated of topics of special interest to the audience. The trustees had an interesting and original paper by H. T. J. Coleman, Kingston, his subject being "The Layman and the Expert in Education." Leadership must come in the main from specialists, said the speaker, but must get support from the public. Efficiency in education, as in everything else, must be the note in the education of today, and is more important than even along industrial lines. To have this necessary element organization and investigation were necessary. Teachers should investigate and solve their own particular problem. Mr. Coleman made a plea for a united system of education, with Ontario as the centre of inspiration and guidance.

More Poetry in Books. "Canadian Poets and Poetry" was discussed by John W. Garvin, who claimed for Sangster the honor of being the father of Canadian verse. Among the poets noted were Campbell, Ellice Carman and Katherine Hale. Mr. Garvin quoted the approving criticism of the American critic Johnson, and made a plea that the government should give more prominence in the text books of the schools to Canadian literature.

Wisdom handed down from Bacon was quoted by Dr. Waugh, chief inspector of public and separate schools, when he told the inspectors' section that an illiterate man is "worse than a mow that mows on still and never mows his scythe." His message to the audience was "what your scythe." The standard-bearer of learning should never cease to be learners.

Even the equipment and text books were approved to what they were some time ago, the teaching of science was not yet satisfactory. This was the opinion expressed by Geo. A. Carson, to the president of the association. There was too much hurry and not enough of the practical side of things emphasized in the course which is now obligatory, and not enough of the scientific, technical and industrial. The opportunity of agriculture was treated by J. B. Dandeno, Teachers' union, who said, "I am delighted to see that the fact that farmers believed that the study of the subject gave added burden to their pupils, and parents told the view that was required. A difficulty, too, was that teachers were not prepared to teach the subject. I called him Merton always in my thoughts. He had been so nice to me had taken such interest in me—or so it seemed—that, next to Evelyn and Kates, I felt I knew him better than anyone in Moreland."

Once I had spoken of him as "Merton" to Mrs. Sexton. She had corrected me immediately, making me feel very small. I hated her for it, even though I knew she was right. "If you speak of him or if you allow yourself to think of him by that name you will be up to address him when not thinking, or to use his name at some time when you will be embarrassed because of your carelessness."

I have learned that she was absolutely right. One is inclined to speak to and of people by the name which they give them in their thoughts. But then it seemed to me a silly thing to regard so seriously.

CIVIC ABATTOIR SALE AGAIN RECOMMENDED.

In a report to the property committee, read at yesterday's meeting, Daniel Chisholm, commissioner of property, stated that the scope of the civic abattoir must be widened or the plant must be sold, if the city is not to suffer from the continued financial loss. The commissioner recommended that the committee seriously consider the question of the sale of the abattoir, and that the city should be authorized to take on the decision of the city council to remove the abattoir and cattle market from the property department, and appoint a competent manager.

The commissioner's report was sent to the board of control without comment. Alderman Ramsden objected to buildings being erected before the permits had been granted by the city architect. There were often cases where buildings were completed long before the city architect had seen the plans, and this was a contravention of the building by-laws, said the alderman.

BIRTH RATE DOWN.

An increase in the death rate and a decline in the birth rate are the features of the city's vital statistics report for March. Comparative figures are as follows:

	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.
Births	1918.	1917.	1918.
Marriages	1,062	1,149	900
Deaths	318	364	353
	621	561	537

There was an increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis, 46 people dying from this disease, as compared with 28 a year ago.

PURCHASE POSTPONED.

On account of the war and thrift policy, the installation of vacuum cleaners in the public schools is to be postponed for another year. Dr. Noble advised their installation as early as possible in the interests of the health of the teachers and pupils.

ABOUT TIME FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

The Dinner Menu.

CHAPTER XIV.
The heartburnings I had, the tears I shed, over the menu for my dinner make me smile now. It seems so childish. But then it was very real. I was so anxious this first dinner of mine should be a success that it nearly made me ill. But as I look back I realize it was not for the sake of the guests, but to please George.

Finally we had the menu all made out. It was simple in the end in spite of all my worry. Mrs. Sexton said she was better so, and advised against any elaborate dishes.

"You want to please Mr. Howard. Do not ape older people's affairs. Your guests are all young people. Simplicity is your keynote."

So we had hors d'oeuvres, a delicate consommé, salmon wonderfully prepared by Mary who took an intense interest in the success of my dinner.

Quaint with jelly, a rack of lamb with French peas, a Palm Beach salad—I called it because of the name—then a coupe of tea, fancy cakes and coffee.

Of course, we had all the usual things, like celery, salted almonds, etc. Neither Mary nor James knew that Mrs. Sexton had anything to do with the menu, although they may have suspected. She was darling about it, it always referring to me, to me, if they asked her any questions. She could be so nice, I wondered why she was usually so disagreeable.

A Thought of George.
"George would be so proud of me," I thought, joyfully, in my triumph over the assured success of my dinner. I

felt as though, in serving his vanity, I were performing the whole duty of a wife. He had made me feel that way. Merton Grey had called with a couple of the finished place cards. They were exquisite. The delicate coloring, the dainty dresses and the lovely faces of the women were wonderful.

"You are a very fortunate little woman," Mrs. Sexton remarked, after she had unstintingly admired and praised them. "It is a great compliment that Mr. Gray has paid you."

"I am delighted to assist Mrs. Howard and I am the one who is privileged to be allowed the privilege," Merton answered, rather stiffly.

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PROHIBITION'S GROWTH MAKES MANY CHANGES.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, who has been secretary of the social service committee of the Presbyterian Church since the formation of the committee, may work exclusively as secretary of the Canadian Council of Social Reforms, after the meeting of the general assembly in June. Dr. Shearer will be a joint secretary of the Canadian council. The Presbyterian

section of social service work has for a number of years carried on a special department. The work was very costly, and led to a serious deficit of many thousands of dollars. The department was then changed to a subdivision of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee. In view of the great change in the social situation caused by the general adoption of prohibition, further changes are looked for. Their nature and extent will be defined by the general assembly, which will meet at London, Ont., on the first Wednesday in June.

Tomorrow—George Returns

CLIP THE COUPON TODAY.

See the book at

THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR DIARY AND FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

WHICH THE WORLD IS NOW DISTRIBUTING, has been secured by hundreds of people, who are sending them to the boys overseas.

The supply allotted for distribution in Ontario is almost exhausted, and those of our readers who have not yet obtained a copy, should clip the coupon and send it in at once. The coupon will be withdrawn in a few days, and the opportunity will have passed. These books are not obtainable thru the regular trade. When the present supply is exhausted it will be impossible to obtain a copy.

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