

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1930.

Should There Be Extra Sessions of Parliament and the Legislature?

With the Toronto Globe demanding an extra session of parliament, and Hon. Mackenzie King demanding that parliament be at once dissolved, Premier Meighen might well be at his wits' end if he paid any attention to either. Simultaneously, Mr. Charles E. Steele, president of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, calls for an extra session of the Ontario legislature. The curbs of parliamentary control is felt when money has to be voted to pay and equip troops for the war. The Ottawa government, in 1920 as in 1914, may be trusted to reflect the will of the people should any warlike emergency occur, and to summon parliament in session.

The talk about it being necessary for the parliament of Canada to declare war against the King's enemies is rhetorical, but not impressive. Our Dominion parliament has no power to declare war or conclude peace, just as it has no power to regulate the royal succession. We may be strong enough to decide whether we will or will not take any active part in the wars of the empire, but we cannot declare war upon a country with which His Majesty is at peace, or carry on friendly commerce with a country with which he is at war.

Nevertheless, if there is to be a war, it is of the highest importance that the parliament of Canada be consulted, and that the government of the day be given the necessary power to deal with the situation. Yet it is at this time of uncertainty and danger that Hon. Mr. King wanders from place to place in Ontario demanding a general election. He is quite oblivious of the fact that such an election would mean a parliamentary interregnum for three months, at a period when an emergency session of parliament might become any day necessary. No wonder we were told on a high authority the other day that Canadians are parochial. To Mr. King a European war is of less importance than an election.

As for the necessity of calling an extra session of the Ontario legislature during the dog days of August, we express no opinion. Mr. Raney should grasp with avidity this opportunity to forever abolish radins in Ontario. Possibly new laws might be passed, or old laws improved, to strengthen the sobriety of our people. As a rule, however, it is not more laws that are needed, but better enforcement of those we already have. A more dreary picture of the futility of human endeavor cannot be found than that which is presented by the seasonal laws of Ontario and the seasonal laws of Canada for the past twenty years. When a man is caught violating some existing statute the remedy would seem to be to arrest him, instead of calling a special session of the legislature to pass a new law on the same subject. However, the extra session of the Ontario legislature will not cost a great deal, and it may apply the acid test to the Drury government on the temperance and the racing questions.

Where Will the Labor Vote Go?
President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has declared that the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at San Francisco is more friendly and satisfactory to organized labor than the platform adopted by the Republicans at Chicago. This has caused a good many editors to frantically search thru their files for the party platforms, and, placed side by side, they seem as like one to another as shot in a bag. Both favor compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes where public utilities are involved, and both declare against any such compulsion in other labor disputes. The Republican platform is less flowery than the Democratic, but reaches the same conclusion.

Hence Mr. Gompers is charged with being a Democrat, anxious to steer the Labor vote to the Democratic party. It would probably be nearer the truth to say that, having denounced the Republican platform and having declared against the formation of a Labor party, he has almost driven to find something deserving support in the Democratic platform. Be this

as it may, Mr. Gompers will be able to get his views over, because the American Federation of Labor has a campaign committee at work in nearly every congress district, and has marked for defeat a number of senators and representatives, irrespective of party, who are running this year for re-election.

Organized labor in the United States has kept pretty well out of politics. The members have realized that party rancour might easily divide their ranks. They have sometimes concentrated to oppose some particular candidate, but not always with success. In this year's campaign, they may be able to defeat certain congressional candidates, or even to elect some congressional candidates of their own. But it is to be doubted whether any large number of Labor men, heretofore Republicans, will become Democrats on Mr. Gompers' recommendation. They would have followed him into a new party dedicated to public ownership, including railway nationalization. But they have no assurance of getting anything substantial from either of the old political parties.

Admitting all this to be true, however, the Republican leaders would much rather have Mr. Gompers with them than against them. He will influence some voters undoubtedly, and his declaration falls in with other favorable circumstances to give the Democratic party, which seemed to be in a hopeless position a few months ago, a sporting chance to win the election. Wall street is still betting two-and-a-half to one on Harding, but the views of Wall street are often more interesting than convincing. The publication day by day of these wagers thruout the country will be the best campaign document that the Democratic party could provide. A candidate favored by Wall street has to fight for his life west of the Allegheny mountains.

TENDER A BANQUET TO BISHOP SPRATT

Eight Hundred Persons Attend Brilliant Affair in Kingston City Hall.

Kingston, Aug. 9.—(Special).—The reception banquet tendered to Archbishop Spratt, at the city hall this afternoon, was a brilliant affair. Upwards of eight hundred of the clergy and laity of the archdiocese of Kingston attended and welcomed his grace on his safe return from Rome, and paid tribute to him as head of the archdiocese. John Howard was toastmaster, and the toast list and speakers included the following: "Our Guest," proposed by C. J. Foy of Perth, and responded to by Archbishop Spratt; "The Hierarchy," proposed by Edward J. Butler of Brockville, and responded to by Rev. Father Kelly of Smith's Falls; "Dominion of Canada," proposed by D. W. Downey of Belleville, and responded to by James McLaughlin of Brockville; "City of Kingston," proposed by Brigadier-General A. E. Ross, and responded to by Major Hugh C. Nickle. Quite a number of Protestants representing various walks of life attended the banquet.

WOMAN IN SASKATOON IS NEARLY CLUBBED TO DEATH

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 9.—With her head and body a mass of wounds, Mrs. Betsy Nash, is lying in a critical condition in a local hospital, while her husband, Thomas L. Nash, a laborer, is held by the police on a charge of attempted murder. At the climax of a violent quarrel, Nash is alleged to have seized a heavy mallet and attacked his wife, clubbing her to within an inch of death. The woman was the widow of a Canadian soldier killed in France, and is the mother of five small children.

BUSH FIRES ENDANGER BALMORAL MAN, DISTRICT

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Crops and farm buildings north of Balmoral, about 35 miles from this city, are endangered by a bush fire which today assumed alarming proportions. All cutting has been stopped and a combined attempt is being made by every available man in the district to check the progress of the fire, which is fanned by a 25-mile an hour breeze. Stacked hay, estimated at 800 tons, has already been destroyed.

BOY DROWNS IN LAKE

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 9.—Benni Thompson, aged 15, of this city, was drowned in Sydenham lake yesterday. He went beyond his depth and was not able to swim.

BUY LOTS NOW before they advance in price, and start building for occupation next winter.

Beautiful Residential Property. Nearest Restricted District to the Centre of the City. West Side of Bathurst St., North of St. Clair Ave. CEDARVALE.

Two miles from the corner of Bloor and Yonge Streets, and thirty minutes by street car to King and Yonge Streets. Adjoins the beautiful residential section surrounding Grace Church, on Russell Hill Road—a few hundred yards beyond the residence of Mr. R. J. Fleming, corner of St. Clair Avenue and Bathurst Street.

300 acres of restricted property, with township taxes; large lots and park areas; locality is strictly first-class and very attractive on account of the beauty of the ravine and the new bridge, massive gates and other substantial improvements.

SPECIAL FACILITIES offered to persons who BUILD: first mortgage will be arranged, also second mortgage for part of purchase money. HOUSES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED for owners under supervision of Company's Superintendent at MINIMUM COST.

CONVENIENCES—Hydrants and city water, electric light, good roads and sewage disposal, minutes to city cars.

APPLY British & Colonial Land & Securities Company, Bank of Hamilton Building, Telephone Main 1559; or H. B. Taber, Superintendent, Hillcrest 5887.

REFUSE TO RAISE FINES ON MONTREAL MILKMEN

Montreal, Aug. 9.—The city aldermen today refused to adopt a bylaw increasing the fine on milkmen selling milk not up to standard from \$40 to \$200. This means that the bylaw will pass automatically, but not before sixty days, when the summer being over, the abuse aimed at will not be of so urgent a nature as at present.

BULGARIAN PEACE TREATY IS FORMALLY RATIFIED

Paris, Aug. 9.—The peace treaty with Bulgaria was formally ratified by the exchange of ratifications among the powers party to the pact, which occurred today. The treaty was signed at Neuilly on November 27, 1919, and was ratified by the Bulgarian Sobranie January 12 of this year. France's ratification of the treaty was completed by the favorable action of her senate on July 31.

PATRICK LEE, BELLEVILLE, DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Belleville, Aug. 9.—(Special).—Patrick Lee, one of Belleville's well-known and much respected citizens, passed away this morning after an extended illness. He was 55 years of age, and until his health caused his retirement, general manager of the McLaughlin Motor Company for this city and vicinity. For two years he has been a valued member of the city council, and was also on the separate school board.

MAY FIND RADIUM IN FRONTENAC COUNTY

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 9.—(Special).—Col. F. S. Johnson, American consul, has just returned from a trip thru northern Frontenac county, and reports that there are good prospects for mining deposits there. He brought back some promising specimens with him. There is a confident belief that radium will be found in great masses of pitch blende in that district.

CASE OF "BIG MIKE" TO BE HEARD FRIDAY

Quebec, Aug. 9.—The preliminary investigation in the case of Big Mike, charged with the murder of Kostine, an accomplice of Debeak and Mohar, who already have given their lives on the scaffold, has been adjourned till next Friday, when the accused will be brought back to Chicomini to continue the hearing of evidence.

POLES EAGER TO FIGHT.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—The Polish vice consul stated this morning that during the past week one thousand Poles had endeavored to obtain immediate passage home, all eager to defend their country from the Bolsheviks.

DIES AT AGE OF NINETY.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 9.—(Special).—Stover Benn, aged 90, one of the best-known farmers in this district, died at Sydenham. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

JOY-RIDING



BUMPER CORN CROP IN PROSPECT IN U. S.

Wheat Yield Estimate Reduced Fourteen Million Bushels Because of Rust.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A three billion bushel corn crop for the third time in the history of the United States, was forecast today by the department of agriculture, on the basis of conditions existing August 1. Inasmuch as August is the critical month for the crop in the great corn belt of the middle west, it is uncertain whether the promise of a crop almost equal to the enormous ones of 1912 and 1917 will be fulfilled. Improvement was reported during July in the important corn states, with the exception of Illinois, and as a result a crop forecast of 224,000,000 bushels larger than that predicted July 1 was issued.

Spring wheat was adversely affected during July, principally by rust, and the production forecast of the crop was reduced 29,000,000 bushels from a month ago, or to a total of 363,000,000 bushels. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production was 15,000,000 bushels larger than forecast in July, making the combined crop of winter and spring wheat only 14,000,000 bushels smaller than estimated a month ago.

HARVESTERS ROB STORE DURING STOP IN QUEBEC

Quebec, Aug. 9.—Last Saturday a special I.C.R. train pulled in at Chaudiere curve with 400 harvesters on board, going west. When the train stopped, the travelers got off to drink. While they were asking for water at private residences, a revolver shot was heard from the Frechette store. This was the signal for sacking the place, and \$2000 worth of goods were stolen. A few minutes later the train pulled out again.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
8 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 268.



Bookmakers, in offering the public opportunity to back their choices at the racetracks, naturally take measures to guarantee themselves profits. In the first place, a bookmaker aims to "balance" his book so as to have wagered amounts on the various entries in proper proportion to their respective odds. But a perfectly balanced book, while insuring against loss, yields no profit unless the odds offered are shortened below their justified figures. The collective chances of the horses in a race, of course, represent 100 per cent. For example, in a three-horse race, where the candidates are considered equal, each would have one out of three chances, or 33 1/3 per cent. Thus the odds should be two to one against each. Thirty-three and one-third dollars on each to win would bring back the original capital, no matter which one won. So, calculating "bookies" sell anywhere from 110 to 150 per cent, instead of the 100 per cent, which exists, which gives them the advantage of from 10 to 50 per cent to start with. For example, the odds of a 150 per cent book in a three-horse race might be even money offered against each horse. Thus each is sold at a price which would indicate it had a 50 per cent chance, instead of 33 1/3 per cent. Now let us see who understands the bookmaker's methods by assuming that a "bookie," who gives the betting public an absolutely even chance, offers in a three-horse race the odds of 7 to 3 against Apple Pie and 6 to 5 against Bumble Bee, and 5 to 4 against Cucumber, the odds against Cucumber, the other contender?

Answer to No. 267.
WASP minus 2 plus HIBB minus 5 plus TOX leaves WASHINGTON.
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JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE RANCH

By JACKSON GREGORY.

CHAPTER XXI CONTINUED.

Judith mirthfully acquiesced. Hampton's interest was sufficiently heavy for him to be entitled to some consideration. Besides, she had come to experience a liking for the boy and had seen in him the change for the better which his new life was working in him. Further, she meant to make it her business that she did not leave the ranch for a day or so, or an hour or so, when she should be there. Consequently, within a week Pollock Hampton was known humorously from one end to the other of the big ranch as the Foreman-at-Large.

Marla Langworthy, visiting in southern California, wrote brief, sunny notes to Hampton, intricate letters to Judith. The mystery of Bud Lee of which she had had a glimpse when the artist, Dick Harris, and Lee recognized each other as old friends had piqued her curiosity in a way which allowed that young daughter of Eve no rest until she had made her own investigations. She wrote at length, telling Judith all that she had learned of Lee. How he had been quite the rage, my dear. Oh, tremendously rich with a great name in the south, a wonderful adobe hacienda of the old Spanish days, where, like a young king, he had entertained lavishly. How, believing in his friends and loved everything, then had dropped out of the world, content equally to allow that world to believe him soldiering in France or dead in the trenches and to take his wage as a common laborer. Wasn't it too romantic for anything?

In due course, following up her letters, Marla herself came back to the Blue Lake ranch, Judith's guest. The major and Mrs. Langworthy were visiting in the east—it seemed that they always visited somewhere—and Marla would stay at the ranch indefinitely. Hampton drove into Rocky Bend for her and left the girl's breathless admiration all the way home, handling the reins of his young team in a thoroughly reckless, shivery manner.

"Isn't he splendid?" cried Marla, when she slipped away with Judith to her room.

Under the bright approval of Marla's eyes Hampton flushed with pleasure. Could Mrs. Langworthy have seen them together she would have nudged the major and whispered in his ear.

During the two months after the dance Bud Lee and Judith had seen virtually nothing of each other. When the routine duties or a necessary report brought them for a few minutes into each other's society there was a marked constraint upon them. Never had the man lost the stinging sense of his offense against her; never had Judith condescended to be anything but cool and brief with him. While no open reference was made to what had passed, still the memory of it must lie in each heart, and the Lee held his eyes level with hers and drank deep of the warm

loveliness of her, he told himself angrily that he was beneath her contempt. The chivalry within him, so great and essential a part of the man's nature was a wounded thing, hurt by his own act. The old feeling of camaraderie which had sprung up between them at times was gone now; they could no longer be "partners" as they had been that night in the old cabin. He told himself curiously that he did not regret that; that now it was inevitable that they should be less than strangers since they could not be more than friends. That the girl was ready to forgive him, that she had never been as harsh with him as he was himself, that there was a golden, delicious possibility that she should feel as he did—so mad an idea had not come to Bud Lee, horse foreman.

There came to the ranch a letter which was addressed:

Pollock Hampton, Esq., General Manager, Blue Lake Ranch.

It was from Doan, Rockwell & Haight, big stock buyers of Sacramento, submitting an unsolicited order for a surprisingly large ship of cattle and horses. The price offered was ridiculously low, even for this season of low figures due to the fact that many overstocked ranches were throwing their best-cattle and range horses on the market. So low, in fact, that Judith's first surmise when Hampton brought it to her was that the typist taking the company's dictation had made an error.

Judith tossed the note into the waste-basket. Then she retrieved it to find it to her wondering, and, finally, to file it. It began by having for her no significance worthy of speculation. It soon began to puzzle her. Finally it faintly disturbed her.

Here were two points of interest: First, Doan, Rockwell & Haight was the company to which Bayne Trevors, when general manager, had made many a sacrifice sale. Because the Blue Lake had knocked down to them before, did they still count confidently upon continued mismanagement? Surely they must know that the management of the ranch had changed. And this brought her to the second point: How did it come about that they had addressed the note to Pollock Hampton? Was this just a trick?

Long ago Judith had told herself that she must keep her two eyes wide open for seeming trifles. In spite of her, she scoffed at her "nerves," the girl had the uneasy conviction that this offer had been prompted by Trevors; that Trevors, for purposes of his own, had given instructions that the letter be addressed to Hampton; that this was the first sign of a fresh campaign directed against her from the dark; that trouble was again beginning.

Thoughtfully she smoothed out the letter, impaling it on her file.

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

The Quality of Telephone Service

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, more than anyone, desires a quick and accurate telephone service.

A "wrong number"—however trying to the subscriber—means money loss to the telephone company.

There are 800,000 calls in Toronto in 24 hours. If one in every hundred is a "wrong number," it means 8,000 in a day—equal to the loss of about 15 operators' time.

Similarly, a lagging response to your incoming signal means a slowing up of service. A small item on just one call, but a serious addition to our labor costs when 800,000 calls a day are involved.

To protect, not only the public, but to protect itself, the Company maintains a staff whose duty it is to time the response to subscribers' signals and to check the percentage of "wrong numbers." The standard of speed and accuracy insisted upon is high. Only a very small percentage is allowed for "human error."

Since the war it has been difficult to maintain this standard. In spite of high wages, and attractive working conditions, suitable operators have been very scarce.

Now, however, we are able to remedy this situation. The operator problem is becoming easier, the staff is largely increased, and everything is being done by intensive training and careful supervision to produce the highest grade of service. The Company is confident that the old high standards of service are within reach.

To maintain these standards assistance is required from the telephone user. To speak clearly, distinctly, and directly into the mouthpiece—to answer promptly when the bell rings, and to make sure of the number by consulting the directory before calling—these things are of great aid in our efforts to maintain good service.



The Bell Telephone Company of Canada