

The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24,

The Cellar May Help.

The potato is surely going to get it in the eye. Toronto ladies have formed a Consumers' League, whose first duty it is to see that we don't consume.

There may be a certain salvation in the cellar—in potatoes, as there is in more excitingly potable commodities. Sundry fortunes have a few murex left from the stocking period, when the price was not much more than two dollars a bag. The Consumers' League does not seek to punish the consumer. The new prohibition is aimed at the fellows who send the cost of spuds higher than Hauman's gallows.

If you have potatoes, and your neighbor has not, prepare to use them now for your neighbor's behoof. In a few days they will be as precious ointment poured forth. The neighbor could not have known how good potatoes are, or how good you are, until the unbottled prejudices of the cellar are set before her.

The situation almost makes one wish the weather man could still more retard a backward spring. Too much sprouting will cost us dear. Perhaps, if prices don't swiftly tumble, it may be desirable to treat the remaining tubers like eggs, and put them in waterglass—if that can keep their eyes from protruding.

Potatoes are becoming as dear as eggs used to be. It is all very distressing, but the league is something to be thankful for. The militancy that was hatched on the franchise may work the miracle which everybody longs for, but which nothing has yet been able to achieve. The men have failed, whatever the laws they passed. The feminine boycott may do the trick. At least, it will attempt it—handsomely.

Connect With Australia?

What can the Canadian National Railways do to reduce the spread in grapefruit between three cents a dozen and thirty-five cents per half of one, and in blankets between six dollars and thirty dollars a pair? The problem grows from the address to the Toronto Rotary Club of Miss Batt—Dr. J. L. Cross—B. 35. The cheap grapefruit and blankets are in Australia. The dear grapefruit and blankets are in Canada, with the steamships owned by the Canadian people running in between. What can Dr. Reid say to Dr. Batt, with President Hanna intervening?

The lady is a trade commissioner of The Times, and has reached us via South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Polynesia. Yesterday she packed plenty of facts and suggestions into a too-brief talk to the Rotarians. In order to promote more inter-Britannic exchange of the fruits of industry, are you mourning over the high cost of even the lowest shoes? There are stacks and stacks of leather in Australia, waiting only for ships to take them to the consumer. Woolen goods? Dr. Batt bought a perfectly lovely pair of blankets in Australia for six dollars, for which she was offered thirty in Vancouver.

Australian oranges are better than Californian. In country hotels they ask you to fill your glass—so keenly they want to be rid of them. Miles and miles of hardwood forests are being destroyed under the Southern Cross, merely to get the stuff out of the way, while we gasp at the price of oak and maple. In the Pacific Islands cotton grows like a weed, and castor beans are nuisances of the highways.

Dr. Batt evidently believes that all that is required to bring cheap abundance to costly scarcity is a freight schedule, and a modicum of common sense. She has set a real proposition before the public ownership and operation of transportation in Canada.

Rural Mailmen Must Be Heard.

Long before this the wretched case of the rural mail carriers should have been dealt with by the house of commons. It constitutes one of the worst economic injustices extant. In Ontario nearly two thousand contractors, almost without exception, cannot make both ends meet. Thru the Ontario Rural Mail Contractors' Association they are seeking a redress that appeals to every reasonable being who looks into the facts.

The rural postie works under a four years' contract, backed by sureties who are obligated to fulfil the bargain if the carrier falls down on the job. Contracts were made when the cost of living for man and beast was scarcely half of what it is now. The average remuneration works out at about two dollars a day, on which no family can be decently supported, to say nothing of the horse, or horses, which must be fed on hay, that costs

now around thirty dollars a ton, and on oats that approach a dollar and a half a bushel. A horse can't be well shod for less than twenty dollars a year. Buggy and harness repairs are about double as expensive as they were. For a route of twenty miles and upwards two horses are necessary, and they must be really good stuff to stand the racket.

The men complain that instead of being left to tender as other sellers of labor and commodities to the government are, they are beaten down by government officials in a fashion that would make Shylock envious. The humble contractor must only furnish equipment that costs, say, five hundred dollars, but he is compelled to finance the postmaster-general four months before he receives a cent, and then he is paid only quarterly—so that when he does get a cheque, he has, on that day actually given his fellow-citizens a month's service for which 'payment' is deferred three months more. He is rigidly debarred from enjoying even the statutory holidays. Christmas off was doctored five dollars for the offence.

One is apt to regard the rural mail carrier as living on a nice little farm, well tilled, where vegetables grow by an intermittent trickling of the soil. But the country dweller who covers a rural mail route is a rarity. A moment's reflection shows that the rural mail man can only live at the commencing end of his round, unless he wants to drive a considerable distance before beginning his day's work. He must live in town. From cities like Guelph and Brantford, for instance, seven men daily sally forth. Brampton houses five, and a place like Georgetown, four. So the rural carrier is perforce a townsman, with a townsman's expenses.

How does he compare with the town postie? Shamefully, he says. The town postie gets more money—a good deal more, in most cases, than his rural confrere. Two suits of clothes and two pairs of shoes are furnished yearly by an appreciative country, while his brother doesn't have to wait for the denim fashion to appear before he faces the wintery blast in all the simplicity of overalls in which a great and opulent state takes no interest.

The Rural Contractors' Association wants to make a big fight at Ottawa. To that end it must become a very inclusive organization. Even the Al-mighty only helps those who help themselves. The strongest newspaper support, most gladly afforded, cannot make up for any slackness among the carriers themselves. United they can rise. Individed they will lose. Their demands are three:

(1) They want all contracts to be cancelled, in favor of a basis of sixty dollars per mile per annum. This is less than twenty cents per mile per working day. (A philanthropic government could not expect to hire a man, horse and rig, for less, and to have the outfit cinched for four solid years.)

(2) They want statutory holidays, like the townies, with pay like the townies.

(3) They want to be paid once a month, whereas the city posties are paid weekly or fortnightly. The revision is desired to date back to January 1, 1917—approximately when the costs of maintenance became double of what they were in less grievous times. The underlying principle of this request is that of the retroactive bonus which has been granted the town carriers. Success depends entirely upon the organized strength of the carriers themselves. Their handshakes are undeniable. Their families suffer. They must fight. But they must unite.

Why British Trade Is Slow.

Three very interesting reasons for a seeming slowness of British exports to keep-up with the world-wide demand for their goods are given by Dr. Batt. The first is Russia and Siberia, the second India, and the third the scarcity of skilled labor.

Many of the best Englishmen are in Russia, preparing to maintain their country's commercial eminence in that country against the powerful rivalry of Germany—a fact which appears to confirm the attitude of the British Labor party to British policy in the soviet country, rather than to endorse those who advocate boycotting the half continents of Russia and Siberia. India, says Dr. Batt, wants her freedom; and if it is not granted soon there may be a revolution. There have been several revolutions in India since the great war broke out.

The home rule act passed at Westminster last winter marks the end of the traditional servility of the Indians to the outsiders. An equally significant commercial revolution happened while the war was on. The policy of refusing India to put a tariff on cotton goods, maintained in the interests of free trade Lancashire, was abandoned.

India grows cotton, and long desired to manufacture it more efficiently than was possible thru her ancient methods of spinning and weaving. How much the road to industrial independence has been widened may be judged from the fact that forty thousand people are employed in the cotton mills of one of the cities where disturbances took place in 1919. To maintain the position of British trade in a dependency of three hundred and twenty millions, where immense—racial, political, social and commercial changes are occurring, is, therefore, a big task

MOTHER'S HATS IN THE RING



PROMINENT TURKS PUT UNDER ARREST

Entente Authorities Have Incarcerated Former Grand Vizier.

Constantinople, April 23.—Izzet Pasha, former Turkish Grand Vizier, was placed under arrest by entente authorities here Wednesday. General Ali Pasha and several other prominent Turks, were also apprehended. Izzet Pasha is one of the best known figures in Turkish politics, and was in March asked to form a cabinet, when the government of Sali Pasha gave notice it intended to resign. He was one of the Turkish delegates named to go to Paris to receive the terms of peace from the allies.

Damat Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier, has taken charge of the war office because disaffection there has embarrased the government in sending assistance to Anzovour Pasha, chief of the sultan's forces in Asia Minor. He discharged a number of officials who were charged with being responsible for the trouble. Some hundred adherents of Mustafa Kemal are reported to have been arrested, and many are being thrown into jail daily. Officers of the sultan's forces who are reported to have deserted their desks and gone to Anatolia.

Government troops and forces under command of Mustafa Kemal have clashed in a number of skirmishes in western Anatolia, and it is reported the latter hold the dominant position there, due to the fact that they have the sympathy of the population. Suburban trains within an hour of Constantinople have been fired upon by snipers.

All Mohammedans are called upon to unite in a movement to "remove the sultan from allied preference" toward the sultan is evidently different from that of Mustafa Kemal, who has disclaimed disaffection.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOWS TO COERCION

Demands of Railwaymen Accorded To in Order to Avert a Strike.

Berlin, April 23.—That the railwaymen's demands for increased wages have taken the shape of a peremptory ultimatum to the government, with an alternative threat of a general strike, was indicated late yesterday, when at the close of the sitting of the national assembly, the Socialist Deputy Koltz moved that 2,500,000,000 marks be immediately appropriated for that purpose.

Dr. Wirth, minister of the treasury, replied that with deep reluctance he had informed the house to assent, as he had already informed that partial strikes had already occurred at certain points owing to the impression among the men that the government was unduly lenient.

But he protested against the coercive methods employed as a violation of the rights of parliament and of the sultan's position. He said that the government was not prepared to yield to coercion. The minister of transport, Dr. Bell, also said he was not prepared to assent to the conclusion that it was necessary to submit, as not only had the Prussians, but also the Wurttemberg and Baden railway men joined in the demands. But this would be the last time, he declared, that the government would yield to coercion.

INCREASE U. S. PENSIONS.

Washington, April 23.—The house by increasing pensions of civil war veterans to \$50 monthly and those of the widows of veterans to \$30 monthly was passed by the senate and now goes to conference. The increases were provided to meet the rising costs of living.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD

10 Minutes to Answer This. Take a daily journal, add a cooking utensil, subtract a blot, add a boat, subtract a tool, add a busy little insect, add a pronged instrument, subtract something in the butcher shop, and the resulting letters will spell NEW YORK.

Answer to No. 169. In 234 hours, the two cars were in such positions on the roads as to form a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse of which, the shortest distance between the cars, measured 10 miles. (Copyright, 1919, by Sam Lloyd.)

ENVOY WITH POWERS NOT A NOTE-TAKER

Lloyd George Says Supreme Council Needs Plenipotentiary From U. S.

San Remo, April 23.—Meeting American newspapermen today, Mr. Lloyd George said there was real need of participation by the United States in discussion of Turkish problems. He said that if the United States did participate, his views would be likely to prevail.

When the coming to San Remo of Robert Underwood Johnson, United States ambassador to Italy, as a deliverer for Washington, was mentioned, Mr. Lloyd George said: "What we want is an American plenipotentiary, who can tell us what the American government thinks should be done, and who can answer questions and make proposals." The British prime minister said he did not believe the work of the council could be finished before Monday. It would take most of today to discuss the Turkish treaty and the German situation would occupy Saturday and Sunday. Bolshevism and Russia would also be discussed.

He was impressed, said the premier, by the impotence of the German government. The limits did not obey the central authority. Commands were given at Berlin and often were so many beautiful suits and dresses together before.

One of the correspondents said to the premier: "It has been said that you proposed to the council a revision of the German treaty," to which Mr. Lloyd George replied: "I never, either publicly or privately, made any suggestion. Quite on the contrary, a month ago I said in the house of commons, in answer to a question of Mr. Asquith, that I was opposed to the revision of the treaty, and so I am. The treaty as it stands affords scope for caring for the needs of Germany as well as obliging her to meet her obligations to other powers."

Some references being made to indecisive action by a single power with respect to Germany, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"That could not be without a dissolution of the alliance. Such action by one power might be successful now, while Germany is weak, but when she grows strong the power taking such action could not expect the support of the present allies. Support in action must be conditioned by common counsel."

The danger of Bolshevism in Germany, he said, was exaggerated, he pointed out, was naturally given order and discipline. "Yet when people were down and under," he remarked, "they often expressed themselves drastically."

In the course of his interview Mr. Lloyd George said the reply to President Wilson's note on Turkey would be sent within a few days.

WAR VETERAN OFFERS CURE FOR PYORRHOEA

Cobourg, April 23.—Captain J. R. Irwin, M.C., who was four years overseas with the Army Medical Corps, has perfected a pyorrhoea treatment with which he had considerable success overseas. Captain Irwin uses an electro-chemical treatment in connection with soldiers affected with trench mouth, which is closely allied to, if not identical with, pyorrhoea. Col. Clayton, Ottawa, director of dental services for Canada, was in town and investigated the treatment and clinics will be opened in various centres in connection with this method of treatment.

Spain to Allow Indemnity To Replace Franking Privilege

Madrid, April 22.—The chamber of deputies reassembled in secret session today to debate on suppression of the postal privilege enjoyed by the cabinet ministers, senators and deputies. It was decided to abolish the franking of letters and grants those to whom the privilege was extended six thousand pesetas yearly instead.

COBALT'S OLDEST CITIZEN DEAD.

Cobalt, April 22.—The oldest resident of Cobalt, Mrs. Kathleen O'Farrell, is dead at the home of her son, Matthew O'Farrell. She was over 90 years of age, and came to Canada from her Irish home when over 60 years of age. Seven weeks ago she broke her leg in falling thru an open door. Mrs. O'Farrell could rarely visit to Ireland of the late Queen Victoria.

Port of Kingston Receives First Coal Cargo of Season

Kingston, April 23.—(Special)—After a most trying time in the ice, the steamer Jeska arrived in port from Oswego with 350 tons of hard coal for the first cargo of coal for this port this season. Mariners say that not since the opening in 1872 has there been so much ice to encounter on the lake for the first trip.

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SAVE, Because---

Your present prosperity can be insured by systematic saving.

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

ARRIVAL

CHAPTER 66.

It was mid-morning when the train arrived at the big Pennsylvania station in New York. And Alice had something that almost never troubled her healthy life, a headache. She had never astounded at the price of her supper in the diner, for Alice had never traveled and had never eaten at any large restaurant. High prices, necessary or needless, amazed her for a long time. So she had gone without breakfast in an effort to economize. And now, when she got off the train, she went straight to a luncheon counter and bought some coffee. She felt better at once, and decided to take the trip to the college slowly, and enjoy every minute of this first glimpse of the city.

The station itself amazed her. She tried not to appear "countinified," but any one might have guessed by looking at her wondering face that this was her first visit.

"What a fitting gateway to a glorious metropolis," she thought to herself. And, having explored the station till she was satisfied, she went, suitcase in hand, to the street.

Lawrence had written out the directions as to how to get from the station to the college. She was to take the subway—another new and thrilling experience, she had never been in one of these underground tubes—and she decided to walk over to the subway station. In those days it meant a walk from Seventh to Fourth avenue, and her suitcase was heavy. But she was so delighted with everything she saw that she never felt its weight.

She happened to come out at 34th street, and she had to ask a policeman which direction the subway lay. The huge department store, she passed on the way made her gasp. She paused and looked with delight in their windows. The limits did not obey the central authority. Commands were given at Berlin and often were so many beautiful suits and dresses together before.

She wandered up and down the windows, looking at the lovely things, and again losing her way and being obliged to ask a policeman. She looked at the jewelry, real and paste, too, but all gay and colorful. At the headpiece, she looked at the price of one she felt she could give up for a year; she looked at the slippers, buckles, frilly, filmy blouses, and at the handkerchiefs, soft, glossy, exquisite handkerchiefs, with artistic jewelry, perfumes and powders, and dozens of other articles.

She thought almost all the merchandise in the world must be in these vast stores. Then she smiled at herself for the foolishness of the idea.

Monday—Another Beginning.

DEATH LIST OF TORNADO NOW PLACED AT 223

Birmingham, Ala., April 23.—Reports received directly from the portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee swept by Tuesday's tornadoes, and with information at the offices of the governors of Mississippi and Alabama today, brought the death list up to 223. Previously compiled reports had estimated the dead at 155.

Families made homeless were estimated in the same reports at nearly 500 and losses in live stock and property were placed at \$2,000,000.

Ex-Mayor of Wallaceburg Makes Gift of Ten-Acre Park

Wallaceburg, Ont., April 23.—Thru the generosity of ex-Mayor Capt. J. W. Steinhoff, Wallaceburg this week became the possessor of a memorial park and athletic grounds, about 10 acres in extent. The park's board will at once proceed to plant trees along the park's borders, and plan a suitable entrance on the triangle lot facing Main street and Margaret avenue, also a gift from the captain.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WEST SIDE OF BATHURST ST. NORTH OF ST. CLAIR AVE.

CEDAR VALE.
Two miles from the corner of Bloor and Yonge Streets, and thirty minutes by street car from King and Yonge Streets. Adjoins the beautiful residential section surrounding Grace Church, on the corner of Bathurst and St. Clair Avenue and Bathurst Street.

300 acres of restricted property, with township's largest lake, and park areas; locality is strictly first-class, with a large lot, and other substantial improvements. SPECIAL FACILITIES offered to persons who BUILD: First mortgage will be arranged, also second mortgage for part of purchase price.

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; five minutes walk to city cars.

APPLY British & Colonial Land & Securities Company, Bank of Hamilton Building, Telephone Main 1959; or H. B. Tabor, Superin.

JOHN

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