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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

The Hydro Appeal Case.

Inquiry at the Hydro-Electric Commission offices last night elicited the statement that as there were two issues before the privy council, it was not clear from the report given in which of the two the appeal was allowed. In any case the appeal was for a hearing, and the judgment merely gives the right to bring an action. The case will have to be argued whether it be the one on the limitation of water rights, or that of the Electrical Development Co.

The point at issue is the right of the municipalities to develop their own power. Early legislation, giving the franchise to the corporations for the development of water power at Niagara, barred the province itself from undertaking such development. This was the work of the Ross Liberal government. When it was determined by the union of municipalities to develop the water power at Chippawa in spite of all that was said, and The World took very strong ground about it, the Hearst government insisted on undertaking this work itself instead of leaving it to the municipalities which originated the plan. Hon. Mr. McGarry is credited with having insisted upon the government keeping control. In 1917 the government saw the mistake and the legislation was amended, turning the project over to the municipalities. Since the Ontario Power Company became the property of the municipalities under the Hydro-Electric Commission it would have been possible to carry on the work under the charter of this company, whose rights passed by purchase to the municipalities.

There is not the slightest doubt, however, that enmity to the public ownership principle behind the Hydro-Electric system is the cause of all the difficulties. There are influences at work in Canada, and elsewhere as well, which will strangle the Hydro movement, if that be possible. The success of Hydro spells the death of corporationism, consequently a bitter fight may be looked for, and Sir Adam Beck will have his hands full in defending his cause.

In view of all the obstacles legal and otherwise, which may be raised under the privy council decision, it is fairly obvious that a policy of elimination by purchase, as in the case of the Ontario Power Company, would probably have carried the Hydro system over smoother ground than it may have to traverse.

The government has no option but to defend the system by all the means in its power, and it is scarcely imaginable that the municipalities can be deprived of their rights by the stupidity of the Queen's Park obstructionists.

"Idiotic Partners"?

The Hamilton Herald says that it believes that the restrictive clauses in the Hydro agreements bear no relation to the self-imposed terms of partners and asks for "a single example of any private enterprise the partners in which were so idiotic as voluntarily to enter into any such arrangement."

The Herald does not need to step outside its own office for an example. The joint agreements of newspapers in their co-operative press enterprises are of exactly the same order, and to the same end, the mutual protection of the joint partners. In practice there is no other way of getting a comprehensive partnership scheme to work except by delegating authority to a responsible and trustworthy central authority. If The Herald means to convey the view that Sir Adam Beck and his advisers are not responsible and trustworthy, that is another question, and The Herald is at liberty to defend that position if it pleases. We do not follow it there. Nor does it appear to be willing to take that position.

Nor is it true that the partners in the Hydro systems have nothing at all to say in the management. The meetings of the union of municipalities are always well attended, and every question of interest to the municipalities is thoroly ventilated. It would be absurd to say that no attention is paid to their wishes, but we are accustomed to hearing absurd things said of the Hydro Commission since 1905.

The New Spirit of Education.

An entirely new spirit in education, as indeed in nearly all else, is abroad since the war. For one thing, the old idea was very largely to learn to know, and very frequently without any bearing on the value of the knowledge acquired. The new idea is much more largely to learn to live, or to make a living, and in this sense is more practical, altho it may not bear as directly on the quality of the life to be lived as some moralists might desire.

The day has gone past, however, since parents or, indeed, young people themselves, will be satisfied with courses of learning which may involve academic and intellectual distinction, but furnish no means, when they have been gained, of sustaining the honors won. The most pathetic sight in the world is the scholar turned loose on an indifferent society with no ability to earn enough for his next meal, and a hopeless outlook so far as having a home and rearing a family is concerned.

Society on this score has failed entirely, both as regards the scholar who cannot make a living, and the wage earner who has been allowed a mere living wage, whether he be married or single. These blots on society are sufficient to condemn it as unfit for restoration in the pre-war sense. The wage-earners have taken their cause into their own hands, and it is clear in Britain that the worker is henceforth to be a partner with the owner, and the degree of partnership is under negotiation. On this side of the ocean an attempt is being made to modify or head off this arrangement, but the tide has begun to move, and it is idle to attempt to stem it.

In education another step is being taken. It is directed towards making the educated man an indispensable member of society, instead of an encumbrance or a parasite. He must henceforth become a man of action as well as a man of words and a man of ideas.

Sir Auckland Geddes at the notable farewell dinner in London, on the occasion of his departure for Montreal where he is to assume the principalship of McGill University, expressed some views that mark him as being seized with the new edueational spirit.

"No university," he said, "no human institution, can sit placidly and serenely smiling, unless it be the serenity of death. There must be changes, there must be growth, and we mean to aim high. The war has moved the centre of gravity in human affairs. How many degrees we cannot say, but it has moved."

This is a promising assurance to have from one upon whom so much will depend in the future of Canada. The influence of McGill may be greater and can scarcely be less than that of our own university, and it is of the utmost importance that the new age should be ushered in under the guidance and influence of men who are inspired with ideals of life and action, rather than with the visions and memories of the past.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

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IMMORTAL.

There is no Death! Man lives his day
And passes on the unseen way,
His deeds in days of peace and strife
Forming the measure of his life;
And every bit of good he's done
Living forever, on and on,
Part of the vast and splendid whole
Of God's imperishable Soul.

TRIBUTES TO BEATTY BY BRITISH PRESS

Occasion of His Hauling Down His Flag as Commander-in-Chief.

London, April 7.—On the dispersal today of the grand fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty hauls down his flag as commander-in-chief.

All the newspapers publish articles on the historic occasion, dwelling on the fact that its purpose was achieved with the complete destruction of the enemy's naval power. They pay tribute to Lord Jellicoe as the organizer and leader, and Vice-Admiral Beatty as a first-class fighter, who crowned Lord Jellicoe's work.

There is some speculation whether Sir David Beatty, now unemployed, will be offered the post of first sea lord, the importance of which position, it is now pointed out, has never been greater in view of the possible effect of the league of nations upon Britain's naval policy.

It is also urged that a properly organized naval general staff must never again be allowed to lapse.

Many Canadians Are Eager To Serve in Northern Russia

London, April 7.—The British government hopes to be able to despatch the first part of the relief force for northern Russia on Wednesday, says The Mail, which adds that the appeal for volunteers is meeting with a gratifying response. There is already a large waiting list of officers and men who are anxious to serve in northern Russia, many Canadians being included in the number.

Sweden Has Destroyed Mines In Her Territorial Waters

Washington, April 7.—The Swedish ministry of marine has notified navigation interests that Sweden has taken up or destroyed the mines and mine-fields planted during the war in Swedish territorial waters as a protection against belligerent submarines. A copy of the notification received today by the state department warns shipping against possible danger from stray mines during storms.

HOW IT STRIKES TOMMY

"She'd go better, Arthur, if she hadn't so much tail."

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

Barbara's Father and Mother Come to Visit.

CHAPTER LIII.

In all the years we had been married, mother had visited us only once. So my delight can be imagined when I received a letter from her saying she and father would come and stay two weeks with us. That was so like mother—setting the time herself, and adhering strictly to it. She never wanted to interfere with anyone's plans.

I was in a perfect flutter of delight. I was so anxious for them to see baby, so pleased that they would know how far more prosperous we were than when they visited us before, when we had been married but a couple of years, and lived in the smaller apartment.

"I'll give them just the very best time they ever had," I said to myself as I gave orders as to their comfort while with us.

I did many little things to the guest room to make it more homelike for mother. It was so much more elegant than anything to which she was accustomed, I was afraid it would make her feel just a little out-of-place. So I added some "homey" touches—a sewing basket, a Bible with good large print so it would not strain her eyes, a couple of copies of her favorite magazine, a footstool she had spoken of as being so comfortable on her previous visit; and the morning she was expected I decked the room with some old-fashioned flowers such as we had at home in the garden. I remember that one of the maids said to me:

"Oh, why didn't you get roses, or something?" And rather looked down on my kitchen-garden bouquet.

Father and mother arrived when they said they would. I had persuaded Neil to go with me to meet them.

"Do plan to be at home to your meals while they are here," I said to him while we waited for the train.

"I certainly shall do so as far as I can. But business is business. I can't neglect it even for them."

"I don't expect you to," I was a little piqued at his answer, "but be at home as much as possible. They will stay only two weeks. Surely you can make your plans to be with us?"

Neil made no answer. Just then he had spied them as they left the train and had rushed forward to meet them.

I was so happy to see them, so glad they had come, that I forgot all about our conversation, and that Neil had made me no promise to remain at home while father and mother were with us.

It makes my heart beat faster even yet, when I think of the fuss they made over our little Robert. If I had thought him the nicest baby in the world before, I was sure of it now. Mother could scarcely bear him out of her arms, altho his nurse—one with all the new ideas of how babies should be raised—frowned and shook her head behind mother's back.

"It won't hurt him to be cuddled a little," mother said when I told her. "I feel sorry for babies nowadays. They are put down and not held. They get very little real, old-fashioned tending. Poor dears."

"But it is better for the babies. All physicians agree on that."

"I don't care if they do. It doesn't hurt the mother or the baby either to be natural. And it isn't natural to have a baby in the house and not cuddle it."

I took father and mother out in the car every morning. They were astonished at the style in which we now lived. And several times I saw mother look as if she were not wholly pleased. But she said nothing—not until the night before she left. Neil had been out several nights to dinner, and when I had found fault, he had been inclined to act impatient. He had also come in long after they had retired.

"I should rather have a little less, daughter, and have more of my husband's society," mother said as I was helping her pack up, the night before she left us.

"It isn't that, mother. I scarcely think I can make you understand. But Neil is a very big business man—has big deals which depend upon him for success. He cannot help staying out when these men are in town."

Father, who had been sitting by, watching us, broke in:

"I haven't said anything, Bab, but, my dear daughter, I am afraid for you and Neil." Then he said something under his breath which sounded like "a house of cards."

Tomorrow—Barbara's Parents Are Disapproving.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES VOTED

(Continued From Page 1).

reverend doctor looked well as a man who had been spending the winter in Florida, rather than some weeks in his room. He answered his first questions when his estimates came up.

Thomas Marshall, Lincoln, questioned him about an item of $3000 to provide salary for a general inspector of district schools.

Dr. Cody explained that the appointment was for the north country, where conditions are not well organized and the school attendance is growing.

Agricultural Grants.

In connection with an item of $53,000 for agricultural and horticultural grants to school boards, teachers and inspectors for public and separate schools, Hon. Dr. Cody explained that the money is intended to augment the Dominion government grant in view of the fact that the number of rural schools in which agricultural teaching is given has increased from 33 to 1,020.

Mr. Proudfoot questioned Hon. Mr. Macdiarmid upon an item to increase the salaries of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute by $10,800. He asked whether the civil service commissioner had recommended these increases.

Premier Hearst replied that the increases were made by the authority of an order-in-council several years old which fixed minimum and maximum salaries.

Questioned upon limiting the size of fish allowed to be caught in Lake Erie Hon. Mr. Macdiarmid replied that the U. S. food controller had made representation about the weight of herring offered for food to Ottawa. The result was that the weight was limited to 6 ounces.

George Gooderham explained an item of $10,000 grant to the Ontario Safety League.

Hon. Howard Ferguson gave an interesting explanation of the experimental work in connection with peat and wood for fuel. He said one peat making machine is now at the Prescott county bog and another of a different type is being assembled. When both are operating they will turn out annually 10,000 tons of peat which will be available in Toronto. An Irish peat expert and a Swedish expert have been employed but the proposition is a wholly different one in Canada.

Trained Commissioner.

Sam Carter, in connection with the Hydro estimates, made an earnest appeal to the government to have a Hydro commissioner trained or in training to follow up or assume in the event of the commission losing its present chairman, the invaluable work and policy of Sir Adam Beck. He said the Ontario government was some times called the "Seven Sleepers," but the Dominion government is a good deal worse.

Premier Hearst said before the session ends reorganization of the Hydro Commission to satisfy the geographical interests of the province will be announced.

The following were the votes passed:

Civil government	$ 22,716 70
Administration of justice	954 58
Education	744,002 35
Public institutions	6,650 00
Agriculture	74,828 00
Colonization and immigration	65,500 00
Hospitals and charities	14,208 30
Maintenance and repairs of public buildings	56,929 82
Public works	254,600 00
Colonization roads	347,322 34
Grant to Ontario Good Roads Association	600 00
Game and fisheries	203 84
Attorney-general's department	4,500 00
Treasury department, miscellaneous	22,680 00
Provincial secretary's department, miscellaneous	4,563 00
Lands, forests, mines	168,323 60
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, capital expenditure	11,946,500 00
T. & N. O. Commission	1,272,219 86
Total	$13,218,719 86

IDA RE THE HOUSING QUESTION

By IDA L. WEBSTER.

The housing problem has not only become one of the horrors of spring, but one of the tragedies of life. Citizens in Toronto are walking the streets willing and anxious to make any and all sorts of promises, if they can but induce the landlords to rent a house to them.

This stunt of looking for a house to rent, and of getting one is bad enough for the woman with a grown family, or for the one who has no children at all, but it is infinitely worse for the mother with one or more kiddies.

Indeed, such a bar are children to apartments and houses of all kinds that one cannot help wondering just what will happen by next season, or what the landlords wish done with the kids this year. Certainly, at the present moment it is quite too cold to let them walk into the lake until their hats float, and by the time that the water will be warm enough to do away with them in that manner, it will be hot enough for the entire family to sleep in the park.

The Dominion of Canada is boasted by half the people in it to be the largest and best country in the world, or that part of it which is now discovered. There are thousands and thousands of acres of ground which has never been put under cultivation for the simple reason that there are not and never have been enough folks in the country to stretch around.

With a population of not over eight millions of people, Canada just beats the State of New York by about two millions. Therefore, in the State of New York and the city of Chicago combined there are more people than there are in this entire country. The answer is Canada needs a population and needs it badly, but at the same time its does not need to be overrun with foreigners. White people are necessary to a white country.

In other words, the citizens of Canada must raise families. It is absolutely imperative. The government officials must know that and if they do not, then they should not be members of parliament, or premiers.

When people with children cannot get housing accommodation, because the owners of the dwellings do not wish to have kiddies in their houses, there is only one thing to be done, and that is take the matter entirely out of their hands and put it under government control, but at the same time the government has got to have backbone enough to stick to it, and not crumple the first time anyone with influence frowns on the question.

Sir Robert Borden is said to be ready to sail for home, and that he may be expected by Easter Sunday. Sir Robert Borden as premier of Canada should be home, and what is more to the point he should have been here months ago. There was about as much need for his services at the peace conference as there was for those of ourself. If the country had to have a representative Sir Adam Beck might have been delegated to the job.

If Sir Robert is the nominal head of this country, then he should be in it, and watching to see that the citizens are getting a fair shake. He should be devising means whereby citizens could get a place to live, and he should also be looking after such serious matters as the butter conditions at the present time. Canada could very well leave the peace negotiations to Haig. He would see that the country was not done, or for that matter Currie could carry on, but in any event Sir Robert Borden should be in Ottawa.

However, as the housing situation is acute, it would be an excellent thing for Mr. Hartley Dewart (who, by the way, deserves the hearty co-operation of every person in Ontario for his work so far this session) to take the matter up in the house at the earliest possible date. If landlords in Toronto do not wish to act like human beings, then there is only one thing to do and that is force them to.

We intend to make full inquiries into this business of refusing to rent houses to children, and we shall take great pleasure in publishing the names of all landlords who are taking this stand, also a list of the property they own, so that citizens with kiddies will be saved the trouble of looking in those localities.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, April 7.—An old time cat and dog fight between some of the Protestants of Ontario and some of the Roman Catholics of Quebec engrossed the entire time of the house today. Sir Sam Hughes, H. C. Hocken and Dr. J. W. Edwards and John Best of Dufferin crossed swords with Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Mr. Devlin and Mr. Giadu of Yamaska with much of the old-time bitterness and with much the usual result. At the conclusion of the debate neither Mr. Lemieux nor Mr. Giadu evinced any desire to join the Protestant church and neither Mr. Hocken nor Mr. Best had changed their opinions of the Pope.

The pretext for the row was a motion proposed by Sir Sam Hughes calling for a parliamentary investigation into the famous raid on the Guelph Novitiate. The government immediately promised that a royal commission should be appointe dto inquire into the while affair, and Sir Sam intimated that this would be satisfactory. Nonetheless the debate proceeded and lasted far into the night.

General Hughes in presenting his resolution for a parliamentary investigation into the Guelph affair did not develop his usual amount of "pep." He recited the facts he had received from Rev. Kennedy C. Palmer and read Mr. Palmer's charges. The gist of these charges was that the Jesuit fathers at Guelph had concealed and harbored young men liable to be drafted under the military service act; that the minister of justice had interfered with Capt. MacAulay, the deputy provost marshal, when he visited the novitiate in search of men evading the M.S.A.; also that General Mewburn, minister of militia, had apologized to the rector of the novitiate for the raid.

Sir Sam objected to the visitation being considered a "raid." He said a visit had been paid about 9 o'clock on a June night when it was still daylight and when the desired investigation could have been made without any inconvenience. He also claimed that the rector of the novitiate had brought the trouble upon himself by refusing to comply with the law and furnish the authorities with the names and ages of the inmates of the institution.

* * *

General Mewburn said he had directed inquiry to be made at the novitiate about two young men who were said to be eligible for conscription. He intimated, however, that his instructions had not been carried out in the proper way, and upon receiving a protest from the rector of the novitiate he had written the letter of apology, which has been frequently published. He had no apologies to make for this letter of apology. Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting minister of justice, declared the government had nothing to fear from an investigation, and that a royal commission composed of judges would be appointed immediately. Hon. Justice to Hon. C. F. Doherty he submitted that the commission should not begin the taking of testimony until the minister of justice had returned from overseas.

Mr. Meighen brought out one point which in the general discussion of the Guelph affair has been frequently overlooked. He said that the members of the Jesuit order were not liable to conscription under the military service act. They came within the classes excepted from conscription by the letter of the statute and therefore did not have to apply for or obtain exemption. They were not required by the M.S.A. to report for military service or to claim exemption. They were in precisely the same category as regularly ordained ministers of the gospel. As a matter of fact, the deputy minister of justice had decided that none of the young men in the novitiate at the time of the raid were subject to conscription.

* * *

With this legal point Mr. Hocken and Mr. Best found themselves unable to agree. They recalled that the clause exempting "divinity students" had been stricken out of the bill before it passed the house. The bill as it passed, however, excepts from military service "clergy, including members of recognized orders of an exclusively religious character." This wording is broad enough to embrace not only Roman Catholic priests, but also the "Christian Brothers," and the "Scholastics," or young men who have joined communities like the Jesuit Order, but have not been ordained priests.

As a matter of fact when the conscription bill was before the house and the clause respecting divinity students was stricken out, Hon. Wm. Pugsley argued that the only effect of striking out that clause would be to exempt Roman Catholic divinity students, while leaving all other divinity students liable to conscription. Upon this ground he argued against striking out the clause, and was the only non-Catholic member of the house to vote against the amendment.

The sum and substance of the whole thing seems to be that the military authorities, in visiting the Guelph Novitiate, did the right thing in the wrong way. The matter was complicated by the fact that one of the young men in the institution happened to be the son of the minister of justice. This gave rise to the charge that he had been hidden there to escape conscription, and that when the military authorities discovered him Ottawa interfered to save the son of a cabinet minister from going to the front. It appears, however, that young Doherty had joined the Jesuit Order some time previous to the passage of the conscription act, and that before going to Guelph he had presented himself to a medical board and had been found to be physically unfit.

It was observed that the western members kept out of the controversy, and, indeed, they were all inclined to deprecate it. However, the Guelph affair was bound to come up in the house, and today's debate may clear the air. Hon. Mr. Meighen intimated that those asking for the investigation were likely to be somewhat surprised and disappointed when all the facts were made public which are in the possession of the government.

PROBING MYSTERY OF SPENCE'S DEATH

Inquest on Body Found in Culvert Near the Humber River.

The inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Robert J. Spence, whose body was found lying in a ditch off Queen street, near the Humber on February 29, was opened by Coroner Allison at the Connaught Hall last night. The crown was represented by Crown-Attorney Richard Greer.

The story of how a man known to the authorities as William Dunbar had sold the deceased man two bottles of whiskey and given him a receipt for the same, formed the basis of the investigation.

Constable's Evidence.

County Constable Simpson told of how he had been informed of the finding of the body of the dead man. He had found it lying flat in the ditch, and with the head and part of the shoulders in the sewer pipe. He produced various articles including an even dollar in change, which he said he had found on the body. A receipt with the wording, "Delivered to R. J. Spence from vendors, two bottles of cream at $18." The receipt was signed, "Vendors' Association, Tremont Hotel," and was later identified by one of the witnesses as given to Spence by William Dunbar.

Body Was Still Warm.

The constable continued that the body, when examined by him, was still warm and that the fresh marks of wagon tracks nearby would indicate that it had been brought there in this manner some two or three hours previous.

When asked by Mr. Greer how he knew the wagon tracks were fresh, the witness stated that the tracks were not frozen hard, despite the fact that there had been a heavy frost that night.

Simpson said that the man's clothes were not disarranged. The overcoat the deceased had on at the time was full of burrs, bearing evidence that it had been drawn some distance along the ground. There were also marks over the bank, apparently caused by something being dragged down the incline. They would not recognize the receipt for the "cream" at the Tremont Hotel and as yet he had been unable to locate the Vendors' Association, concluded the witness.

Told of Wagon Tracks.

James Collins told of the wagon tracks coming from and heading back to the city, and declared that it would be impossible for the deceased to roll down the incline and get into that position and his clothes still retain their unspotted condition in front. He stated that it appeared as if the body had been placed in the drain. He had found a half empty whiskey bottle standing upright by the dead man's shoulder. About two feet past the head and further in the pipe were the dead man's hat and cigar case, which also gave the appearance of being placed there before the body.

Landlady's Evidence.

Cassie Gadway, 160 Jarvis street, and formerly for three years landlady of the deceased, also testified. On the Saturday night before the finding of the body, Spence had called at her house in company with a man, whom she later knew as Dunbar. She saw the latter give Spence a receipt for the "cream" which Spence had in his possession and which proved to be whiskey. Dunbar left fifteen minutes before Spence, she said, adding that Spence had a "drink in him"—enough to make him talkative. She had seen Spence give Dunbar $16 in payment for the liquor, which he said the firm would pay for. "I saw two bottles in Mr. Spence's clothes, and he had quite a roll on him, about $300," said Mrs. Gadway, adding that when Spence left at 11 o'clock he had said he was going to a club and from there to 176 Jameson avenue, to stay all night with "the boys."

Wm. James Spence, brother of the deceased, said his brother was a periodic drinker and drank to excess. He was a married man, and had wife and family, from whom he had been separated for seven years, living in Brantford, he said.

Died of Alcoholism.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, who examined the body, said deceased had died of acute toxina, due to a condition of acute alcoholism. There were no signs of violence with the exception of bruised knuckles on the right hand.

In postponing the inquest, Mr. Greer stated that it was the wish of the authorities to investigate the case further, and if possible procure Dunbar, the missing vendor of the whiskey which had caused Spence's death, and to procure evidence which would explain how the money Spence had on his person had disappeared. It will be resumed Thursday, April 17.

AROUSE QUEBEC BY REFERENDUM

Half Million People Are Entitled to Vote on Provincial Prohibition Question.

Quebec, April 7.—Keen interest is being manifested here in the referendum which will be held on Thursday thruout the province of Quebec to have the people choose between absolute prohibition and beer and wines. In a number of the Protestant and Catholic churches here yesterday the people were urged to vote "No" on the beer and wine issue, but further than that there have been few appeals, except the newspaper advertisements, which are being used by the prohibitionists or the liquor interests. It is estimated that the total number of people entitled to vote on the issue on Thursday is 520,000, and the polling divisions thruout the province will number about 4,000. The voting will take place under the "one man, one vote" system employed in 1916.

Stand of Clergy.

The various temperance societies came out strongly on Saturday with appeals to their members, printed in various papers, against the sale of wine and beer.

The Protestant clergy in Quebec city gave out a statement to the effect that they believe absolute prohibition is the only way to keep alcoholism down.

The Roman Catholic clergy are taking no stand.

Osgoode Hall News

Appellate Court—First Division.

List of cases for Tuesday, April 8, at 10 a.m. (Standard time):

Erickson v. McFarlane.
Matheson v. Town of Mitchell.
Frontier Coal Co. v. Pennsylvania Central Coal Co.
Dufferin Farmers' Mutual v. Greer.
McKenzie v. Toronto Railway.
Proctor v. Stewart.

Judges' Chambers will be held on Tuesday, April 8, at 10 a.m. (Standard time), before Chief Justice Falconbridge.