CITY COUNCIL AGREES TO PROBE SINGER CHARGES

Will Petition Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Investigation by Judge Denton—Amendment to Widen Scope of Inquiry is Defeated—Alderman Singer Complains His Motion Has Been Sidetracked.

A petition will go from the city council to the lieutenant-governor-in-council asking for an investigation by Judge Denton into the charges laid before council by Ald. Singer. At a special meeting held yesterday at noon council adopted the following recommendation of the board of control:

"The board recommend that a respectful petition be presented to the lieutenant-governor-in-council praying for the appointment of a commission under the act respecting inquiries concerning public matters (chapter 18, R. S. O., 1914), too investigate certain charges contained in affidavits read in the city council by Ald. Singer on March 21, and that the lieutenant-governor-in-council be also asked to appoint His Honor J. H. Denton, a judge of the county court of the county of York, as commissioner to conduct such investigation, with directions to proceed with all convenient speed and report the result of the enquiry and the evidence taken. The board further recommend that the city undertakes to defray the cost of the investigation."

Ald. Singer protested that his motion had been sidetracked, and the board had presented a recommendation suitable to itself, which would limit the scope of the enquiry. He therefore moved an amendment to empower the commissioner to investigate, not only the matters contained in the affidavits already presented, but "such other matters arising out of the charges and connected therewith as the commissioner in course of time might determine as necessary."

This amendment was killed by 10 to 14, council lining up as follows: For—Controller Gibbons, Ald. Singer, Hamilton, Rose, Johnston, Phinnemore, Davy, Maxwell, Honeyford and Cruise. Against—Mayor Church, Controllers Maguire, Nesbitt, Ald. Burgess, Beamish, Birdsall, Wagstaffe, Ryding, Baker, Winnett, MacGregor, Blackburn, Hacker and Sykes. Ald. Cowan was in the chair and the other members were absent.

Beamish Starts Ball.

While the Singer amendment had the effect of manoeuvring the majority of council into a position of opposition to a full and exhaustive investigation of the police court situation, city hall opinion is that this was merely a manoeuvre and that a commissioner acting under the powers of the public enquiries act would have full authority to cover the whole field regardless of the limitations fixed by the action of council.

When council met yesterday, Ald. Beamish started the ball rolling by moving to strike out the last clause of the recommendation providing for payment by the city of the costs of the inquiry.

He was opposed to the city bearing the cost of such investigations, because enquiries of this kind had not been a success in the past. He considered this was only a minor matter, and should have been referred to the police commissioner. He very much feared there were politics in it. "I fear it is going to have a bad odor," he concluded.

Mrs. Ald. Hamilton was surprised to hear a man pretending to be a British subject belittling the matter of getting British justice for citizens of foreign birth. She would vote for a full investigation.

Mayor Church seemed much concerned as to whether the people making the affidavits were British subjects or not. The enquiry concerned certain interpreters and not other officials of the police court.

In Case of Failure.

Ald. Burgess said he would not have supported the move for an enquiry if he had known that Ald. Singer would not accept full responsibility for the charges. He warned Ald. Singer to withdraw any charges that he did not feel sure he could substantiate, and in case he failed in proving any one of them, he thought it would be Ald. Singer's duty, as an honorable man, to resign from council.

"Are these people making the affidavits British subjects?" asked the mayor again.

"What difference does that make?" asked Ald. Singer.

"They must be responsible people; you can't make charges today and run away from them tomorrow," was the mayor's reply.

Con. Maguire also declared that Ald. Singer would have to take full responsibility for the charges.

Con. Nesbitt said it should be understood that the investigation would extend only to the specific charges in the affidavits.

Ald. Singer: "I am going to have a wide open investigation if I have any at all."

Should Be No Quibbling.

Ald. Burgess called for a statement from Ald. Singer as to whether he assumed responsibility for the charges or not.

Con. Gibbons could not understand why it should take longer than ten minutes to settle the question. How could foreigners, coming here to live, be made to respect the law if the conditions suggested in the affidavits were allowed to exist? Even if the charges were not true a full enquiry should be held to clear the people accused. There should be no quibbling about the matter.

Ald. Baker agreed that there should be a full enquiry, but he did not think it should be allowed to drift into an investigation of the administration of justice. It had been alleged that certain interpreters had filched money from people accused, and the enquiry should be ordered to get at the truth of this.

"There seems to be an effort to sidetrack this matter," declared Ald. Rose. "But I am in favor of stirring it up. If any member was doubtful of the course he should pursue, the quibbling of Ald. Beamish should be sufficient to decide for him. Ald. Singer has gone to great trouble to clean up the situation, and he should have the full support of council."

Con. Maguire: "We should be unanimous in this matter and call for the clean up of the charges contained in the affidavits."

Ald. Honeyford referred to the recent enquiry into the police court system conducted under the direction of the attorney-general, and he wanted to know if this enquiry would not in a measure overlap that enquiry.

Says Motion Sidetracked.

Ald. Singer wanted to know what had become of his motion for an investigation. His motion had been sidetracked, and the board of control was now presenting a motion of their own. Was the board going to assume responsibility for the charges? He hoped the members would have vision enough to support his amendment for a wide open enquiry. The board was recommending Judge Denton, and he was satisfied, but did not want the commissioner's scope limited.

The amendment was lost, and the board's recommendation was then adopted.

Mayor Church then moved that the original affidavits should be placed in the hands of the city clerk before two o'clock, and this was carried. As the time was then 1.30, it gave the aldermen only half an hour to get them. Ald. Singer said this motion did not worry him any, as the order for the enquiry had been made.

Ald. Singer sent some original affidavits and some copies to the city clerk's office late in the afternoon.

Ald. Singer said he hoped the affidavits laid before the police commissioners sometime ago, also dealing with alleged misconduct by officials of the police court, would be laid before the investigating commissioner.

G. P. GRAHAM FAVORS GENERAL ELECTION

Regards Appeal to Country Necessary Before Business is Permanently Established.

In his address to the Women's Liberal Association held in the Margaret Eaton School yesterday, Hon. Geo. P. Graham spoke on conditions in Canada with regard to the political situation. An election, he said, was necessary before business could be permanently established. That Premier Meighen would have been stronger had he gone to the country the moment he was elected to leadership, was the opinion of the speaker.

The subjects of imperial relations and those existing between the agricultural west and the industrial east as well as the degree of amity between the English-speaking and the French-speaking populations were all touched upon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid the foundations of nationhood, and the more Canada is left free to deal with her own affairs within and without the more firmly will she be welded to the empire, was the opinion expressed. Also that Canada will continue to have a tariff for years to come, and that Liberals should do their part in abolishing prejudice between sections of the community.

Mrs. A. H. Beaton, the president, was in the chair and spoke on the desirability of an interchange of papers between young girl debaters in England and those of Toronto.

MEN YOU HEAR OF

Seen as Their Friends Know Them

No. 144.

MR. W. J. NEELY, a member of the Canadian Packing Company, Limited. He was born in Kent county and educated in the public school at Dresden, Ont., and has been in business 31 years. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Mississauga Golf Club. Motoring, [illegible] outdoor recreations.

OPPOSE MEASURE FOR RAISING CAR FARES

Mayor Church called attention to the McCrea bill again introduced in the legislature, which seeks to give the municipal board power to raise street car fares regardless of agreements between municipalities and the railway companies. He felt that this was a bad bill and should be opposed.

When the bill was introduced a year ago it was said that the object was to enable the T. S. R. to get more fares, but as the city is to take over this system within six months the time would be too short for them to derive any benefit even if the bill goes thru.

MOTHER GETS INSURANCE.

Judge Ward yesterday gave Mrs. Minnie Habermann judgment for $399 in her claim against the Merchants Casualty Co. for the $400 insurance on the life of her son, Jack Percy Habermann, who was drowned at the Island July 15 last.

ANNUAL BIBLE CONFERENCE.

The twenty-first annual Bible conference of Toronto Evangelical Church of the Deaf will be held at the Bible College, 110 College street March 25, 26 and 27.

JUDGE DENTON,
Who presided at the trial of Doughty and will impose sentence upon the former secretary of A. J. Small.

DOUGHTY GUILTY OF STEALING BONDS

(Continued From Page 1).

of his eyes that he was debating the effect of each sentence upon the minds of the jury. When Judge Denton began his summing up, Doughty leant forward so as to get every word and after listening for five minutes to the judge's remarks, which were decidedly favorable to his case, a smile played across his face. When, however, the judge delved into the serious side of the case and matters did not look quite so favorable, his features became long and drawn and anxious, but his whole demeanor was such that unless one watched him closely, it would be impossible to prophesy the nature of his real feelings.

The feature of the day was Judge Denton's summing up. It was learned, lucid, analytical and so absolutely fair to both the prisoner and the crown that not even a boarding house grouch could have cavilled at it. Judge Denton has the reputation of being thoro, and in his address yesterday he was not only thoro but made his points in such plain language that even a child could have understood his meaning.

Judge Denton Sums Up.

Judge Denton commenced by telling the jury that the case before them was a most important one, and he did not think he would be doing his duty as a judge unless he pointed out to them the governing and salient points in the evidence. He told them, however, that they were not bound to accept his personal opinion, for it was left to them entirely to say whether the prisoner was guilty or not guilty of the theft he was charged with. After defining the legal aspect of theft, he told the jury that they must consider the questions: "Did Doughty take the bonds without color or right, and did he deprive Small of them temporarily or permanently?" He reminded them that the word "temporary" should play an important part in their deliberations. Some of the evidence given, he declared, might not be believable, but the majority was not seriously in doubt. He declared that Doughty must have been a very confidential clerk of small's to have been trusted with the key of his safety vault. Having served in this capacity for many years, it was not unnatural that Doughty should expect to received from Small some mark of generosity after his employer had completed the deal by which he sold all his theatres. He next referred to Doughty visiting the vaults and taking out the $100,000 bonds which Small gave to his wife. That was legitimate. Next morning he went to the vaults again and removed the $105,000 of bonds, which were now in question. "In fact," added his lordship, "he admitted taking them himself."

Power of Attorney.

The judge next came to the question of the power of attorney given to Doughty to open Small's safety box and his enunciation of the law on this point decidedly altered considerably Doughty's chances of acquittal. The power of attorney signed by Small was for the protection of the bank. It was one thing to say as between Doughty and the bank that Doughty had the right to enter the vault. It was another thing as between Doughty and Small to say that Doughty had the right to enter the vault without authorization and take the bonds.

"For what purpose," asked the judge, "did Doughty take out these bonds? Not for any business so far as Small was concerned. Then why did he take them? You will find the truth in the evidence of his sister, Jean, when she said that ther brother had thought an opportune time ad arrived for presenting them to Small in the hopes of receiving a remuneration which he deemed due to him."

The judge thought that it could not be fairly said that Doughty had taken out the bonds with a view to realizing on them, as if he had taken them to a broker suspicion would have been aroused as a record of the number of the bonds was in the safe at Small's office. He must, therefore, have taken them for the purpose of having some advantage over Small when dealing with him. He took them out for his own advantage and not that of his employer," added the judge.

The judge could not understand why Doughty did not hand over the bonds to Small when they were in the office together on Dec. 2. There was no talk, then, of Small's disappearance, and it was only right to assume that Doughty knew nothing of it, and, for all he knew, Small would be at the office for many days to come. Instead of this, he told his sister to put the bonds in a safety vault, and this at a time long before there was any suggestion of Small's dis appearance. These bonds were to be put somewhere out of the control of Small, and where he could not possibly get at them.

The judge next asked the jury if they thought Doughty took the bonds from the vault without the knowledge or authorization of Small. If they did, they could well find that they were taken without the color of right. The question of intent was also one of great importance.

Witness Discredited.

Dealing with intent, the judge referred to the evidence of Daville, who had sworn that Doughty had said that the only way to get even with Small was to kill him. "I would not punish a mouse on the evidence of that man Daville," declared the judge, "and I would ask you to discard it from your mind." The judge, however, commented very favorably on Ernest Reeves' evidence, and thought great reliance could be placed upon it, as it went to show that Doughty at that time was harboring thoughts of a kind of which Reeve had spoken, in his mind.

In dealing with Doughty's visit to Toronto on Dec. 21, he asked the jury if they were prepared to believe Miss Jean Doughty's story that there was not one single word between herself and her brother on that occasion in respect of the bonds. The amount involved, said his honor, was so large that the story was very hard to believe.

His honor next commented on the fact that Doughty did not go to see Mrs. Small on Dec. 21 and he only went on the 29th, when she requested him to do so, and on that occasion he made no mention of the bonds. Doughty knew very well on the 29th that the police were working on the question of Small's disappearance. At that time Doughty had $105,000 belonging to Small in his possession, and had said nothing about them. It was quite possible, added the judge, that the knowledge of such possession so worried him that, as he has said, it caused him to go away.

"Do you believe," asked the judge, "that Doughty did really tell his sister to put the bonds in the vault? At any rate, she evidently did not do what he told her. He told Mitchell that the bonds were in Small's office, and did not mention anything about vaults, and then, in his signed statement, he told Mitchell that he would not have his sister's name brought in, and that no one would believe the statement he had made. Mitchell's evidence had been challenged," added the judge, and he declined to tell the jury how much they could believe of it or not. They had seen him in the box, and must judge for themselves. "I have known," added the judge, "many detectives during my life. Some have been good, truthful, upright men; others have not been so."

The judge did not think that any weight could be attached to the fact that none of the coupons to the bonds had been cashed. No one would dare cash them. He did not think it made much difference whether Doughty knew or not if the bonds were in a vault or at his sister's house, as it would make his position no better or worse. He pointed out, however, that the first thing that Doughty said when they arrived at his sister's house was to ask his brother for the key of the safe.

In conclusion, Judge Denton said to the jury: "If you do not find that Doughty took the bonds fraudulently and without the color of right you must find that he took them with the intent of depriving Small of the possession of them, either temporarily or absolutely."

Address For the Crown.

As Mr. Hellmuth had called no witness for the defence, Col. Greer did not insist on his right of being the last to address the jury. The crown prosecutor made an eloquent, if somewhat passionate, address to the jury, and left few details or facts unreviewed. He declared that no crime had had such widespread interest as the present, and warned the jury of taking a too charitable view of crime, as it helped criminals to find holes in the fence of the law. He said it was up to the jury to find whether Doughty had measured up to the standards of morality set by our forefathers, and implied by the majority of the present generation. He reminded them that they were there to deal wisely and fearlessly between man and man, with due respect to their duty. Col. Greer declared that when Doughty went to the vaults on Dec. 2 on his master's business, he spent eight minutes there, but when he went on Dec. 2 on his own business, he was so hurried that his visit lasted only three minutes. If Mitchell's story was true, it was on this hurried visit that the bonds were really stolen. Altho he took them in the morning, and saw Small all day and in the evening, he did not make any attempt to return them.

After reviewing Doughty's privileges under a power of attorney (he interpreted them in exactly the same way as Judge Denton), and stating that Small must have placed implicit confidence in his secretary to ever have signed such documents, he said: "Yet this man became a fugitive from justice, and was compelled to live under the assumed name of Cooper."

Colonel Greer went on to refer to the testimony given by Daville and asked the jury: "Do you believe he lied for an object?" What object could he have in a case like this in which all the world is interested? Men do not perjure themselves lightly, he affirmed. The crown prosecutor declared that the evidence showed that Doughty had disclosed his wicked mind a year before the stealing of the bonds, but yet withal he kept on working in Small's office. Reeve's evidence, he contended, corroborated Daville's story and the jury he declared could accept it without any question. "I cite these two cases," he said to the jury, "so that you may get a proper perspective of the whole story, and I think it will raise the question in your mind if Doughty's service was the honest service of an honest employe. To me it shows continuous treachery and blackness of heart." If, as the defence contended, said Colonel Greer, Doughty meant to return the bonds he had from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. of Dec. 2 to do so, but did not. In dealing with the point of Doughty's handing the bonds to his sister Jean, Colonel Greer asked: "Was this proper protection for important papers of his employe, or the frantic act of a dishonest man?"

"A Brainy Woman."

The crown prosecutor termed Miss Jean Doughty "a brainy woman," and said that she had enunciated a disastrous sense of morality which would be fatal for any community to live under. It would make the property of any citizen, he contended, the property of the first person who came along and laid a hand upon it. There was no doubt that Jean was a smart girl, he said, and alleged that her story of Doughty coming from Montreal on Dec. 21 just to get vaccinated was not true. He suggested that he came to discuss a subject of prime importance—a subject which had lifted a burden from her shoulders. Did she, asked Colonel Greer, act like an honest woman on Dec. 28 or in her brother's best interests? Did she ever look for Small? No," he said, "answering his own question, "she putthe bonds in the roof of her house, where a fire would have wiped the lot out. Referring to Miss Doughty handing the bonds to her brother Will on May 21, Colonel Greer again asked, "Was that the act of an honest woman doing an act for an honest brother?"

"No," he said, again answering his own question, "it was the frightened act of a woman who knew a crime had been committed."

If Jean's story was true, declared the colonel, Doughty's act in giving her the bonds was the most cowardly he had ever heard of. If he had been clean in his heart between himself and his God he would not have waited another day to find Small. On the other hand, one must have some admiration for Miss Doughty for her loyalty to her brother. Instead of returning the bonds, Doughty ran away 3200 miles, giving up a job of $75 per week to work in a lumber camp. He hid himself successfully, but his conduct showed a guilty thought. Was the motive in his heart, asked Colonel Greer, to escape from crime? It was the old story with Doughty when he went away. "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." It was that same conscience, he said, that drove Jean out of the house when the bonds were hidden in the wall, that drove Jack Doughty to work in a lumber camp for a few dollars a day. It was a cowardly retreat. If he had been an honest man, with an honest purpose, he would not have got himself and Jean into such an awful mess. In conclusion, Colonel Greer paid a compliment to Mr. Hellmuth for his defence, but in face of facts, he could not do impossibilities.

Counsel for Defence.

I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., Doughty's counsel, commenced by saying that he regretted the compliments that had been paid to himself. They were only used for the same purpose as poisoning a well, or rather to warn a jury against the eloquence of a counsel. He could, however, say no more than any other lawyer, and intended to ask the jury, as reasonable men, to say, "The crown had proven nothing against Doughty, but they had succeeded in indicting a whole family." In Borneo, when a tribe went out to fight in the morning, every man who did not bring back with him the head of an enemy was scorned by his women folk.

The police, in this case, have been out for a head, declared Mr. Hellmuth. The jury were not there to satisfy the ambitions of the police or the appetite of the press, but to try and find out if John Doughty was guilty of the theft. The bonds, which were supposed to be stolen, were all serene, said Mr. Hellmuth, and had been returned by this "wicked" Doughty family—they were there to the last dollar. The law on theft was more humane than Colonel Greer's speech, Mr. Hellmuth said. Some parts of it were too petty for him to deal with. He (Mr. Hellmuth) was not an apologist for crime, but at present, Doughty's moral actions were not before the jury; they only had to deal with the charge of theft. Altho the crown were supposed to only put forward facts without stress or press, constant practice had perfected them in going out to get a verdict.

Mr. Hellmuth did not for a moment say Doughty was justified in taking out the bonds to put before Small in hopes of getting some of them, but it was not theft. If he did not intend to convert them to his own use, and he did not, then there was no charge against him. Such action must be done with intent to deprive the owner of his property. Mr. Hellmuth complained that a lot of evidence had been given which had not a particle of bearing upon the case. Detective Mitchell, he declared, had been zealous, too zealous, but had failed to show any intent on Doughty's part to steal the bonds. He defended Miss Jean Doughty's action, and said she was not an accomplice or a liar. He complained that she was cross-examined by the crown, and treated as a hostile witness.

Referring to Ambrose Small, Mr. Hellmuth said that Doughty had reason to expect Small's early return, and it was not until early in December that he became suspicious. Doughty knew as little about the disappearance of Small as any one on the jury did. It was not British justice to make such a suggestion. It was vile, he declared, to put a suggestion of another crime to try and convict on an entirely different charge.

Criticizes Detective.

In dealing with Detective-Sergeant Mitchell Mr. Hellmuth severely censured him in regard to Reeve and his oral statements. He could not, he declared, get away from being a sleuth, and God help the man who got into their clutches. The country had a right to be protected, but that impartiality, and a policeman should not draw on his imagination to get a conviction. Doughty, said Mr. Hellmuth, had been eighteen years in the employ of Ambrose Small and had loads of opportunity for theft. The crown now wanted to make him out a murderer at heart. "Do you believe it?" asked the counsel. Mr. Hellmuth ridiculed the idea that Doughty visited Toronto on December 21 to be vaccinated—he came like any other fond father to see his children.

In conclusion, Mr. Hellmuth asked: "If Doughty did take these bonds, why did he not use them?" If he was convinced Small would not turn up any more, then again, why did he not use them?" He did not, and has not, deprived the Small family of a cent. Doughty had suffered severely, he said, by his imprisonment since last November for his stupid and imprudent action, but that should not in any way form a conviction for theft—he had made full and complete delivery of the bonds.

CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING.

Lillian Hughes, 111 Bleecker street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of shoplifting.

R. H. GREER, K.C.,
Who, as crown prosecutor, made a strong summing up of the case against Doughty.

HOLD UP FURTHER NEW IMPROVEMENTS

Works Commissioner Informs Committee Board of Control Decision.

NO MORE CONTRACTS

Mount Pleasant Ratepayers Want Revision of Local Assessment.

Deputations seeking improvements and the committee on works were informed yesterday by the commissioner of works that he had been instructed by the board of control to start no more new improvements until the city's financial condition showed improvement.

"I have given instructions," said the commissioner, "to my staff to advertise no more work, make no more contracts and recommend no more improvements until the board of control reconsiders its policy."

This order does not affect works that were put thru yesterday, and these will go to council at the next meeting for approval.

The committee received a visit from several deputations wanting improvements. Several from the Mount Pleasant Ratepayers' Association asked the committee to recommend a revision of the local assessment charged, on account of the improvements thru Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and the bridge over the old Belt Line. They were willing to pay on the street opening between Heath street and St. Clair avenue, but held that the bridge should be paid for out of the city rates. The committee asked the commissioner to bring in a report on the whole proposition.

Trunk Sewer Deferred.

On motion of Ald. Rose, the recommendation of the works commissioner to order the construction of a trunk sewer on Margueretta street on the local improvement basis was laid over for a year.

The residents have opposed this work for years, and the commissioner told the committee that the sewer was likely to break at any time. The cost was estimated at $55,000.

A deputation from Moore Park asked the committee to recommend the grading of the MacLennan avenue hill, north of the C.P.R. tracks. The grade is so steep that there is a constant danger of collisions between railway trains and motor cars descending the hill.

Commissioner Harris said an agreement had been entered with the C.P.R. to close MacLennan avenue after a new street has been opened farther east.

On motion of Ald. Singer the matter was referred to the commissioner of works for two weeks for a report.

New Soccer Stadium.

The committee decided to take no action that would interfere with the erection of a soccer stadium at 892-902 Ossington avenue, by the Toronto-Scottish Athletic Association. Ald. Blackburn on behalf of residents on the south side of Essex avenue, asked for enough ground off the athletic field for a lane.

Ald. Maxwell presented a petition from residents of Coleman avenue asking that their former petition for bitulethic pavement be amended to provide for an asphalt pavement. Commissioner Harris recommended against this application, as the first petition had been quite regular and had been granted. He thought it would be a good move to make it illegal for agents of paving companies to circulate petitions, and members of the committee agreed with him. The paving companies were constantly inducing citizens to petition for pavements. The committee decided to let the original petition stand. A decision was also reached to take no action on the motion of Ald. Maxwell to extend Stacy street to Bastedo avenue.

The following pavements were recommended: Patterson avenue from west side Glenlake avenue produced to Indian road; Chaplin crescent, Yonge street to Lawton avenue; Colin avenue, 36 feet south of north side Chaplin crescent, to north end; Imperial street, Duplex avenue to Lawton avenue; Lawton avenue, 36 feet south of north side of Chaplin crescent, to Imperial street; Gerrard street, east from Leslie street, to 792 feet east.

WRIT FOR INJUNCTION ON REFERENDUM LISTS

George Moore issued a writ at Osgoode Hall yesterday against W. W. Fair, Horace Crabtree, S. Stalker, Henry G. Donley, I. C. Urquhart, and Emerson Coatsworth, to restrain them from accepting any evidence, as revising officer under the Dominion elections act respecting the referendum vote on April 18 in East York, as to the right of any person to have his or her name entered on the list of voters except by viva-voce on oath of person applying.

The writ also seeks to restrain the defendants from entering on the voters' list the name of any applicant who does not apply in person.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

Trans-Pacific mails for China and Japan, will close at the general post-office as follows: Registered mail at 8.30 p.m., March 26; ordinary first-class mail matter at 9.00 p.m., March 26.

Trans-Pacific mails for Australia and New Zealand, will close at the general postoffice: Parcel post mail, 6 p.m., March 26; registered mail, 8.30 p.m., March 28; ordinary first-class mail, 9 p.m., March 28.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | Holiday Mat. | Good Friday
Regular Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE ENGLISH PLAYERS
IN THE BEST OF ALL DRAMAS SILVER KING
—NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW—
Another Famous Play and a Great Success in the Old Country
HER LOVE AGAINST THE WORLD Delightful Story of Mother Love

PRINCESS NEXT WEEK
The ED. WYNN CARNIVAL
With ED. WYNN "The Perfect Fool"
Evgs., $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Wed. Mat., $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Sat. Mat., $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
SEATS SELLING

SHEA'S VICTORIA ST.
DOC BAKER in "FLASHES"
FOUR READINGS
WILSON BROTHERS
THE SHARROCKS
Margaret Ford; Dotson; Jewell's Manikins; Scalo; Shea's News Revue
SHEA'S HIPPODROME
TERAULEY ST.
GLADYS WALTON in "RICH GIRL, POOR GIRL"
Shown at 1.20, 4.15, 7.45 p.m.
Peak's Mannikins; Anderson and Burt; Tom Brown's Six Musical Highlanders; Herbert and Dare; James C. Thompson and Co.; Hippodrome News Revue.

ALEXANDRA—Mat. Today
MATINEE SATURDAY.
A. H. Woods Presents
The Funniest Comedy of All
UP IN MABEL'S ROOM
Evgs., 50c to $2, Sat. Mat., 50c to $1.50
NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW SELLING
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN REVUE
PASSING SHOW
PRICES: Nights, 50c to $2.50. Wed. Mat., 50c to $1.50. Sat. Mat., 50c to $2.00.

Regent THIS WEEK
NAZIMOVA
—in—
"BILLIONS"
BUSTER KEATON in "NEIGHBORS"
JOE ROBERTS, "Banjo King"
Some Program.
NEXT WEEK CHAPLIN in "THE KID"

STAR (For Fun)
JACK REID
and his famous "RECORD BREAKERS"
EXTRA!
"IRON NECK" MOTT—
Will meet George Sportos in finish match Saturday night.

STRAND DOUBLE BILL
"A MODERN SALOME"
with Hope Hampton
"SEVEN YEARS' BAD LUCK"
MAX LINDER
NEXT WEEK—CHAPLIN in 'The Kid'

GAYETY
LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
HIP, HIP, HOORAY
GEO. F. HAYES, BEN PIERCE
HELEN McCLAIN.
CHORUS OF DAISIES

PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE
Special Performances Today
PAULINE FREDERICK
in "The Mistress of Shenstone"
6—Big Vaudeville Acts—6
Next Week: Chaplin in "The Kid."

YONGE STREET LOEW'S WINTER GARDEN
NOW PLAYING—ALICE BRADY
in "Out of the Chorus".
6—Vaudeville Acts—6
Also Buster Keaton in "Neighbors"

GRAND CHOIR CONCERT
and OLIVET TO CALVARY
at
Victoria Presbyterian Church
West Toronto
GOOD FRIDAY AT 8 P.M.
Albert David, Conductor.

LOEW'S UPTOWN
Elaine Hammerstein in
"POOR MARGARET KIRBY"
6—Vaudeville Acts—6

TONIGHT
GOOD FRIDAY
DANCING 8 TO 12
PAVLOWA ACADEMY

PUBLIC SKATING
Last of the Season
ARENA
GOOD FRIDAY NIGHT
8.00 to 10.30 p.m.
Band in Attendance ADMISSION 50

Charles Chaplin
and his new side-kick took a year to cram enough laughs into this picture to keep you roaring thru six reels of Joy!
NEXT WEEK
"THE KID"
Shown simultaneously at
PANTAGES
REGENT
STRAND