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IN DAYS GONE BY

We notice by our exchanges that numbers of returned soldiers are getting jobs as policemen in the various towns and cities of Canada. It is hoped the boys will make good in their new positions. This was not always the case. After the close of Wellington's wars when the British army was demobilized Lecky, the historian says, that Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister of Great Britain was at his wits end as to what he could do for the returned men, and finally got an Act passed, to organize them into a police force for the United Kingdom.

The old soldiers of those days were neither in conduct or character up to the present standard, and drunkness in the army was not considered a disgrace. Peel's policemen got drunk whenever they got a chance, and neglected their responsibility to the public. So after a brief trial the well-intentioned movement proved a failure. Although it may not be generally known, it was from Peel's Act that the policemen got the nickname of "Peelers" or in some places "Bobbies". It may be also stated that during a conversation on the composition of Wellington's old Peninsular Army, the Iron Duke stated that as fighters he had the best men in the world and his non-commissioned officers were splendid if their officers could only keep them sober. Things have of course changed since those days.

EDITORIAL NOTES

On Wednesday, March 28, 1838, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, from England to New York, the Sirius, left Cork, Ireland, with 22 passengers and made the voyage within 22 days. Now passengers think six days a long voyage.

The ex-Kaiser blames the Free Masons for helping to bring about the war. Yet William, like nearly all the crowned heads in Europe, was a Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, whereas it should have been the Black Vulture.

Are you sticking to your Lenten resolutions. If not, why not?

It looks very like spring to-day, but don't be too sure.

With daylight saving and long evenings, get on the job of raking up the rubbish on your garden plots and sharpen your spade, for to the hour is high. Potatoes and turnips are needed for dinner.

The Canadian Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church has put itself on record that unused land held by private individuals should be appropriated by the Government or heavily taxed. There is logic in the demand.

With the price of butter likely to reach \$1.00 a pound and the storages said to contain vast quantities of it, is it not time that those persons who are well paid to look after food control and fair prices get busy?

In a statement just issued by the Canadian Trade Commission, attention is drawn to the following values of imports of fruits and vegetables from the United States in the fiscal year ending March, 1918:

Green apples, \$1,500,000; berries, all sorts, \$685,000; cherries, \$107,000; garden and field seeds, \$308,000; potatoes, \$811,000; tomatoes, canned, \$694,000; tomatoes, fresh, \$530,000; canned vegetables, general, \$475,000; beans, \$2,500,000; pets, \$216,000.

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 Reserve Fund 12,000,000
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WELLAND GETS BOCHE GUN

Welland, April 3.—A German machine gun captured by Sergt. C. M. Hodges is now on its way here.

RIMOUSKI HARBOUR FREE OF ICE

Quebec, April 3.—For the first time in seventy years the harbor of Rimouski is clear of ice at this date.

MONTREAL VISITOR HELD UP

Montreal, April 3.—Ambrose Pare on his first trip to Montreal was held up by two men and robbed of \$100.

NEW TIME FOR CUSTOMS HOUSE

Montreal, April 3.—The Customs house staff will conform with the system of daylight saving.

DEATH OF MRS. CALVERT

Many friends will be shocked to learn of the sudden death in Washington, D.C., of Mrs. W. C. Calvert. She was a daughter of the late Sam. Dolson and had lived in this city practically all her life till moving to Washington a few years ago. Besides her sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her loss five sisters: Mrs. Brocklebank, Mrs. Frank of Chicago, Mrs. Stora, Rochester, Mrs. Simmons, Detroit, and Mrs. Armstrong, California. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon to the First Presbyterian Church on arrival of train from east.

LAI D AT REST.

There was a large attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Mrs. M. Pegg, yesterday afternoon, from her late residence, Queenston street. A short service was held at the house by the Rev. Mr. Martin assisted by the Rev. J. J. Liddy, and the remains were interred in North Pelham Church yard where the Rev. Mr. Ferguson officiated. The bearers were Messrs. S. Parkes, A. A. Pegg, J. P. Pegg, G. Riggs, and D. Disher.

FEW CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOP'S FALLING HAIR

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—try this!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

FOLLOW THE GLEAM

BY H. F. GADSBY

There has been much talk of the light in the window and some peevish newspapers have pretended to view it as an insult—as a signal placed there to guide the prodigal son home. They object to being treated as "Prodigal Sons."

This only goes to show that they do not know their Bible because there were no lights in the window for the prodigal sons. All he got was gold chains and fatted calves and he had to find his own way home. Even if the Liberal Unionists were prodigal sons, which they are not, the Opposition could not afford to kill any veal for them on account of the high cost of living. The light in the window is much cheaper, although oil has gone up too, and it is put there in good faith, not for prodigal sons, but for old friends and members of the family who may be wandering in the cold and the dark.

The last thing the light in the window wants to beckon is the rough company of prodigal sons and sinners. It is simply calling the boys home—a friendly twinkle that conveys nothing but good will. It is more than a light—it is warmth and a welcome and if anybody thinks that he has to come in through the window simply because the light is there he has another guess coming. The light is a sign that the door swings free and the latch string is on the outside and sensible people will, of course, come in by the door which is the place to come in by and not through the window which is the place where mosquitoes and burglars and other pests enter.

Meanwhile the strayed Liberals on the other side of the House cast various doubts on the light. Some say that it may be only a light and a window-frame with no stout planks to make a shelter for the regenerated Liberal party. Others complain that, while leader McKenzie is the official signaller, he is assisted by a committee of ten, which makes the light hard to follow. When the light is in so many hands it is hard to keep track of a will-o-the-wisp—now here, now nowhere at all. They're waiting, so they say, until the light becomes one man's job and he has the job for keeps. They do not expect the light to shine steadily and clearly until the National Government is called and a permanent leader is chosen. This is a slim excuse, of course, there's really nothing uncertain about the light—but it goes to show that the wanderers are wistful about it.

The Hon. Frank Carvell, as I remember, refused to see the light, for the present. Like the farmer who saw a giraffe for the first time he said:

"There ain't no such darned thing." Carvell has long had a low tariff light of his own and it isn't so long ago that he and that other Fighting Frank—Oliver to wit—were flashing it vigorously. But just now Mr. Carvell has gone out of the signalling business and the gleams he sees across the waves are not inviting. Some body is throwing stones at the Carvell light—Charley Murphy, perhaps, and somehow or other the stones seem to land hard on the Liberal organization in Western Ontario. People who carry glass lanterns shouldn't throw stones—it's a bad way to harmonize the party.

Meanwhile the light holds out to burn. The Hon. James Callaghan sees it but is loath for the time being to leave the Union Government, which at least keeps his back warm, and to step out into the cold future whither the light leads. Instead he sets his own light in the window for Premier Gouin of Quebec who is on the outside, looking in. What will Premier Gouin do? What did September Morning do, did she take the plunge or did she continue to shiver on the brink?

The Hon. Thomas Creger recognized the light at once, answered heartily that it was the same old light that had always worked by a light that Grain Growers and United Farmers admitted was almost identical with their own—a good light, a true light. Almost was the Hon. Thomas—no Thomas the Doubter this—persuaded. He put one foot on toward the friendly beacon, then he backed up. Henderson and Richardson and other Western members saw the light more or less distinctly but professed to fear politics—thought politics might clog the wick—and said they would stay where they were for a while anyway. Maharg had no misgivings about the light in the window, admitted that there was a light and a window and a welcome behind it, and then asked savagely why Union Government hadn't a light of its own. Maharg rath'r ruffled the Union Government. They are not in a position to start a light of their own, but rumour has it that they will burn the seven per cent war duty and the duty on agricultural implements to keep the Western farmers feet warm until they get home.

In the fullness of time, and how full time will have to be before it happens

nobody knows. Union Government will break up into its component parts and the Liberals in it will follow their low tariff light which glows clear and steady in the hands of the Hon. Bob Rogers, Sir Sam Hughes, Col. John Currie and the other audacious lighters. All of which means that if Union Government started to hang out any other lights now than a red one to indicate danger or a green one to say "go steady," it would have so many lights to steer by that the ship would go on the rocks. As soon as the two parties have their charts mapped out, their courses laid and their pilots aboard, Union Government will cease to exist. Meanwhile, to use a nautical phrase, the ship is "in stays" and as far as lights are concerned the casual observer doesn't know whether they are bow lights or stern lights, whether the ship is going or coming, backing or filling, drifting or sailing. The chances are that she is doing all six. Union Government is a fore-and-aft arrangement, anyhow.

Mr. Fielding did not apply the blind eye to the light in the window. No, indeed. He saw the light the very first time—good old light shining

bravely as ever. But he said "I'll take it for granted. A light like that has plenty of oil from public opinion. It will be shining with as pure a flame a year hence as it is now. Cheer up, boy—keep the home fires burning and when these fellows are up to their necks in the swamp, I'll lead the rush toward your friendly signal." Mr. Fielding is a philosopher. He knows that everything comes to the light that waits.

Among those who temporized with the light in the window was Dr. Michael Clark, who took the ground that it was too good to be true. He surmised that it might be false morning, sun dogs, a Catherine wheel, almost anything but a real light in a real window. He would have to be surer of it before he made a move. His experience was that the light got smoky when everybody was inside and the door locked.

As if to answer him the McMaster revolution was produced which showed that the light in the window was in good working order, the wick trimmed, the oil pure and the flame steady. Union Government did with it what it did with the knighthood question—treated it as a want of confidence notion. In other words it drew the blind, so that this fierce white light in the window wouldn't hurt its eyes. However, the light is still there and any strayed soul that

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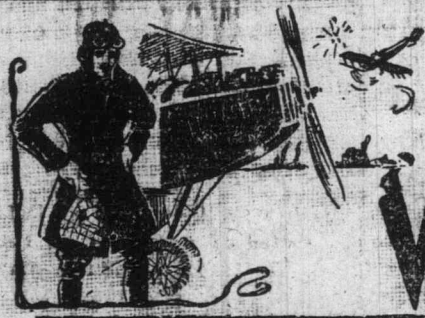
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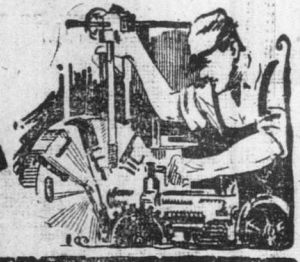
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War to Peace



Pensions

CANADA'S yearly pension bill is estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$30,000,000. This is a minimum figure. How is this vast fund to be administered? To whom will pensions be paid? Everyone is asking these questions. Here is the official answer.

The Organization

A huge organization has been built up to handle pensions promptly, smoothly, fairly.

At its head is the Board of Pensions Commissioners. This Board is to be developed as a civil rather than as a military body. It consists of three men, each appointed for ten years, each devoting his whole time to his duties as a Commissioner. The Head Office of the Pensions Board is at Ottawa; and there are seventeen branch offices in the principal centres throughout Canada. An important branch is in operation in London, England.

These local branches receive applications from soldiers' dependents for pensions; send "Visitors" to call on pensioners in their homes; hold medical re-examinations; handle complaints.

The Board keeps a representative travelling from coast to coast interviewing pensioners and addressing organizations interested in their welfare. He has already conferred with more than 30,000 pensioners.

At present 60,000 pensions are being administered by the Board.

A Pension—What it is

A pension is not a gift, gratuity or reward for service done. It is compensation—money paid as a right by Canadians, through their Government, to offset in a measure the handicaps suffered in war by their fellow-citizens—a debt that the country owes to our returned men, and to the dependents of those who have fallen.

It is in this spirit that Orders-in-Council governing pensions are framed. It is in this spirit that the Board of Pensions Commissioners administers these Orders-in-Council.

To Whom Payable

Pensions are not awarded for service. Broadly speaking, any soldier or sailor who was disabled during his service is entitled to a pension—provided medical treatment fails to restore his full normal capacity.

The amount of the pension is based on the extent of the physical handicap he has suffered.

The physical condition of the disabled man is described on his discharge from the service by a Medical Board. Pension is awarded according to the amount of disablement from which he is then found to be suffering.

The percentage of handicap has been carefully and thoroughly worked out for every disability. It is both accurate and fair.

The relationship between the Medical Board and the pension applicant is that of doctor and patient. Every opportunity is given to have the man's condition judged from his point of view.

Amount of Pension

The pension is awarded to a soldier or sailor so that he can live in decent comfort, despite his handicap.

The money he may be able to earn, or the money he earned before the war, does not affect the amount of his pension. The extent of his handicap alone in the general labor market is considered.

Every man who has increased his income by Vocational Training will not have his pension decreased or discontinued.

The amount of the pension varies also according to the soldier's rank; but his trade or profession is not considered. The minimum pension for a totally disabled unmarried soldier or sailor of the lowest rank is \$600 a year.

Pensions to Dependents

Widows of soldiers or sailors who have died during or as a result of service, are entitled to pension so long as they do not remarry.

Children of soldiers or sailors are entitled to pensions up to the age of sixteen, if boys, or seventeen, if girls.

Pension is awarded to the parents of a soldier or sailor according to the degree of their dependency on the deceased soldier and, (b) according to their needs.

A complete schedule of the pensions granted to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to their dependents, will be sent to anyone interested. Apply to Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa.

[Signature]
 Director of Repatriation

The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA



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POLISH TROOP TO USE

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RUBBER PIONEER

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