

The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23.

Memory and Pledge.

Fittingly the house of commons, on the eve of St. Julien Day, appointed a special committee to devise memorials for the battle grounds most revered by the Canadian slain during the great war. Sites are given in France, and ten million dollars are in the estimates for the monumental remembrances of deeds so great that their heroism can not be fully reckoned.

All the late fighting areas are scarred by the battles whose story can never be adequately told. In a little while there will be restoration, the not obliteration of all save the tombs and cenotaphs. Ypres, where many a noble Canadian lived thru Gethsemane, remains a testimony to the ruthlessness of barbarism, and to the extremity of suffering which then will endure, if haply they may save what they hold most dear. At St. Julien, where the first appalling trial by fire and the ghastly ordeal of poisoned breath descended upon our brethren, the eloquence of gratitude and pride must suggest the spacious dignity and strength of this land where sunshine conquers frost and winter snow. And wherever the great deeds were greatly done, the indestructible voice of a discerning people must be raised in gratitude and triumph and warning.

It may not be possible to express in chiseled stone or moulded bronze what Canada lost and what Canada has gained by these baptisms of blood. Unfolding youth went down, and much manhood in the flower of its age.

Hands that the rod of empire might have aweared.

Or woke to ecstasy the living lyre. If it is impossible to record what has been taken away, it is even more impossible to set forth what remains—chiefly in a national and an individual responsibility which neither nation nor people is too well fitted to carry into peace and reconstruction.

If the battles of the war show how great men may be in sacrifice, they also cast a stupendous burden on all whom they saved—the burden of proving that the inheritors of peace know how to heal and cherish and build anew. Battle memorials must exult in what has been. They must also give promise of what is yet to be. There is the true scope of the special parliamentary committee of which we learn on St. Julien Day. Dr. Blake is one of its members. It was another Blake who wrote:

I will not cease from mental strife
Nor shall my sword fall from my hand
Till I have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

Drury's Missed Chance.

The private member's resolution, that is to settle a prime question of provincial policy, appears likely to carry in the legislature, though it was put forward in abrogation of the doctrine of ministerial responsibility which is the corner stone of the Canadian system of government. Premier Drury sees things coming his way this time; but he will assuredly be more solicitous for use and wont next time anything like the importation referendum clamors for decision. The premier seems to have confused the lesser with the greater good. Long before the referendum question became acute, he expressed a laudable desire that the legislature would act more like the fountain of legislation it ought to be and less like a rubber stamp for the cabinet. The utmost regard for ministerial responsibility cannot blind those who are devoted to our tried institutions to the great truth that it is the parliamentary machine as a whole and not the cabinet section of it (which is the servant of the rest) that is responsible to the people. The government is directly responsible to the legislature.

Nothing is more deplorable in latter-day British history than the surrender of parliamentary authority, initiative and correction to the cabinet in every Britannie country. It has been accompanied, or rather caused, by a declining sense of what parliamentary government means.

Legislators have become minions of cabinets. Emancipation from the subjection is very much in order. But it cannot be achieved in a night. Mr. Drury started on a promising theoretical road, but he has temporarily tripped in action. Because the temperance forces have quarreled among themselves is no reason why the ministerial responsibility of the government should be confused thru a dispute that raged around two men belonging to another sort of ministry. The technical issues involved in the applicability to Ontario of the Dominion act which calls for a plebiscite in order to stop liquor importations to a prohibitionist province could

have been ignored by the government. The dominating fact of its situation was the province's overwhelming declaration for prohibition by the October referendum. All parties during the election which synchronized with the referendum vowed that they would unflinchingly obey the popular will, whatever the answers to the four questions disclosed it to be.

Ontario was then living in a state of prohibition, which most people believed to be a state of grace. It is no stretch of truth to say that the majority vote was, fundamentally, a vote for the sort of prohibition the province then enjoyed—prohibition minus importation. When importation was resumed, because the Dominion parliament discarded its wartime convictions about liquor, the clear duty of the government was to take the first and most effective steps to prevent its perpetuation. The step provided was the legislature's request for a referendum.

Mr. Drury would have preferred to proceed in this direction with a government measure. But he frankly confesses that he met difficulties among his supporters. He failed to furnish a majority for a referendum, he might meet hostility from the other groups which would defeat the referendum and destroy the government. He was unwilling to press his followers, and afraid to risk the opposition of his foes. So he fell back upon Mr. McCrea, and a rather attractive but inconspicuous argument that, inasmuch as the average citizen has his say about prohibition, regardless of party political interests, the member of the legislature is entitled to the like freedom.

But why didn't he go ahead and take the big chance on the big policy? He would in the end carry the public sentiment with him, or he would not. A hostile majority in the house would put the government's convictions about democracy to the touch. If Mr. Drury did carry public sentiment—and of that there can surely be very little doubt—he would immensely strengthen the position of himself, of the government and of his party.

Unless the signs belie, the event will prove that the legislature is for a referendum. What justification could be asked for a bold staking of chances on the government's adhesion to ministerial responsibility? Next time the premier will probably recognize that there is more real importance in being earnest than there can ever reside in being timid.

'Ware Overalls! 'Ware.

Sold again, if the reading of the run on denim hereafter to be summarized is worth its face value. Did it not seem just a little peculiar that the game of wearing cotton overalls in protest against the high cost of more customary clothes started in the southern States, where strenuous reforms do not commonly arise? The story is that the outbreak of economy did not originate with those who wanted to spend less money, but with various long-headed persons who wanted to get more. There is going to be a big cotton crop down south. Great Britain, suffering from the cruel rates of exchange prevailing against her in the United States, is going to get more than her usual proportion of cotton from Egypt, and has placed import duties on American cotton. It was desirable that the cotton consumer on this continent should be induced to work overtime.

So the Cotton Growers' Associations in the south, with consummate skill, bravery and selfishness, started the demand for overalls, to boost the price of cotton. The northerners are falling for the scheme like a lot of boobies.

A Grand Trunk Bawl.

There is no pleasing the Grand Trunk shareholders, who have drunk deeply from the fountains of bitterness opened for them by Chairman Smith before, and at the meeting which authorized the agreement for nationalizing the system two months ago. Sir Alfred made a very sore mouth to the shareholders, and since that day sundry investors in the Grand Trunk have intermittently followed his example. They gnash at the agreement, and almost pitifully demand that it at once be carried out to relieve them from distress. They want to keep their grievance, while they reach out for the money it will bring.

A letter in The Times, headed "A Grand Trunk Hardship," dated from the stock exchange, and signed "W. J. H.," mourns the delay in appointing the commission of arbitration, which is to fix the value of the less attractive securities of the Grand Trunk. It points out that on the assumption that the commission will be appointed, the starting of the commission means a loss to the shareholders of three thousand pounds. "Surely," says "W. J. H.,"

THE REAL CURE FOR NORTH TORONTO



PROBE RESUMED ON MENDLESOHN FIRE

Further evidence was taken last night before Fire Marshal Heaton at the city hall in connection with a fire which destroyed three stores in New Toronto last March. The cross-examinations were carried out by the Crown Attorney, who resumed his interrogations of the witnesses from the previous sitting of the commission.

As before, the evidence dealt with the business relations between four men from Poland, namely, Mendlesohn, Nathanson, Rice and second-hand store from Poland, namely, Mendlesohn. Mendlesohn bought and paid prices, which the crown believed to be unusual. The store was shortly afterwards burned down and the entire stock destroyed. Inquiries were made into the insurance of the building, and Crown Attorney Heaton hinted that the price of the store will, if paid at all, be paid by the insurance company. The account books kept by Mendlesohn and Nathanson were carefully examined and several of the items discussed in cross-examination.

The four men had been acquainted with each other in Poland and shortly after their arrival in this country they had separated. Mendlesohn went to Montreal, where he conducted a second-hand store. Disturbing banks, he had kept the proceeds of his sales on his person and in cash, and had brought it, thus to Toronto. He bought that belonging to his old acquaintance, Nathanson, without acknowledgment, previously, to whom the property belonged. That is the burden of the evidence taken last night and the meeting finally adjourned.

GERMANY OBSTRUCTS ALLIED COMMISSION

Were Refused Access to Places Which They Were Anxious to Inspect. Paris, April 22.—General Masterman, a member of the entire commission of control in Germany, in a report made public today, severely arraigned Germany for the way the inter-allied commission has been obstructed in its mission. He says that all sorts of difficulties have been placed in the commission's way and that access to places the commission desired to inspect has been prevented.

The commission, says Gen. Masterman, found three secret aviation material depots near Berlin. The report adds that if the commission were man it is sure many more such depots would be found.

The report declared that Germany is disposed to execute the treaty peacefully, but that the government is entirely in the hands of the military party.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD
No. 169
15 Minutes to Answer This.

Two automobilists started from north and west simultaneously. A going from north to south at the rate of 18 miles an hour; B going from west to east at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

From north to crossroads is 30 miles, from west to crossroads is 35 miles. Can you tell at what point on their journeys those two cars were closest together?
Answer to No. 168.
Sessa was sown 15,446,744,074, 709,651,616 wheat kernels.
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ANNOUNCE CHANGE IN FRANCHISE BILL

Wives of Naturalized British Citizens to Have Right to Vote.

Ottawa, April 22.—(By Canadian Press).—In the house of commons today the franchise bill was again in the limelight. The question at issue was that of alienage of enemy birth. When the bill entered on committee stage, the criticism was made that women, naturalized by marriage, would not be enfranchised under its provisions, although resident in Canada long before the war, and some of them, mothers of men who fought for Canada in the war, and some of them, promised to bring in an amendment, Toronto, shortly before progress was reported on the bill, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general, indicated what the terms of the amendment will be.

In effect, the amendment will give to the wives and children of naturalized British citizens the right to vote. Such wives and children became British citizens by operation of law, i.e., thru marriage or birth. They never obtained certificates of naturalization. The bill, as drafted, did not give them the right to vote. Under the amendment, they will get the right.

On the motion for third reading of the Grand Trunk Railway bill, at the evening sitting, Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced an amendment which makes it clear that the government is not authorized to lend money to the board of management of the railway without the specific authority of parliament.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Doherty said that Hon. G. S. Fielding had suggested that ratification of the agreement might be taken to mean that the government had power to lend money to the board without parliamentary authority.

Reason for the Motion. The fact that the agreement contained a clause authorizing the board of management to borrow from the government might be construed in such a way as to suggest that the government had authority to lend. He did make the matter perfectly clear, was introducing the amendment.

Hon. W. S. Fielding agreed with Mr. Doherty that it was unlikely that a court would decide that the government had the right to lend money under the bill. He thought, however, that it was wise to avoid difficulties of interpretation by a mistaken impression of what the intention was. The amendment carried.

King Appeals for G.T.R. Employees. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King again appealed to the government on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway Company employees who were deprived of their pensions, because of their participation in the strike of 1910.

If the government had given the house

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THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

TO THE CITY.

CHAPTER 85.
Alice had never loved Lawrence as much as she did the last few weeks before she left for the city. Thru her correspondence with the college, she had found out where the weak points in her studies were, and she worked hard to make them up. And Lawrence helped her, going over her books, clarifying things that bothered her—even studying up facts she knew he was not interested in, so as to be able to help her more effectively.

Some afternoons, when she wanted to study, he would send his car around to her house and send Mrs. Fairbanks and Berenice out for long drives so Alice could be quiet and work. On such afternoons they would walk over to a meadow on the edge of the woods, where it was cool and shady, and Alice would study while Lawrence would lie in the grass and read magazines. At other times, she brought the baby here, but then she could not get much work done. Berenice was doing, had suddenly become ambitious, too.

"I'm not going to take up a course in designing and dressmaking by mail," she said one day. "And I'm going to specialize in children's frocks. This town is getting big enough to stand a children's shop. I'm going to open one next year. Special things for children under six, and I'll have to invent some sort of interest."

"Don't talk about it. So am I," Alice smiled in return.

"Yes, but you're engaged and I'm not."

"When do you leave?" asked Clara, a moment later.

"Sept. 1, in two weeks. Oh, Clara, tell me! I've that nice suit and the evening dress Mrs. Marlowe gave me, and I've several good blouses. If I get a winter hat and high shoes, do you think I'll have enough clothes?"

So the talk went for that day, while the two discussed how few things Alice needed actually purchase.

Mrs. Marlowe sent over the squirrel coat and the snug little fur hat Alice left.

"Mother's getting sabbies this year," Lawrence said. "And you used to wear

an opportunity to discuss the agreement which was being made with the Grand Trunk Railway, before it was sent for ratification by the shareholders, the opposition would have brought up the matter of pensions at that time.

Mr. King said this was the last opportunity to see that these men secured justice. The company sought to distribute the money which belonged to the men in their pension funds. He characterized the action of the Grand Trunk president as "dishonest" and said that thousands of men and their families would be deprived of their rights unless parliament went to the rescue.

Mr. King moved that the bill be referred by the committee with instructions to insert a clause providing "any right pension system may be construed in such a way as to suggest that the government had authority to lend."

He declared not to have been affected by the said strike or any circumstance or condition arising out of or in connection therewith.

Thos. Summerville, Kingston, Badly Hurt in Motor Crash

Kingston, April 22.—(Special.)—Thos. Summerville, assistant to Dr. G. W. Bell, veterinary surgeon, suffered terrible injuries when his automobile turned turtle on Gibson's Hill, on his way from Harrowsmith to Kingston. He was brought to the General Hospital here, and it was stated that his recovery is doubtful.

Expect London Women Will Set Maximum Clothing Price

London, April 22.—The women's council executive of London has called a mass meeting for Friday evening when efforts will be made to pledge the women to buy clothing not exceeding a certain price, the object being to force down the high cost of clothing.

This action was adopted by the executive after discussing for some time a similar move made by the gentler sex in Detroit, who set a scale of maximum prices for clothes.

Steamer, Granplan, Digby, Mary Sheehan, Mauretania, New York, Macmillan, La Fayette, Oscar II.

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FISHER—Sudden, 22, 1920, Mrs. 440 Dr. J. H. Mayor Harold, Mrs. W. F. H. Funeral home, 36 W. Saturday.

WEIR—Sudden, 41, Chester av. Thursday, April 22, 1920, Pleasant Cemetery, day, April 24.

WOODLAND—Evening, at his late street, Free Street, April 24, d.m.

Established FRED W. M. FUNERAL 665 SPA TELEPHONE No connection with the M.

this last year when you went with me in the car. Do you remember, you had it on the day I proposed to you first?"

"I remember. But I can't take it. Please do, dear. I'd like to think of you wearing it. I can picture you so well in it. You look so pretty with all the fur around you."

And Alice could not refuse the gift so beautifully offered.

Before she went to the train—the afternoon train that was to connect with the sleeper thru to New York—she went out in the car with Lawrence. It was the last day of August and the first hint of cool autumn was in the air.

"You will love me, won't you?" Lawrence asked, as unaware as any lover of the futility of such a question.

"Of course I will," Alice answered, her eyes happily smiling as she looked at him. "You've been so sweet and dear, Lawrence."

"Come up for a week-end on Thanksgiving," Lawrence said. "But if I get so lonely I can't stand it. I'll be up before that."

"I'll write you twice a week," Alice promised. "Lawrence, dear, I am so happy I'm actually going to the city to live there, to be among new and interesting people. It's going to be wonderful. I don't want anything but the privilege of studying in a real college, and of walking about thru streets crowded with millions of other people, of seeing gigantic buildings—she broke off with a sigh of pure happiness."

"What an enthusiastic child you are!" Lawrence laughed. "Well, you will want more than that when you get there. You'll want to taste a little of the man's sided life of the big city."

"But I won't forget you for a moment," Alice said, turning her eyes now blue and tender, to him.

"I won't let you forget me. I'll find lots of ways of reminding you of me," he said, with a little air of mystery.

After a time he turned the machine about at a crossroads and started back towards Farmington.

"I'll have to speed up or you'll miss the train," he said. Then he turned to her. His brown eyes had the look of devotion that always appealed so to Alice.

"I'll miss you awfully," he said. "I'm glad you are having your chance to go to the city and to do the thing you want. Don't worry over your mother see how they are getting on. I only wish I didn't have the feeling that I'm losing you."

"You're not," said Alice, her eyes still alight.

Tomorrow—Arrival.

MASTER PRINTERS OFFER INCREASE

Have Offered a Ten Per Cent. Bonus Upon Present Weekly Wage.

At a conference held last night between the master printers and bookbinders of Toronto and representatives of Local No. 91, International Typographical Union, the former offered a ten per cent. increase bonus upon the present weekly wages, this increase to go into effect on May 1, 1920. They stated that they were making this offer in spite of the fact that their present agreement with the union still had many months to run. The offer will be presented at a special meeting of the union to be held tomorrow night at the Labor Temple.

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