

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15

Sheets for the House.

The house of commons needs a set of white sheets every time it vocally handles campaign funds. It is not worth while mixing up the qualifications of the individual elector with restrictions on the provision of party sinews of war. Whenever the commons discusses campaign funds the speeches almost invariably emit a tomb-like hollowness, because honorable gentlemen instead of telling what they know, speak of what they think it convenient for the public to hear. Nobody in his political senses takes serious stock in the effort that is being made at Ottawa to discredit the farmers' party for its electioneering methods. When a farmer member reads out to the country the details of his election expenditure he is doing the very thing that his critics ought to do if they are frank with the country.

What is the use of wrangling over subscriptions to campaign funds unless somebody has the courage and patriotism to tell whence they have been derived, and what has been done with them? You can't cure a disease without properly diagnosing it. Mere admission that there is a protrusion on the political sitting-down place is no good, if the thing is a cancer. To treat a cancer as if it were a carbuncle is the very quintessence of folly.

We are up against not only the big subscription of the big interest that would not have "neurotic" known for a king's ransom, but the democratization of citizenship which follows in its train. In the present house is a prominent Christian layman, of whom it is said that he won his seat because he stacked up \$35,000 against his equally Christian opponent's \$25,000. In his riding it is common knowledge that the price of votes has gone up in this century from \$2 to \$20. In one district it is recorded that the only voter who did not receive his twenty at the election here spoken of was the preacher, and he only got fifteen.

In the adjoining county at that election the agent of the victor, in the small hours of election morning, returned from his last trip up and down the concession lines, and threw a roll on to his wife's bed, with the remark, "There's my share, it's thirty-nine hundred dollars."

These facts have been publicly stated in both those ridings, and have not been challenged; because they could not be truthfully denied. They are one side of the campaign fund. Neither evil aspect of that institution can be surgically dealt with unless the other is faced also. To make any other pretence, as is done in the commons, is mere poppycock. The pretenders know it as well as they know their own noses. The farmers' party's side of the electioneering problem in public morals must be mentioned another day.

The Rope Walk.

The protees' lot is not a happy one. A correspondent sends two clippings, embellished by his own parody of a hymn stanza:

ON READING THE NEWS.

I raise up prices at a bound,
The protees' lot is not a happy one.
While customers lurk all around
To raise me by the head.

The first clipping is Canadian, the second English. Our own paper reports Alphonse Verville, the labor minister, who sits at Ottawa as a Liberal, as saying that the protees ought to be hanged—at which the house laughed and looked around to see who wore the "Do-you-mean-me?" look.

The London Journal extract is this: The cost of living is the subject of several resolutions in the agenda for the first annual conference of the Union of Postoffice Workers, to be held at Morecombe in May. One from Liverpool calls on trade union leaders to organize a vigorous campaign to reduce prices. The G.P.O. (Parcels Branch) proposes: "That this conference is agreed that the time has now arrived when protees shall be publicly hanged, and urges the labor M.P.'s to frame a bill to this effect."

What do you know about that? Our hanged grandfather once saw eleven men hanged together on Fenchurch Street, and two others as soon as the eleven were cut down. It was probably thought that thirteen was an unlucky number. The parcels men of the General Postoffice want history to repeat itself.

In the old days public executions for such crimes as sheep-stealing became almost public holidays within a day's journey of the scene of the last execution of what was called justice. When the parcels men's resolution becomes a revolution, perhaps the protees will be allowed to select their own ropes, as well as ride to martyrdom for their devotion to untram-

meled trade, alongside their own coffins. In their last wills and testaments there will probably be found provisions for keeping up the price of hemp. They will be faithful unto death.

Modesty of the Hon. Peter.

Brevity is the soul of wit, but ex-cept in signing cheques, it is not the whole of financial elucidation. The first budget speech of the Ontario coalition's first session must have been conceived without reference to the five hours' address with which Gladstone enchanted the house of commons at his first budget.

Mr. Smith's most notable forecast was an early recasting of the cabinet, with the premier's place still secure. For the rest he has set all sorts of courses afoot with the promise of taxes of five thousand dollars per working day for half-mile race tracks, and double that for mile tracks. He predicts a shortage with the intimation that another little deficit won't do us any harm.

Provincial government expenses are increasing, despite the thunderous demand for retrenchment that writers in the Sun used to make during the last summer of its discontent. A government is like a family—the more it expands the more money father must find. There is nothing disastrous in that, unless reckless improvidence afflicts the purse carriers.

The chief charge of governments is not now fighting and preparations for fighting. It is to minister to a people's collective needs, and to provide constructive insurances against deterioration in the body politic. Insurance always costs money, and no government can entirely escape its own high costs of living.

The finances of the Hydro are a budget in themselves. They will come up for review in good time, and will require more exposition than departmental housekeeping affairs. The Hydro is a great constructive department of government, in which heavy capital expenditures are involved. The commission is guarded against many of the ordinary routines of departmental expenditure because it is really a business enterprise.

But the legislature must always be open to the commission for the fullest necessary exposition of its finances. There is a fine opportunity for the government to display the maximum of comradeship with this enormous interest, which is giving the public immense service at cost, and is daily adding to the efficient assets of a rapidly increasing number of communities.

The provincial treasurer, in his modesty—has showed so much on Tuesday that he might have been excused for bragging of it—did not enlarge upon all the special sources of revenue that rightfully belong to the province. During the war, and as the result of much difficult agitation, the nickel of the north was scheduled to pay much heavier taxes than was its wont when Queen's Park seemed to be much nearer Sudbury than it is today. How much has actually been received from the International Nickel Company and other corporations only less opulent than it? The province awaits full information in this field, which it is up to the treasurer to supply.

Perhaps Mr. Smith has decided that the real financial speeches shall be made by ministers when they present their estimates. There is a fine chance to do more than simply offer words of cost, and ask the house to "Sign here," leaving it to members to learn what they inquire after. The estimate for the labor department, for instance, is four times as heavy as the costs of the Dominion department of labor three or four years ago. There is no department in which more beneficent work may be done. But towards the details of its expenses, the public is in a kindergarten stage. Mr. Rollo can put it thru several grades in double quick time if only he does not decide that brevity in presenting requests for money should correspond with the declining hours of toil.

Our Own Dukes.

Sam MacBride, Abe Orpen and others who are predicting big ruin for racing as the result of the threatened taxes on the tracks at the rate of \$10,000 per mile per day's sport, are the true inheritors of a dual tradition that expressed itself after their manner about a quarter of a century ago, when the death duties were raised by Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal chancellor of the exchequer.

What a howl went up, to be sure! The dukes couldn't keep up their palaces if their heirs had to pay heavy taxes on coming into what they had not earned, and their fathers had inherited. The poor public, which could view the treasures of Chatsworth and Eaton Hall at sixpence a head on Wednesdays when their graces were not at home—what would the public do, if it were deprived of this source of happiness? The public must not be robbed of paradise at sixpence a look, the proceeds going to charity.

The solemn truth is that horse-racing is a charitable pursuit. It helps horse breeding. It is well known that horses wouldn't breed if there weren't something nifty on the event. It helps a wearied populace to forget its woes. It affords refuge for a prodigious amount of homeless money. It furnishes precious opportunities for

THE TORONTO WORLD WALKING WITH CARE



that important class among us who delight to warn their fellow creatures against being led into temptation. It enables the dukes, when the enemy attacks, to show how little the enemy knows. After all, what is five thousand dollars a day for a half-mile course and ten thousand for twice as many thrills?

The Bench Trips.

Mr. Justice Lennox has raised a nest of French-Canadian hornets about his ears by some remarks in court at Cornwall. A witness who has lived his twenty years in Ontario could not speak English, and an interpreter was required. It would have been more to his credit if he had learned to speak what an American once called "God Almighty's language." But the measure of a French boy's ignorance need not have been the measure of a high court judge's readiness to wound French-Canada by saying that the witness ought to be deported.

The Hon. Mr. Lennox need not have given the French a new reason for hugging their complaint that their fellow countrymen in this part of Canada regard them as foreigners in their native land. A judge is the last person in the world to apply the word "foreigner" to any native-born Canadian, whatever his laches in language may be. There are plenty of people willing to do that, without the king's high servants falling into temptation. It is annoying, of course, in an Ontario court, to find a native Ontario who cannot speak Ontario's premier language. But the incident is not altogether phenomenal. What sort of discussion of the Lennox episode may be expected in the French press? Look at the case as it will be viewed in Quebec.

It may be said that French has absolutely no locus in an Ontario court of justice. True. But if it is on the same footing as Turkish an interpreter would be found for a Turkish witness, without his being damned from the bench. But English judges in some Ontario courts do hear cases in French.

The French say there is another aspect of this question of the tongue of justice in Ontario. Suppose the decision of the case that developed the lingual trouble at Cornwall were carried to the supreme court of Canada, which happens to sit in Ontario, and is an Ontario court in the sense that Ontario litigation comes before it. Whoever took it to the supreme court would have the indefeasible right to conduct his side of it in French, without a disagreeable syllable falling from their lips. If the court desired to hear the witness who was ex-coriated in Cornwall for not speaking English, he would be heard in French without complaint. It would be just as much an Ontario case in Ottawa as it was in Cornwall. Should then, a witness be assailed in Cornwall for

something that would be passed without reproach in the capital? Justice Lennox has made a peculiarly unfortunate blunder. Judges learned in the law and not unskilled in common sense know full well that a blunder may often be worse than a crime.

Gentlemen of the Bath.

What will the Canadian titlers do, in their own diminishing sphere, to observe the fashionable tradition of turning up your trousers in Montreal when it rains in London? On May 18, in Henry VII's chapel, Westminster Abbey, King George will hold an installation service for the Order of the Bath, at which only members and a very few of their relations can be present.

The regal announcement raises a Canadian difficulty, which our own knights and commanders—who are neither few nor negligible—can only hope to overcome by trying to get the governor-general to assist in the turning-up-the-trousers act. Applications for tickets would on no account be considered after April 10—thirty-six days before the function in the abbey. Word of this only reached Canada on the thirteenth of April—a shining, a hally, beaming shame.

The King cannot know how far and how fast some of our orderers of the bath would travel to grace a divine service in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Prince of Wales was on the way to Australia before the Bath service was decided on. Otherwise His Royal Highness might have taken steps to prove that His Majesty's Canadian education has not been dismally neglected. Even princes may, on occasion, exercise the self-denial of bringing up, father.

TO INVESTIGATE FIRE

Provincial Fire Marshal Heaton opens an investigation on Monday, April 19, in committee room No. 3 at the city hall, into the fire of March 14, 1920, at New Toronto, that destroyed the store of Joseph Mendelsohn, and two other buildings. The fire apparently started in Mendelsohn's store, which was closed, as he left for Montreal the evening of the twelfth, and was there at the time of the fire.

Mendelsohn came to New Toronto from Montreal in the early part of January, 1920, and is said to have accumulated a stock of about \$20,000, upon which the insurance was \$16,500. It was totally destroyed.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT

At Osgoode Hall, yesterday, judgment-clerk D'Arcy Hinds signed judgment by default in favor of the Bank of Montreal for \$63,223 and \$24.99 costs, against S. W. Ray, C. W. Jarvis and Ray, Street & Co., of Port Arthur, claimed due under two promissory notes. Judgment has also been signed against S. W. Ray in favor of the Bank of Montreal under a mortgage over lands in and near Port Arthur, on which \$70,202 is claimed.

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ITALIANS FORM PROTECTIVE BODY

Ultimate Aim to Organize All Societies Thruout Dominion.

Toronto's Italian population gathered together in St. George's Hall, Elm street, last night, for the purpose of holding the organization meeting of a new society to be called the "Italian Aid and Protective Society." This association has as its ultimate aim the uniting of all bodies of Italians into one organization. It also aims to carry on propaganda to suppress crime, profane language and the carrying of illegal weapons.

In addition to prominent men in the Italian community, Mayor Church, Controllers Hamden, Maguire, Gibbons, and Ald. (Mrs.) Hamilton were on the platform, and spoke a few words. Following the organization and speeches several civic matters which affect the Italian population were discussed and resolutions adopted.

The attempt on the part of certain members of the city council to seal legislation prohibiting signs and posters, which are not couched in the English language, was discussed, and the attempt condemned.

Would Hammer Foreigner.

It was the opinion of the meeting that such legislation would constitute a barrier to the entry of immigrants into this country and try to earn an honest living. City Solicitor Johnston reported that such legislation would be illegal, and the meeting felt that the city had no right to attempt to legalize an illegal act. A resolution was drawn up to be presented to the city council, asking that this matter be dropped.

The meeting resolved to ask for an amendment to the early closing bylaw so that fruit and other perishable goods could be sold after that time. It was stated that the greatest amount of shopping was done in the evening.

The present system of immigration was also criticized, and several improvements were suggested in a resolution, which will be forwarded to the American secretary of state, and minister of foreign affairs in Italy. It was suggested that immigrants be examined at the point of departure and not at the point of entry, as is now being done.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
20 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 162.

Each of the following sentences conceal the name of a foreign city:—
There is one thing you should be constant in. O. plebeian!

The Empress Regent thinks she is a Maria Theresa.
Old wine, old books, old friends are the best.

Jump on, are you all on, don't forget the baby.
They say that our small worries are worse than the large ones, but I prefer the small ones for myself.

I galloped to Lynn and met Zachariah galloping back.
King Alfred in burgher clothes, burned the cakes.

No knowledge, no attainments can take the place of goodness.
The amber lining of her coat was faded.

ANSWER TO NO. 161
The diagram shows the checkers arranged to produce 16 rows, vertically, horizontally and diagonally, that have even totals.

(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

CHAPTER 57.
Other exciting things developed during the next few weeks. At first, Lawrence had not told his family that Alice had promised to marry him, and when he did, he told only a part of it. That is, he told his mother that he was engaged. But that Alice still said she did not love him entirely, and that the engagement was almost a trial affair, he did not say.

He was sure that if Alice said she would marry him, and if she allowed him to tell her his love and to show it in the little ways he really loved him. But he could not tell his mother all this. Mrs. Marlowe's way of accepting the news was characteristic. She crossed the room and kissed her son. Then she said: "I'm sorry you haven't found the girl you love in another social set. But these things are superficial, when all is said and done. I want you to be happy. If Alice will make you happy, neither your father nor I would care who she was or where she came from. I'm glad she loves you, and that you are engaged."

Lawrence drew a long breath; partly relief that the telling of the affair was over, if only Alice did love him, he thought! But she would, he was sure of that.

Mrs. Marlowe went on: "Of course, I shall call on her and her mother at once. You might mention casually that I'll drop in tomorrow afternoon. Then we must have a reception here at the house, so she can begin to meet the people she must know as your wife. I wonder whether she'll need coaching?" A little worried frown spoiled her otherwise very pretty forehead when work, were hidden by her white gloves.

"You are so delightfully faithful, mother," Lawrence said, "that I'm sure you'll managed everything as it should be."

So the call was duly paid and the date of the reception set ten days later.

"You had better come to the house in the afternoon," Mrs. Marlowe suggested. "I know my cook will look after the baby, so I shall be able to see you. You let me do something I want to do very much." She smiled her most gracious smile at Alice.

"Of course—what is it?" Alice asked.

"Will you let me have your party dress made for me? I adore dressing young girls, and I'm really very clever."

NAVAL STATEMENT
IS MADE IN SENATE
Canadian Policy Pending Meeting of Imperialists—Advance Divorce Bill.

Ottawa, April 14.—The senate today received a statement on the Canadian naval policy, gave third reading to a bill providing for the consolidation of the Canadian and mounted police and the Dominion police forces, and gave second reading to a bill providing for the creation of a divorce court in Prince Edward Island and Ontario.

Sir James Loughheed made a statement on the behalf of the government on the naval policy. The government had decided to defer in the meantime action in regard to the adoption of a naval policy for Canada, he said. The general question of naval defense of the empire, he said, would come up at the approaching conference and unless the government had decided to carry on the Canadian naval service on pre-war lines, accepting the offer of the British government of one light cruiser and two torpedo boats, the government would place of the present fleet, and the training ships, the Niobe and the Rainbow.

JEWELRY THEFT CHARGED
Alfred Proffit, charged with stealing jewelry, the property of S. M. Jones, and of receiving or retaining same, knowing it to be stolen, was remanded on bail for two weeks to enable him to return the jewelry. The accused pleaded that the jewelry was handed over to enable funds to be raised for the purchase of a consignment of whiskey, which was to be peddled or sold and the profits divided.

PIANO FALLS ON MAN.
George Curry, 1012 West Bloor street, was cut about the head, when a piano fell on him, as he was assisting to remove it from a house at Jones and Gerrard streets. Curry was removed by the police ambulance to St. Michael's Hospital. His condition is not serious.

URGE POLITICAL PARTY.
Truro, N.S., April 14.—At the convention of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, held today, a resolution passed to the effect that the farmers of the province and political party was unanimously endorsed. The constitution of the United Farmers of New Brunswick was subsequently adopted provisionally.

STOLE FROM EMPLOYERS
Found guilty of stealing tools, rubber heels and soles from his employer, the Dunlop Rubber Co., Mike Day-day was yesterday sentenced by Judge Coatsworth to sixty days in jail.

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