The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7.

The Hydro Radials Hung Up.

The people of Ontario will get a surprise this morning when they read that the Drury government have decided to appoint a commission to investigate the Hydro radials of the Hydro-Electric Commission, as recommended by Sir Adam Beck, and that any further action in their direction is suspended until the commission reports.

The people and the municipalities must now meet and see what policy they are to pursue under the circumstances.

Perhaps the greatest political battle in the history of the province, perhaps in the history of the Dominion, is about to take place. Perhaps, too, even the Conservative party may suddenly come back to life.

The Presidential Struggle.

The Democrats have nominated Governor James M. Cox of Ohio for president. It is a bold move, because Governor Cox was proscribed by name by the National Anti-Saloon League, and its chief spokesman at the convention, Hon. W. J. Bryan. The convention also showed courage in giving a whole-hearted endorsement to the peace treaty, including the covenant of the league of nations, without any reservations of any kind. The San Francisco gathering showed more ginger, and apparently more confidence than the Republican gathering at Chicago.

The result of the election is hard to forecast, with so many eddies and cross currents at work, chief among which will be the appearance of a third party. We do not mean the Socialists, who have nominated Eugene V. Debs, and will probably poll a million votes for him, at the popular election without getting a single vote in the electoral college. We refer rather to the party that may be evolved at Chicago next week, under the supervision of the more or less mysterious committee of 48. The committee claim to represent a widespread public opinion in the United States, and say that the coming convention will amalgamate into one party organization the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, the Labor party and the World War Veterans. Not without reason, it is counting upon the financial and journalistic support of William Randolph Hearst, and there is a possibility that Senator Hiram Johnson of California might be induced to become the standard-bearer for the party. Johnson, on his personal popularity, could probably carry California, and the Farmers' League has a tremendous following in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other western states. For several years they have controlled the state government of North Dakota, and have at least broken even in the recent election. They polled 120,000 votes in the Minnesota Republican primaries only a short time ago.

What Labor vote the new party can muster remains to be seen. One of their planks, however, will be government ownership and operation of public utilities and natural resources. A further bid will be made for the Labor vote by planks in the platform approving the principle of collective bargaining, and disapproving the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The Hiram Johnson would be the stronger candidate, the members of the new party are anxious to run Senator R. M. LaFollette of Wisconsin as their presidential candidate. We know of Mr. LaFollette principally in this country as a pacifist during the war, but the charges of disloyalty against him, if well founded, rest with almost equal force upon the entire membership of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League. LaFollette was one of the first progressives to arise in the United States, and he fought his way against terrible odds to the front. When he first got up to address the United States senate, practically all the members left the chamber as a protest against his radical views. Hence he has a following in the United States which must not be underestimated. He may be in a political cave of Adullam, but, like David, there may come to his support the great army of the discontented.

The Nova Scotia Election.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, after twenty-four years of service, again appeals to the people. July 27 is named as the polling day, and the exceedingly short notice given to the electors suggests the idea of a snap election. The government had another year to run, but the press despatches say that a dissolution at this time was not unexpected.

From this distance it would look as the Mr. Murray had a walkover in Nova Scotia; but only a few weeks ago it was taken for granted in this part of the country that Premier Norris would have a walkover in Manitoba. The Conservative party in Manitoba made a poor showing, it is true; but the Labor party, the Farmers, and the Independents carried so many seats that the Norris government will not have a majority in the legislature.

In Nova Scotia the Conservatives as a provincial opposition have been exceedingly weak, and the Liberals have been in possession of the government since 1882. There is little to indicate that the opposition has grown in strength, but there are likely to be Labor candidates in Halifax and Sydney. And the Farmers' party may have some candidates in the field. In Nova Scotia, however, they take their politics so seriously that a new party or new movement has less chance to develop than in Ontario and the west.

Nova Scotia, with many natural advantages, shows little growth in population. The young men have been migrating for years, first to New England and later on to the prairie provinces. This has been checked to some extent by the growth of the iron and steel industry, for which credit must be given to the federal rather than to the provincial government. The Murray administration has been cautious and economical rather than progressive; all the mineral wealth of the province, including the vast deposits of coal, are vested in the crown, but no effort has ever been made to operate any coal mine by the government. The result has been high priced coal to consumers in Nova Scotia, and an absence in the mines of up-to-date machinery.

The return of the Murray government will not mean a great deal in federal politics. Mr. Murray is a Liberal, but generally keeps federal issues out of his provincial elections. When he went to the country in 1911 he issued a manifesto stating that a victory for his government would not and could not be construed as taking sides upon the reciprocity issue upon which, at the time, the Laurier government was appealing to the people.

LLOYD GEORGE HANDS ULTIMATUM

(Continued From Page 1).

or police, provided the men were under the control of the Central government.

Herr Gessler insisted that the allied plan for 150,000 police, broken up into small bodies under local control, and without co-ordination, was insufficient to deal with the present situation in Germany, which, he said, resembled somewhat that existing after the Thirty Years' War. Armed bands in various parts of the country were pillaging and killing; they were armed not only with ordinary weapons, but with machine guns, which they knew how to use.

These bands, continued the minister, were so formidable that they could only be dealt with by considerable forces that could make a combined movement against them. Only last week a band of fifty or sixty issued from the Pomeranian forest, raiding the surrounding country and villages. A smaller force of police met the band but was defeated.

Bands Well Directed.

These bands, said Herr Gessler, are centrally organized and directed; they are financed by the Bolsheviki, and if Germany were to muster out of her army 100,000 men, it was possible that many of them would enter the pay of the Bolsheviki.

"How can you feel that centrally organized bands can be dealt with by a police force that is not centrally organized and directed?" he asked. "It takes England 100,000 men to hold Ireland."

After Herr Gessler, Dr. Simons, the foreign minister, added some remarks on the difficulties which might result from the precipitous demobilization of a large number of men from the economic viewpoint.

M. Delacroix, the Belgian premier, and Premier Lloyd George insisted upon the necessity of the Germans fixing an early and precise date for the execution of the treaty. Mr. Lloyd George even suggested that in the absence of a precise statement from the Germans it might be preferable to close the conference.

Finally, it was decided after an explanation by Chancellor Fehrenbach, who assured the conference of the pacific intentions of the German people, to adjourn until four o'clock tomorrow afternoon, to hear the precise reply from the Germans.

The Official Communique.

The text of the official communique issued after the session of the peace conference reads:

"Following upon the arrival of Herr Gessler (German minister of defence) and Major-General Von Seecht (German chief of staff) the conference assembled at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. M. Delacroix presided. With the exception of Francois-Marsal, recalled to Paris in connection with parliamentary business, the same membership was present as at the previous sitting, including Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson and a large number of allied military and technical experts. The commissioners of the inter-allied military, naval and aeronautic commissions in control at Berlin were also present.

"The conference proceeded to discuss the execution of the military, naval and air clauses of the peace treaty. It heard a report on the executive of the military clauses in general by Herr Gessler, which was supplemented by explanations by the German foreign minister, Simons.

"From these statements it appears that the German government invokes the economic situation in Germany in explanation and justification of the delays in executing the military, naval and air clauses of the treaty. Especially regarding the reduction of effectives, it points out how impossible it still finds it to disband too rapidly men who would swell the ranks of the unemployed.

"The president, and, after him, Mr. Lloyd George, strongly insisted upon the necessity incumbent on the German government of fixing definite and early dates for the execution of these military obligations if it sincerely wished to ensue peace and inspire confidence.

"To this end, Mr. Lloyd George requested the German delegates to furnish details to the next sitting, and, after having heard Chancellor Fehrenbach, who said he could guarantee the peaceful sentiments of the mass of the German people and their freedom from any idea of revenge, the conference fixed the next sitting for Wednesday afternoon, when it will hear statements from the German government on the questions asked by Mr. Lloyd George."

Discussed Turkish Treaty.

Before the formal meeting, the members of the supreme council held an informal morning conference to consider the reply to the Turkish note, which explained why Turkey was unwilling to sign the peace treaty in its present form. Premier Venizelos of Greece took part in this conference. He is elated over the successes of the Greek troops in their campaign against the Turkish Nationalists, and he was the recipient today of congratulations from the allied premiers over the victory won by the Greeks. This, it was commented, comes at a fortunate moment for the Greek prime minister, who is insisting that the Turkish treaty remain as drawn, with the provisions apportioning Thrace and the Smyrna district to Greece retained in the document.

Premier Venizelos has renewed his pledge to provide the troops to enforce execution of the treaty, and has reassured Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand today that they need not be worried over the question of Turkish resistance.

Stanislas Patek, who is representing Poland at the conference, presented the claims regarding the German indemnity. He desires, it was stated, that his country be allotted sufficient sums from this fund to start Poland on a solvent financial basis. M. Patek, in his representations on this subject, is setting forth that the Poles alone are the barrier between Russia and Europe and militant Bolshevism, and he declares that Germany did 20,000,000,000 francs damage to Poland during the war.

The supreme council has already allotted 97 per cent. of the German indemnity to France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, leaving 3 per cent. to be divided among Japan, Rumania, Portugal and Poland.

Capital in Neutral Countries.

Geneva, July 6.—Swiss newspapers, including The Democrate, say that Germany should be obliged at Spa to make known what amount of German capital has been placed in neutral countries since the armistice. They assert that Germany has deposited 200,000,000 Swiss francs in Zurich banks ostensibly for commerce, and it is reported that similar deposits have been made elsewhere.

The newspapers charge that these deposits are designd to evade the financial clauses of the treaty of Versailles and support the contention of Germany's impoverishment.

Toronto-Ottawa Midday Train Service Via Canadian Pacific.

The "Rideau" leaves Toronto Union Station 1.00 p.m. daily except Sunday, via "Lake Ontario Shore Line," arrives Ottawa 10.00 p.m. Stops at all intermediate stations, including Whitby, Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton and Belleville. Direct connection for Kingston. Further particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents.

HEAR MANNING DOHERTY AT E. PETERBORO U.F.O.

Norwood, Ont., July 6.—(By Canadian Press).—The East Peterboro U.F.O. held a monster picnic on the fair grounds here this afternoon. The speakers included Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture, who gave an address on agricultural topics and also reviewed some of the activities of the provincial government during the session just closed.

TO REFLOAT LAKE ELWIN.

Halifax, N.S., July 6—(By Canadian Press).—The United States shipping board steamer Lake Elwin, which struck an unknown chartered submerged rock off Eddy Point, on Monday, and was beached at Sandy Point, is in no danger and will likely be refloated. The Atlantic Salvage Company have been awarded the contract.

The Lake Elwin is a new ship of the lake boat type, and was launched at Ecorse in January. She registers 4,050 tons deadweight.

TO RESUME LAND ENQUIRY

Ottawa, July 6.—The soldier settlement board announces that the enquiry under oath, commenced by Major Barnett, into the Matthew R. Fleming charges of improper administration by officials of the soldier settlement board, will be resumed for the taking of further evidence by Major Barnett at Winnipeg.

NOT ALWAYS.

"Seeing is believing you know."
Miss Flipp: "Not always. I see you quite frequently, but I seldom believe you."

RAISING THE ANTE

OSGOODE HALL NEWS

Master's Chambers.
Before G. M. Lee, Registrar.

McKenzie v. Lavin: H. Cassels, jr., for plaintiff, moved to set aside appearance of defendant, Lavin, and for leave to sign judgment in foreclosure action; P. MacGregor for defendant Lavin. Order as asked with costs.

Eibler v. Henderson: P. MacGregor for plaintiff moved for judgment on specially endorsed writ; G. M. Jarvis for defendant. Order made with costs.

Aronson v. Johnston: J. S. McLaughlin for plaintiff obtained order allowing service of writ in Montreal. Appearance in 12 days.

At Trial.
Before Kelly, J.

Fleming v. Royal Trust Co.: G. F. Henderson, K.C., for plaintiffs; M. G. Powell (Ottawa) for defendants. Action by children of Sir Sandford Fleming that a certain parole declaration of trust had been established by them, and that it is effective to vest lands and premises covered by deed in them. Judgment dismissing plaintiffs' action and on counter-claim declaring that there is a resulting trust in respect to the lands and premises in question, and that plaintiffs hold the same in trust for the persons entitled to share in the residuary estate of deceased Sir Sandford Fleming. If all parties agree their costs of the action and counterclaim will be paid out of the estate; if they do not so agree, question of costs reserved to enable counsel to speak to judge about it.

Wilson v. Wilson: H. P. Cooke (Kenora) for plaintiff; J. A. Kinney (Kenora) for defendant. Action for alimony, and counter-claim by defendant for declaration of his interest in farm and chattels. Judgment: As between plaintiff's evidence and that of defendant, I should feel bound to accept the latter even if it were not supported by other testimony. The cause of the unhappy conditions is found in plaintiff's unreasonable, overbearing and irritating conduct towards her husband. I direct judgment to be entered (1) dismissing plaintiff's claim, the defendant to pay such costs of the action as are payable under rule 388, and (2) dismissing defendant's counter-claim in respect to the lands within described, except as to the sum of $190 and interest thereon from the commencement of the action for which sum and interest he is entitled to a lien upon plaintiff's title and interest in said lands; and as to the goods and chattels allowing the counterclaim except in respect of the team of horses, wagon and set of harness. No costs of counter-claim.

First Divisional Court.
Before Maclaren, Magee, Masten and Ferguson, J.J.A.:

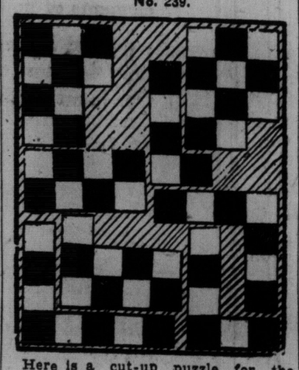
Re Ottawa Gas Co. and the city of Ottawa: F. B. Proctor, for city, appealed from award of A. H. Armstrong, official arbitrator, dated March 8, 1920, awarding respondent $892.39 as compensation for damages to main service pipes of claimant along Gloucester street; G. F. Henderson, K.C., for gas company. Judgment: Appeal dismissed with costs.

WONDER WHY?

You can make almost any man nervous by telling him that a policeman was asking about him.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

By SAM LOYD.
20 minutes to answer this.
No. 239.



Here is a cut-up puzzle for the young folk, altho the adults may have to be called into consultation before the checker board is built.

First, carefully cut out the eight checkered pieces, discarding the shaded background parts. Then from those eight pieces build a square, containing 64 alternate black and white little squares.

Answer to No. 238.

Ten pins are removed to leave the word HEEL.

(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

BIG FALLING OFF IN BISLEY ENTRIES

Winners of Matches in Shooting Which Opened Yesterday Under Poor Conditions

London, July 6.—(By Canadian Associated Press).—Bisley opened today in most depressing weather conditions. The entries show a reduction of fifteen hundred on last year, but it must be remembered that in 1919 there was an especially large contingent of overseas competitors awaiting repatriation. The King's prize entries show a drop of 400. A ray of comfort is found in the fact that the schoolboy entries show an increase. Competitors are promised proper ammunition at this meeting. Last year's supply aroused great resentment. The Canadians are all in good shape.

Major Ranken, the famous Bisley shot, won the Bass match after tie shooting.

Major Hardcastle, late of the Royal Artillery, won the Edge competition, with a score of 140. Maurice Blood was second with 139.

URGE ONTARIO TO LICENSE ALL THE BARBER SHOPS

St. Catharines, July 6.—The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario, in convention here, decided to petition to the provincial government for the licensing of all barber shops in Ontario, and for regulations compelling barbers to observe the sanitary laws. The federation decided to meet in Toronto on Civic Holiday.

Officers elected: President, H. J. Halford, Hamilton; first vice-president, T. McPherson, Guelph; second vice-president, Leon Worthall, Toronto; third vice-president, E. A. Armour, Hamilton; fourth vice-president, A. A. Auby, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, Bert Call, St. Catharines.

It's a poor wife who won't at least give her husband credit for her good intentions.

JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE RANCH

By JACKSON GREGORY.

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued).

"Eighty miles," mused the horse foreman. "Six hours. That's riding right along, but do it my way and I'll gamble you my own string of horses—and they're worth considerable more than a thousand—that I'll be back, heeled, at 6."

Judith, quick at decisions, looked him hard in the eye, heard his plan, and three minutes later Bud Lee, a revolver in his shirt, rode away from the ranch-house, headed toward Rocky Bend. Judith already had called up Tripp, and the veterinarian himself, leading the fastest saddle horse he could get his hands on at brief notice, was also riding toward Rocky Bend, from the Lower End, five miles in advance of Lee at the start. He went at a gentle trot, consulting his watch now and then.

So Bud Lee, riding as once those hard, dare-devil riders rode who carried across the land the mail bag of the Pony Express, overtook Doc Tripp and changed to a fresh horse at the end of the first 15 miles. He swung out of his saddle, stretched his long legs, remarked lightly that it was a real fine day, and was gone again upon a fresh mount with 25 miles between him and Rocky Bend. The clock at the bank marked 43 minutes after 2 as Lee, leaving a sweating horse at the door on Main street, presented his cheque at the paying teller's window. The money, in a small canvas bag, was ready.

"Hello, Bud," and "Hello, Dan'l" was the beginning and end of the conversation which ensued. Lee did not stop to count the money. He drew his belt up a hole as he went back to the door, found a fresh horse there fighting its bit and all but lifting the stable-boy off his feet, mounted and sped back along Main street.

Judith was to send out another man leading still another fresh horse for him so that he could not fail to be back at the ranch-house by six o'clock. As Bud Lee, riding hard but never without thought for the horse which carried him, began the return trip, he drew the heavy calibre revolver from his shirt and thrust it into his belt. When he had left Rocky Bend half a dozen miles behind him and was hurrying on into the outskirts of that country of rolling hills and pine forests his hand was never six inches from the gun-butt.

The road wound in and out among the pines, always climbing. Lee raced on, his eyes bright and keen, watchful and suspicious of every still shadow or stirring branch. Coming up the two-mile-long Cuesta Grade, he saved his horse a little. From the top of the mountain, before he again followed a winding road back to the river's side, he saw a horseman riding a distant ridge; the sun glinted upon the rider's rifle.

"Old Carson himself," thought Lee. "Looking for the hold-up man. Shucks! They'll never find him this trip."

Letting his own animal out into its swinging stride as he got down to more level going, he hammered on at his clip of fifteen miles an hour. In the thick shade of the forest, three miles before he came to the line fence of the Blue Lake ranch, he saw another horseman, this one Ed. Masters, the "college kid." The young fellow's flushed, eager face passed in a blur as Lee shot by.

Another mile, and Bud Lee was riding thru a clearing, with the tall cliffs of Squaw Creek canon looming high on his left, when suddenly and absolutely without warning, his horse screamed, gathered itself for a wild plunge, staggered, stood a moment trembling terribly, then with a low moan collapsed under him.

Lee swung out and to one side, landing clear as the big brute fell. He did not understand. He had ridden the animal hard but certainly not hard enough for this. And then he saw and his eyes blazed with anger. He had heard no shot, nothing beyond the metallic pounding of the shod hoofs on flinty road, but there from an ugly hole in the neck the saddle-horse was pouring out its blood.

"Smokeless powder and a Maxim silencer!" muttered Lee, his eyes taking note of the ten thousand possible hiding-places on the cliffs.

In his ears there was a little whine as a second bullet sang its way by his head. Again he sought to locate the marksman, again saw nothing but crag and precipice and brushy clump. He took time for that thing which came so hard to him, sent a bullet from his own revolver into his horse's brain, and then slipped out of the clearing into the shelter of the pines.

"Two miles left to the border line," he estimated it. "Afoot."

Stiff from the saddle, he moved on slowly for a little. But as his muscles responded and warmed to the effort, he broke into a trotting run. Only a little now could he keep under cover; if he went on with any degree of speed he must keep to the road and the open. The thought came to him that he might lie under cover until dark. The second thought came to him that he had assured Judith that he would be back on time, and he forged ahead.

For the second time that day he heard the whine of a bullet. He thought that the shot came from the cliffs just at the head of Squaw Creek canon. But he could not be sure. There was ample protection there for a man hiding, tall brush in a hollow and three or four stunted trees, windtwisted. He'd make the climb tomorrow and see about it. Now he'd keep right on moving. Little used to traveling save on a horse's back, he was shot thru with odd little pains when at last he came to the border-line fence and the waiting horse. Tommy Burkitt held it for him while Lee mounted.

"Somebody up on the cliffs, head of the canon," panted Lee at Tommy's amazed expression when Lee came running into sight. "Killed my horse. Go after him, Tommy. Tell the other boys." And on he went, pounding out the last fifteen miles, the canvas bag beating safely against his side.

Judith, in the courtyard, watched him ride in. She looked swiftly at him from the watch on her wrist. Her eyes brightened. It lacked seven minutes to six. As Bud dropped the canvas bag into her hands she flashed at him the most wonderful, radiant smile that the long horseman had ever seen. She gripped his lean, brown hand hard in hers.

"Bud, you're a brick!" she cried.

Mrs. Langworthy had just come out with Hampton, Trevors and the major. Judith turned from Lee to Trevors, but managed to keep half an eye on Mrs. Langworthy.

"You see, it's pay-day with us, Mr. Trevors," she said quietly. "And when pay-day comes we pay our men at six o'clock in spite of hell and high water!"

Bud Lee, leading his horse away, turned for a word. "A man killed a horse for me today," he said very gently, and his eyes rested steadily upon Trevors. "If ever I get him, or the man who put him up to it, I'm going to get him right."

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE LEGISLATURE.

At Halifax was organized the first elective, representative legislature that ever met in Canada, namely, the legislature of Nova Scotia, which met for the first time in Halifax on Oct. 7, 1758.

The Beverage for all Occasions

O'Keefe's is not merely liquid refreshment for special occasions, but is used by many as a beverage throughout the day—with meals, or whenever tired and thirsty.

Pure and wholesome, O'Keefe's brews agreeably combine the delightfulness of a thirst quencher with the merits of a mild and stimulating tonic.

Procure a case to-day and drink it on all occasions.—Your grocer sells it.

Also at restaurants, cafes and hotels.

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