

FRIDAY MORNING

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23.

There Must Be Reprisals.

Moderate and temperate minded men are reaching a state of indignation over the latest German outrages of which they could scarcely have believed themselves capable. Accounts of the wanton and absolutely useless destruction from a military or any other point of view, except the insane Prussian idea that people can be terrified into submission, cannot be read without leading to a contempt for its perpetrators and authors.

There is no law, international or otherwise, no code of standard of decency which these savages have not outraged and defiled. Little villages, far away from the actual area of conflict, have been ruined, and the poor belongings of the village people given over to destruction. Every fruit tree has been cut down, not for the use of the wood, but merely for the savage determination to make a desert. Trees along the roads have been cut down in the same way. Statues and public buildings have been defaced or destroyed. Works of art and other valuables have been looted in violation of all laws of modern warfare. Ancient monuments, which belong to the human race, and not merely a nation, have been blown up.

Not the slightest military excuse for these things exists. They are done out of the diabolical nature of the German high (or inferno deep) command. It is said that the German expectation of the French will be terrified into making a separate peace. If these Hunns get into England and wrecked and defiled Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral, and blew Stouthe to atoms, and wasted all the south coast towns and villages, as they would enough to imagine that this would break the spirit of a free people? This would likely be the French, with their 125 years of liberty, fraternity and equality to be intimidated by the fiendish behavior of the Prussians.

It is evident that these people can only understand their own language and their own code, and it is according to their own code, and it is according to their own deeds that it ought to be measured out to them. Colonel Denison has recently reminded us of the ancient feud between Rome and Carthage. Carthage never would own to be defeated or civilized, and finally Rome inaugurated a wolf-hunt, and demolished the city, captured it, and demolished it. Not one stone of it was left, and its site was sown with salt. Delenda est Carthago.

There is a growing feeling that some similar discipline must be meted out to the Prussians. There need be no savagery and no real hardship, but a clear and emphatic mark of international judgment set upon the Prussian people. Berlin is the last historic of the European capitals. It has no international memories of any moment. Its architecture and monuments are of a few-gaw order. It would be no artistic loss to the world. When the allies march into Berlin, as they must do if an end is to be put to the plotting and conspiring against the peace of the world for which Prussian Junkers are responsible, the inhabitants should be given a certain sufficient time to leave the city and then it should be treated as Carthage was treated. Not one stone should be left upon another, and its area should be sown with salt. There should be neither hate nor revenge in such an action. The human revenge could ever satisfy the debt which Germany has run up with her sister nations of Europe. That debt can only be avenged by the power which decreed "Vengeance is mine." But in calm and quiet justice there are some things that the Prussian nation must be made to understand, and they would be helped to realize their crimes were Berlin deleted.

A Grave Problem.

Many efforts have been made to deal with the grave question of disease arising from the social vice, and, strangely enough, such attempts are usually checked by the governing authorities. As the years pass the problem becomes so much more serious that it is being forced upon the attention of medical authorities. The war has accentuated the difficulties and spread the evil to an extent that will make intervention of some kind compulsory. Statistics are accumulating to a degree that will force the hands of all official officials and governing authorities when the appalling conditions are brought before the public, as they must inevitably be. All the other diseases with which our health boards are dealing so laboriously are of comparatively little importance beside the unmanageable evil that is blighting so many lives.

Educational efforts have been made in lieu of the stringent measures taken in other countries, but the government authorities are reluctant even to educate the people with regard to the danger. This came out in connection with a request made by the Academy of Medicine for permission to exhibit the film version of Brieux's play dealing with the question to the provincial treasurer, who has control of the censor board. Hon. Mr. McGarry declined to let the doctors see the film. He also declined to allow the ministers to see it. A further resolution passed by the section of state medicine of the Academy of Medicine and endorsed at a general meeting was sent on by the council to Mr. McGarry. This resolution asked him to review the film again, after some possibly objectionable parts had been eliminated, with expert opinion. But he refused to do so. The film has the approval of the Social Sanitation Association of the United States, a body incorporating all the highest opinion in the country on such matters.

In the face of certain sections of public opinion it may seem easier to do

nothing than to face the terrible facts. But sooner or later they must be faced. If the people are neither educated nor protected there is bound to be a bitter awakening and it may come sooner than is expected. There are times of radical and drastic action, and when the authorities refuse to grapple with a plague that must not be surprised at the consequences.

How the Money Goes Two Ways.

Secretly a year passes without some legislation involving large expenditures of public money not in the public interest and not demanded or desired by the people. It has been the case in Canada from a time beyond which the mind of man runneth not to the contrary. Yet we are an honest people. Few seriously charge at any time that the government of the day is corrupt, and we always seem to have on the job a vigilant opposition. How, then, is it possible to put thru the many deals, absolutely indefensible, which year by year go thru parliament? Why does the government of the day take long chances? How does it escape being torn to pieces by the fierce fighting men of the opposition?

The explanation is simple. Promoters willing to put something over which will reap them an enormous profit at the expense of the people never go to the government without first paying a visit to the house of opposition. When they come to the government their proposals are coupled with the assurance that the opposition will make no party capital out of the government's action; that the opposition has been "squared." The government does not ask how the opposition was squared, but it probably guesses that it was by a promise of a contribution to the campaign fund. The man who carries the bag for the government then does a little business on his own account with the promoter. Later on, when the bill is introduced into parliament, there is some show of discussion, some pretense at opposition, but even the little pages who run errands about the chamber know precisely what is going to happen. Sometimes when only a few millions are involved the thing is done in such a crude way that the members themselves burst out laughing.

The Quebec-Saguenay legislation, for example, was so illy-digested, and the government so poorly briefed, that the opposition had to help pass it. One opposition member denounced the bill, but he is something of a humorist. It was taken for granted that he was merely "cutting up." The bill was rushed thru so hurriedly that now it has to be amended, unless certain gentlemen are to be wiped out who bought Quebec common at the last session. The amendment was slipped thru without discussion, although a powerful Liberal newspaper may have to be squared in the meantime.

Ordinarily the money goes two ways. The promoter divides a lump sum between the two political parties. Sometimes it is on a 50-50, sometimes on a 60-40, and once in a while on a 50-50 basis. In addition to these sporadic windfalls there must be retainers for both parties from the banks, railways and the big interests who worship things as they are. These thirty concerns seldom put all their eggs into one basket. Nor must we go too far back in time upon the politicians. They seldom get a dollar out of it for themselves personally; indeed, the majority of our public men leave office as poor as they entered it. But, as the late Hon. Mr. Tarte quaintly observed, "elections are not made with prayers." There must be a little money for the boys, and a great deal of money for what the most exacting will admit to be legitimate expenses. It is not so much a matter of buying votes as it is of making everybody feel good.

Would it not be better, and on the whole a great deal more economical for parliament to place in the estimates every third or fourth year a vote for campaign purposes? Three million might be voted to the party in power, and two million to the party in opposition. That would save us bagging a number of useless wharves, breakwaters, and public buildings, and keep the country out of many costly enterprises, such, for example, as the National Transcontinental. That scheme cost the country \$180,000,000, and yet, does it more than ten per cent. of the money got to the boys. Our present method of getting campaign funds is on a par with the Chinese performance of burning down a house in order to roast a pig.

WINS SUIT AGAINST T.S.R.

Mrs. Lucy Overden was awarded \$350 in her suit for \$500 damages by a jury in Judge Denton's court yesterday after testimony concerning her allegations that she was thrown to the pavement, sustaining a broken rib, when a car was leaving at Queen Street and Carleton Avenue last December started before she had entered it. She claimed that as a result of the shock she was unable to work.

WILLIAM 3RD L. O. L.

William 3rd L. O. L. No. 140 held a very successful degree meeting, nine members being advanced to the royal blue degree and five to the royal arch purple degree. The grand chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Manitoba was present and assisted the district officers in conferring the degrees.

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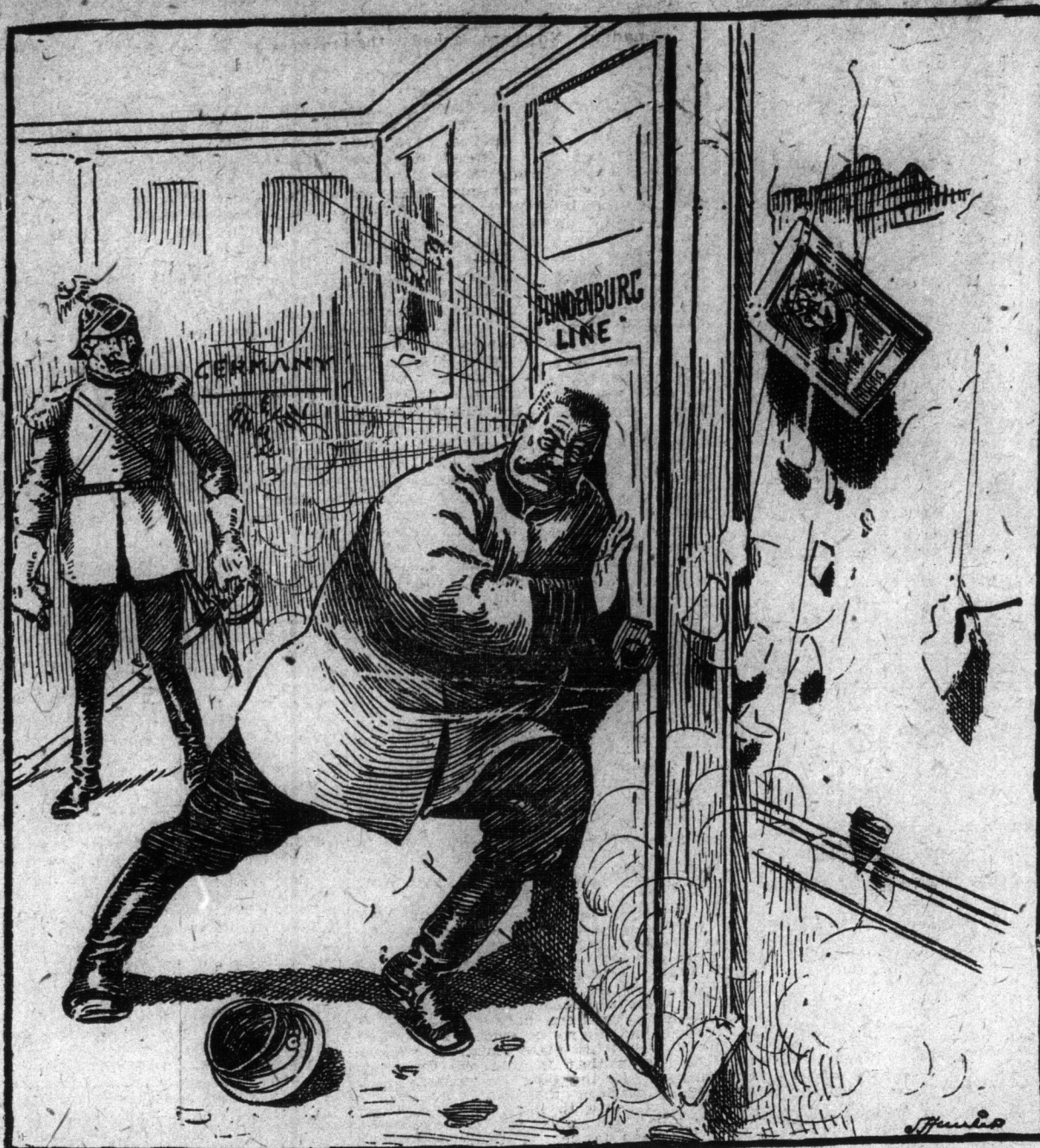
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MANY SUGGESTIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE

Soldiers Give Evidence as to Treatment of Returned Invalided Men.

IDEAS PRESENTED

Their Knowledge of Conditions Existing Among Comrades Proves Valuable.

Numerous suggestions tending to promote a better understanding among the agencies interested in the care of returned soldiers and to expedite the payment of allowances due them, were offered to the parliamentary committee, sitting in the city hall yesterday, by veterans of the war. Some of these suggestions were thought to be of much value by the members, and consideration was promised before the report is sent to the government. Principal among them were: that there should be established in every military district a board to adjudicate on appeals relating to pensions, and to trouble department to adjust complaints on working conditions, remuneration for services and employment.

According to the testimony of the witnesses from western Ontario and western Canada, there is little disposition on the part of the returned men to work on the farm. Even those who previous to going overseas had been engaged in agricultural pursuits had refused to return to the farm. The stated reason for their objection was that they had "seen life," and the farm had lost its attractiveness. In some cities in the west, it was alleged that returned men had been given "drift jobs in the place," and some had been placed in their old positions, but at reduced wages. On the other hand, a number of firms had taken back former employees who were almost incapable of work and had paid them the wage received before going overseas.

Sergeant Major Whitton, Sergeant Lowry and Sergeant Major were again placed in joint testimony when the committee signed its investigation in the afternoon. They complained of the treatment given wounded men, declared that the gratuity pension awarded men with serious disabilities, was inadequate. Sergeant Lowry made the assertion that convalescent men were kept waiting for treatment simply because the medical officers were not given made, he said, regarding the treatment of the men in military hospitals. Those ordered to wait a long time for attention. The reason he gave for this was that many of the medical staff were civil practitioners, and had only a certain amount of their time to devote to what was more or less voluntary patriotic work. There was no enforced attendance of the physicians, and the soldiers suffered in consequence.

Amusements Needed. In connection with the accommodation of the returned men, Sergeant Major Whitton stated that the institution at which he was an excellent place for health, but that there was little or no amusement.

ment for the men. He suggested that a regimental officer should be appointed to look after the amusements, and that games such as billiards and bowling should be installed. In Toronto, the treatment of the men was remarkably good. He was of the opinion that only returned men should be employed on the Soldiers' Aid Commission, so that requirements of their comrades could be met in a more satisfactory manner. There was no reason why the Soldiers' Aid and the Great War Veterans' Association should not work in harmony.

Sergeant Lowry cited a number of cases which he considered hardships, and the committee decided to immediately wire Ottawa and have them attended to. He stated that Pte. A. J. Martin, of the 10th Battalion, had not received any pension for three months. Pte. Martin, A.M.C., had been discharged and recommended for a full pension, which he received for a year, but after a medical examination by the "Toronto and his pension was discontinued. The reason given by the board was that Martin had been guilty of negligence when he received the injuries at the front, which caused his disability. Pte. Whitaker was discharged during March 24, 1917, but he had been advised by his physician that in order to restore his health he must be in an in-patient for three to six months.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Forbes, paymaster of military district No. 2, favored the suggestion that a permanent pay office be established in every military district. There was no one person who was willing to work on the farm, because, in many cases, they had been used to city conditions. But he was confident that if a suitable land scheme were adopted by the government, he would not advise placing men on the farm who had not previous experience. He brought to the notice of the committee the case of Pte. W. Sterling, a returned soldier, who had a wife and seven children and was given a gratuity of \$100 per month. Pte. Sterling is unable to take care of himself, and he thought it was a pity that his health is generally impaired, referring to the allowance to widows, he said that he thought it was a pity that the pension and allowance according to the conditions in this district. Lieut. Chadwick, chairman of returned men, was questioned regarding the delay in making payments, and he replied that "you mean that the official machine has fallen down," remarked B. Bennett.

"Yes, that is so," replied the witness. A. C. May and E. W. Law, representing the Great War Veterans of Manitoba, were of the opinion that there were too many "relatives" employed by the soldiers' agencies. They expressed themselves as opposed to the idea of a source of charity by the men. Besides there were abuses. The government should make the returned men independent of voluntary contribution.

One suggestion they made, that when a widow remarries her allowance should revert to her children, was considered of merit by the committee.

In the morning the committee visited the different hospitals in the city devoted to the care of convalescent men and expressed satisfaction with the arrangements.

GOES TO JAIL FARM.

Harold Baker was sentenced to three months in the jail farm by Judge Coatsworth yesterday when he was arraigned for the second time in two weeks on a charge of stealing a motor car. The young man was released on suspended sentence after his first trial on a charge of stealing a car and abandoning it at Cooksville, causing \$700 damages. In the latest escapade the car was the property of E. L. Kingsley. Baker pleaded guilty to the charge.

SUMMER SCHOOL ARRANGED.

A meeting of the executive program committee for co-operation among Sunday schools and Sunday workers was held yesterday afternoon in the Wesley Buildings, when the program was arranged for the training school of Sunday school workers in the Province of Ontario to be held in Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, in July. The staff will be composed of representatives from the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sunday school boards and the Ontario Sunday School Association. Among others the following have been asked to speak: Mrs. Palmer C. Burgess of Ottawa, Rev. J. C. Robertson, general secretary of the Presbyterian Sunday school board, and Rev. W. H. Hickey, general secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association.

Real Estate and a Famine in Building Brick.

Mr. Glenn of the Interprovincial Brick Co., with plant at Cheltenham, reports the sale of brick active and enquiries constantly coming in for large quantities. The delay in getting cars affects the filling of orders and curtails the output. There has been an advance in brick during the past year from three to four dollars a thousand, due largely to the high price of coal and scarcity of labor. Prices quoted today are only for immediate delivery. Mr. Glenn looks for considerable activity in the building trade the coming season.

Mr. Allen of the Toronto Press Brick Co., states that their several plants in Toronto and vicinity have been closed down for some little time, due in a great measure to the high cost of coal and difficulty in getting it. They expect to begin operating again within the next few weeks. Recently they turned down an order for nearly four million bricks. Further enquiries for one to two million have come on during the past few days. Mr. Allen sees no reason why building conditions should not improve. The scarcity of brick is due not only to the high cost of coal but the scarcity of labor. There are, he says, many Austrians employed in this class of work, and it is hard to get other men to work alongside of men whose country is engaged in war against the allies. He says, however, he will employ Austrians if any one else in order to get their plants in operation. If other labor cannot be had. Mostly all their plants in the city and vicinity manufacture sand-lime brick. This quality of brick has also advanced in proportion to the clay. Mr. Allen looks for building to become very active during the summer months, and a building boom in the city soon after the war.

The Russell Brick Co. state that they have been practically shut down for some time, due principally to the high cost of coal and the length of time it takes to get it. The lessening supply of brick they now have in their yards finds ready sale, being principally last year's stock. The price quoted is around \$12 a thousand, and the company is inclined to think that the high price will have its effect on building operations. Nevertheless there is considerable building under way.

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der way in the east end around Scarborough. They could not state when they would be running their plant again.

J. Price of the Price Brick Co. states that owing to the scarcity of coal their plant has been closed down for the past three weeks, but expects to start again in a few days. The high cost of coal is having its effect on the price of brick. They have just received two cars of coal which have been on the road for some weeks, the last car of the two receiving \$15 per ton, which seems to be almost a prohibitive price. The same coal two or three years ago cost only \$3. Asked if there were a scarcity of brick in the city he said if such conditions exist it was due not only to the high cost of coal but to the delay in getting it, as the railroads were taking their own time in making delivery. Mr. Price says there is a great deal of building going on in all sections of the city and for this time of the year building operations are active, and at the present time everything points to a good year in the trade. Bricks have advanced, he said, from two to three dollars over that of a year ago.

Mr. Pears of the Davisville and Eglinton Press Brick Co. says that conditions already show some improvement over a year ago, and operations have become even brisk. Just what the conditions will be later on he could not say. The company has had considerable trouble in getting fuel. Good stock brick is worth from \$10 to \$12 a thousand.

Mr. Bowman of the Don Valley Brick Co. believes if the truth is known that the majority of the brick plants in Toronto are closed down. He states that they have not been manufacturing bricks for some weeks, due to so little building going on in Toronto and vicinity, and unless conditions improve his plant will continue more or less idle. He could see nothing ahead that would stimulate the building trade and there is less

building going on in Toronto today than at any time during the past two years. Their quotation for stock brick is \$15 a thousand, which is from two to three dollars higher than the majority of the plants are asking.

Claims Malicious Prosecution And Applies For Damages

Judge Denton and a jury will resume hearing this morning the suit for \$1000 of Benjamin D. Davis against the C.P.R. for malicious prosecution. Davis was traveling to Montreal Sept. 15, 1915, on a train in which he had the care of several head of horses. He failed to pay a fare and says he was arrested in Montreal at the instance of C.P.R. agents and held for a day until his case was heard and dismissed. The plaintiff maintains that as an attendant of the horses he was entitled to free transportation.

The Folly of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspepsia of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessive acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. The after dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerve and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc. after eating would get about an ounce of pure bioherated magnesia from their druggists and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bioherated magnesia instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion, by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.

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