

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

Why Keep Our Canadian Horses in Cold Storage?

The Ottawa Government must withdraw its prohibition of the purchase of horses in Canada by Britain and the allies or give a better reason than the one now given that the Canadian Government need them for our own contingents.

They are not taking them, and there are thousands and thousands that Canada would not take in any case and that all the allies would be glad to take and pay good prices for.

We have at least two or three hundred thousand horses, perhaps double that number, that we could market forthwith if the buyers for the allies were allowed to come in.

In the meantime thousands and thousands of American horses are being sold to the European buyers at big prices, and many of them are being sent into Canada for inspection and shipment via our ports to Europe.

For instance, the Union Stock Yards at the northwest section of the city has now corralled with hundreds of American horses that might just as well be filled with Canadian horses, and other horse exchanges in the city and the dealers who centre around them tell The World that they could supply a better horse than these American horses at the same price, and everybody knows that the Canadian horse which gets hard feed is much sounder and a horse with much greater endurance and therefore would be preferred by the foreign buyers if they could be got.

The American western horse is fed on corn and is generally something of a looker and well rounded out, but he is liable to collapse after two or three days' knocking about in cars and boats and hard work. The Canadian horse is, as we said, fit and ready and is more marketable because of that reason.

But not only are the farmers complaining. The Canadian farmer is more than dissatisfied with this state of affairs, and we hear complaints every day on his behalf. Our government cannot ignore the farmer.

We know that General Benson, who represents the British Government, was prepared to buy very extensively in Canada if given the opportunity, as he knew the worth of Canadian horses and he knew where he could get the pattern he sought, but our government saw fit to put an embargo on any purchases by him for the British army.

Some kind of an explanation should be immediately forthcoming, or rather, we think that the government when they get all the facts will be only too glad to change the present rules and allow the Canadian farmer and dealer an opportunity of supplying horses to the allies and will bring millions of money into the country at once, and the country could certainly stand this money coming into circulation.

Get Lots of Machine Guns

Canada is sending, and must continue to send, more battalions to the front; the most satisfactory thing since the war began is the speedy way in which recruiting is now going on, especially in Ontario. Our young men enlist gladly. The public must do its part.

The one outstanding thing in this war is the importance of machine guns in close fighting. The plain rifle is almost out of business; and if we send forward our men armed only with rifles, they will be subject to a destructive fire before they have an opportunity of striking a blow! We cannot stand for that. Germany's main reliance is on her machine guns; her factories are turning them out at high speed.

We must see that Canadian soldiers are just as well armed, and we are glad to know that the public themselves are taking up the matter of supplying machine guns to protect our boys. Half a million citizens have promised to purchase a large number; the Ontario Government donated half a million of dollars to buy 300; now various private organizations and individuals are coming forward with offers to pay for others.

One drawback, however, is that those

who are willing to pay for machine guns cannot designate the regiments to which they are to go; and we can quite understand that the government must be the sole arbiter in this case. But there is no reason why the public and the government should not co-operate, and that the service of all bodies, Red Cross Association, ladies' associations, and other loyal people, should not be enlisted in the good work of securing a full and first-class equipment of this kind of arm.

We therefore call upon the minister of militia to take advantage of this splendid and patriotic movement evinced by the people, and especially the women of the country, and that he announce a policy of complete equipment of machine guns for each regiment, partly at the public expense, partly at the expense of those willing to supply them.

Let every holy, community, society, trade or interest, do something. Encourage the ladies to start machine gun clubs.

Rhodomontade

Rhodomontade is popular in some quarters, but when we are fighting the embattled forces of militarism in Europe, and held sufficiently powerful fees there to keep us busy, it seems a little strange to indulge in talk of the "foes" of North Toronto. Talk about butchering the north end for the sake of the west end and a year ago did not sound unduly emphatic, and our contemporary, who rejoices in sanguinary language in dealing with local issues, was excusable, but today, after the German butchery and the very real foes in mid-Europe, it sounds a little out of place.

The principle, however, remains, and there is no reason to change one's views about that. There was nothing hostile to the interests of North Toronto in joining the city. There would be nothing hostile to the interests of any other suburb of the city in getting itself annexed to Toronto. Nor would there be anything hostile to Toronto in such measures. To suggest that annexation is a German Empire overrunning a defenceless market? It is quick and profitable markets were to be had by annexation, there is not a suburb around the city that would not be clamoring for annexation. But the assertion is quite inconsistent with our esteemed contemporaries' usual line of argument, which is to the effect that the "land-butcher" outside the city ought to be taxed to prevent them getting the enormous profits they are making out of their suburban property.

Our suggestions have at least the merit of consistency. We think that there should be some taxation plan whereby a portion of the "unearned increment" should be turned over to the public treasury. We think that this taxation should apply in the city as well as out of it, so that all would be taxed alike and fairly. We think that annexation does not largely affect the real estate market either for profit or loss. We think that the advantages of not having taxes to pay outside the city just about offset the advantages of having conveniences inside the city. We have repeatedly suggested the creation of a metropolitan area in which necessary improvements would be made and taxes levied, so as to bring the territory covered in line with the city plans when some day annexation shall prove inevitable.

If there be any enemies to the community that are those who are trying to extract favors from the city without any return, and who do not wish to be annexed because they see more profit in staying out than in coming in. We are decidedly in favor of annexing all territory which is being handled for gain in that way, but we cannot subscribe to any "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose-doctrine," which declares that if annexation is favored, then all who remain outside the city and are not included in its boundaries and sharing its responsibilities, are foes.

Returning Veterans

Already there is some discussion as to what is to become of the veteran who returns from the war, partly incapacitated from continuing his usual vocation. It is even suggested that some of the soldiers who come back sound and well may find difficulty in securing employment.

There were similar apprehensions among our neighbors of the United States as the civil war drew to a close, but as soon as the northern armies disbanded the veterans returned to their farms and their workshops and were immediately absorbed in the industrial life of the nation.

It is time that a great period of industrial development, the war, partly caused by its enormous railway construction, and labor of every kind year at a premium. But when the panic of '73 sent an army of tramps all over the country, the old soldiers were not among them. Their military experience, qualified them for the hard campaign in civil life. They were better disciplined, more resourceful, more patient, and held on to their jobs better than other men.

Those who had lost an arm or a leg found employment. By statute they were given preference in the national government services, and it certainly seems only fair that the old soldiers should be given employment by the government in preference to those who stay at home when they are needed at the front.

Canada should give generous pensions to all her wounded veterans and make such other provision as may be necessary. A great many officers might be kept in the government service for engineering work. River and harbor improvements, canal construction and similar public work might well be placed under the militia department and committed to the care of army officers.

We look, however, for a great industrial revival at the close of the war and we will be disappointed if our army of veterans do not capture the big prizes in civil life. The courage, the training, the discipline, the capacity for organization, the high purpose and the iron will, which the volunteer soldier possesses, will prove great assets. We may expect to find the soldiers of today foremost in the industrial army of the near future. They will not only take care of themselves but may have to take care of the people who are most anxious about them.

Nothing is too good for the soldier and whatever the returning veteran wants should be given to him with a generous hand. But the boys who are badly wounded, will ask little but a chance to make good. Their training and experience will give them a great advantage over the stay-at-homes and they are bound to become the leaders in every line of peaceful activity.

THE OTTAWA SCHOOL QUESTION

Our French friends in Ottawa have been wise to submit to circumstances and to choose to have recourse to the courts for a remedy for any further grievance they may believe themselves to be suffering. We believe the Ontario Government has taken as friendly a course as could be devised in dealing with an awkward question. The awkwardness of it can best be appreciated by imagining an English school in Quebec making a similar claim. The English have chosen to trust their French compatriots in Quebec, and there has been no general complaint. Would it not be well for the French in Ontario to trust their English compatriots and await the result of the operation of Clause 17? It is clear that English must be paramount in Ontario as French is paramount in Quebec, but this does not mean the extinction of the use of French in Ontario, any more than it means the extinction of the use of English in Quebec. Beyond this it is for the courts to settle.

If, as seems probable, the Ontario Government has arrived at a real settlement of the question congratulations are due to the education department. What there has been firmness there has been no harshness nor any conscious cause of offence. It was a case in which the most delicate susceptibilities were touched, and there were many who were less anxious to soothe than to irritate by criticism. Should the new Ottawa Commission follow the lead of the department in urbanity and good sense we may hope for a permanent settlement of the whole question.

A Suggestion

To collect razors for the boys at the front is an excellent idea. To put them in shape requires a great skill or labor, and it is suggested that they need not be all of them at least, sent to Sheffield before going to the front. We have men in Toronto who can do this work; some of them Sheffield men by the way, and they feel they should be given employment. The committee in charge should look into the matter.

WHAT SOME AMERICANS THINK OF ENGLAND.

Rochester Herald: When this war began, and for months thereafter, we heard a great deal about the German hatred for England. There was the "Song of Hate," which was sung everywhere, and German vied with German in the bitterness of his attack. But it is said that German sentiment is changing toward England very rapidly, and that in the place of hatred, a curious feeling of contempt is beginning to take its place. Surprise is said to be manifested everywhere in Germany over the weakness that England, which was thought to be so strong, has shown. Germans expected to see the great cities of Hamburg and Bremen reduced to ashes, and in other ways were fearful of England's strength. They now fear her no longer, and believe that England's prestige among the nations is gone forever.

It is admitted that the upper English classes have proved to be as brave in battle as ever, but it is said that the English leaders have revealed no capacity for their tasks. The bravery of the French is extolled, and Joffre is praised for his military genius without stint, while, if the Germans are to be believed, it was Joffre and his brave Frenchmen alone who kept the Germans from Paris, the English having had nothing of importance to do with it.

However this may be, the cry of "Gott Strafe England" (God punish England) seems to be dying down. The most distinguished clergyman of Berlin not long ago preached a sermon in which he told his fellow-countrymen that it was no longer for them to indulge in such venom against the English as they had been indulging in, and that the empire was being ruined by their actions.

We believe that a healthy manufacturer bought an article, valued at \$400, the market value, and unpaid dividend on 62 shares of the Canadian Loan and Agency Company, has been left by William Burns, solicitor, late of the Counties of Elgin and Kent, Scotland.

SEVEN DAYS FOR THE ALMIGHTY

Editor World: One tremendous advantage that the Toronto rich have over the Toronto poor is that they can get away from the intolerable persecutions of the Lord's Day. The rich praise the Great God, the poor are forced to go to work. The rich are free to go to the theatre, the poor are forced to go to the factory.

WILLS PROBATED

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Few of us in the east have been paying much attention to the Manitoba campaign. We have assumed that Premier Norris would go back with a good majority, and no doubt he was under the same impression until a few days ago. Now, however, he finds himself up against an aggressive and confident opposition. It is even betting, we hear, in Manitoba.

People could hardly believe their senses two or three months ago when it was announced that Sir Rodmond Roblin and all his colleagues in the government had returned and that the M. J. O. Norris, the Liberal leader, had formed a new government. They were even more astonished to learn that Mr. Norris was to be given a working majority in the legislature by the retirement of Conservative members and the unopposed election of Liberals to take their places. Then came more sensational revelations of graft in the parliament buildings contract. That the Norris government would be returned to power without serious opposition was almost everywhere assumed as a matter of course, but a great deal has happened in the past few weeks. The Conservatives held a big convention at Winnipeg, adopted a new platform and elected a new leader. They reprobated Sir Rodmond and all his works, they came out for prohibition and honesty in public life and placed Sir James Aikins, M.P. for Brandon, at the head of their column. They did their best to bring back the Conservative Orangemen who left the party in the summer of the Coldwell amendments. With a new leader and a strong platform they are putting up an aggressive campaign.

The Winnipeg Free Press, of course, is supporting the Norris government, and so is The Tribune, while The Winnipeg Telegram is putting up a fight for Sir James Aikins. It was said for years that Sir Rodmond Roblin owned considerable stock in The Telegram. Be that as it may, The Telegram always defended and supported the Roblin government. Now, however, it shows no compassion whatever towards its former friends, and is calling upon Sir James to pledge himself not only to get back for the parliament buildings contract, but to prosecute and imprison those who permitted the graft and profited by it. In a recent issue we read:

"The attempt of the Liberal organ, slyly and transparent as it is, to make it appear that Sir James Aikins, the standard bearer of the independent Conservative party in this campaign, was as 'unscrupulous' as the 'land-butcher' outside the city ought to be taxed to prevent them getting the enormous profits they are making out of their suburban property."

"If they do, Sir James Aikins may be the next prime minister in Manitoba. While neither party is doing anything nor promising anything to the French Catholic, the latter will be inclined to vote the Conservative ticket." If the English-speaking Protestant voters who left Sir Rodmond on the school question a year ago support Sir James in the present contest, the Norris government may be knocked out in the first round.

CHANGES FORESEEN IN BRITISH BUDGET

Such a result would be extraordinary in the highest degree. It would be a personal triumph for Hon. Robert Rogers, and be interpreted as a forerunner of still greater victory. They are saying at Ottawa that the result in Manitoba will largely determine whether we are to have a Dominion election this fall. The Liberals are said to have broken the true by bringing on an acrimonious election at this time in Manitoba. Having drawn the sword in July, they could not complain if they perished by the sword in September.

In any event, politicians on both sides all over the country are keeping their eyes on Manitoba.

Jane Mathieson Burns. The whole of the \$1842 estate left by Ethel Brooks, who died on July 18, has been bequeathed to her husband, Albert Edwin Brooks.

Edward McQuade has applied for probate of the \$1250 estate of his wife, Catherine McQuade, who died on June 6.

High prices here are causing discussion. For example, the wholesale price of American bacon is lower than in 1913, but the retail price has been raised to 30 cents a pound. According to The Liverpool Post, the cheap sorts of American bacon should be sold at 12 cents, as stocks are very heavy. The Cologne Volk Zeitung complains bitterly about German prices, declaring that the German poor cannot stand such impositions.

NOONDAY FLOWER SALE

As a result of the noonday flower sale held Tuesday under the auspices of the Toronto Women's Patriotic League, the sum of \$108.70 was realized.

ONE CAN SAVE ENERGY AND TEMPER BY USING ONLY EDDY'S MATCHES

THEY DO NOT MISS FIRE IF PROPERLY STRUCK--EVERY STICK IS A MATCH--AND EVERY MATCH A SURE, SAFE LIGHT.

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