The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 26.

Teraulay Street and the Tube.

It is stated that the continuation of Teraulay street from College to Davenport Road is to be proceeded with at once at a cost identical with that proposed before the war. A report on the project prepared by the city officials makes no changes in former estimates of cost. We doubt that wages and the cost of material required will be as low as six years ago, but this may depend on when the project is put in hands.

One thing is certain, however, and that is the double cost that will be laid upon the city if the new street is constructed, and then all torn to pieces again for the construction of the underground railway or tube that every year becomes more of a necessity to the city.

There is not the slightest doubt that a tube will have to be constructed before the city is much older. The present congestion is bad for the people, bad for the city, bad for business, bad for real estate, bad for every interest that depends on the growth and prosperity of the city. The matter has heretofore been decided by gentlemen who have ridden in carriages, or more recently in motor cars, and the tastes and convenience of the common people have not been consulted. A man who rides in a motor habitually has no conception of what Toronto people suffer in street cars. What they now suffer is as nothing compared with what they will suffer five years hence without a radical change in the system.

Much is hoped from the transformation of the street car system into a civic enterprise, and something, of course, can be done in giving thru journeys to the suburbs. But after all, any street car line can only accommodate so many cars, and the rate of speed lessens as the number of cars is increased. Passengers have a five-mile radius from King and Yonge streets to the outskirts, east, north and west. Yonge street is the worst, because it is the only northern artery. There are several ways of going east or west, but only one of going north. This is the reason why the first tube must be built north, altho eastern and western tubes will follow.

If Teraulay street is to be extended the construction of a tube system north should be coincident with the making of the new street. The saving to both projects would be immense. All the underground services of the street, gas, electricity, sewers, telephones, could be built underground in conjunction with the tube.

If anyone doubts that the tube is required just as certainly as the street, it is only necessary to ask the people who use the street cars as the ordinary means of getting to and from work.

Making Navigation Safe.

Prof. McLennan spoke out on a matter of national importance on Saturday afternoon in discussing the various applications of modern physical science to the marine problems of the war. The astounding success achieved in meeting naval problems by the developments of scientific principles, as the result of work much of which was done by young men from the Toronto department of physics and school of science, is as notable in its way as the accomplishments of their brethren in arms on the field of battle. Prof. McLennan had a commanding share in the work done and is entitled to be heard.

His account of the directional methods for locating vessels at a distance or in fog, or submarines, or icebergs, was not only an interesting memory of the war, but a prophecy of the future for marine commerce. He said he was not a politician, but that the older he grew the more inclined he became to speak out. He had heard a great deal about a Canadian navy and how it should be built, but he thought it would be of far greater importance if those in authority realized that they had the men in Canada who could do the work, and set them to making the approach to Canada by sea as safe as it had been demonstrated during the war it could be. He told how the most tortuous passages were threaded by the fleet following a cable carrying an alternating electric current laid at the bottom of a safe channel, the direction being indicated to the commander by an instrument which enabled him to follow the cable as certainly as the trolley car followed its wire. Soundings were now taken by explosions which echoed from the bottom and indicated the depth. Ships could similarly be located by wireless and their position calculated.

Prof. McLennan was plainly of the opinion that by the application of these modern methods the navigation of the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic upwards could be made as safe as a canal.

The question is will the government or the marine insurance companies get to it first?

One-Fourteenth of Self-Government.

What answer would a referendum taken thruout Canada give to this question:

"Are you in favor of the development of the mineral resources of Canada, in the public interest, by a board of fourteen governors, on which Canada would be represented by one member?"

There is no opportunity for such a referendum. Canada already has one representative on the board of governors of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, whose president is Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary. Each of five dominions has one governor, India has one, the secretary for the colonies named one, and Earl Curzon chose six for the United Kingdom. The Times, in an interview with Sir Richard Redmayne, chairman of the board of fourteen, says:

> The central idea which inspired the formation of the bureau was that while the mineral resources of the empire are sufficient to supply all the raw materials it needs, machinery for co-ordinating and controlling their development was wanting.

The bureau was fathered by the imperial war conference of 1917, and was matured by royal charter in June, 1919. It will be financed by annual contributions of £10,000 by the government in London, and £10,000 by the dominions and India, "for three or four years." The more money spent on the bureau, the more will the business of "co-ordinating and controlling" the mineral resources of Canada be conducted in London, with Canada having one voice in fourteen in decisions. This, apparently, is one of the means by which effect will be given to declarations in high places that a more centralized government of the empire is an impracticable dream.

Where does Ontario participate in this co-ordination and control of her mineral resources? Presumably, provincial rights are to be honored by one-ninth of one-fourteenth of the co-ordinating and controlling power resting ultimately in this province. Or has Ontario ceded her right absolutely to control her mineral resources to the Dominion cabinet's nominee on the board of fourteen governors?

Self-government has been subjected to many and various shocks during the last five years. Whether politicians in office will say that the people of Canada would answer "Yes" or "No" to the question of the first paragraph hereof, they surely owe it to the people to announce exactly what they mean by appointing a governor whose duty it is to assist in establishing the co-ordination and control of Canadian mines in London.

Fundamental For the North.

Howard Ferguson notwithstanding, the Kapuskasing experiment in northern settlement for soldiers is a wretched fall-down. Col. Carmichael's report to the cabinet can eventuate wisely only in a revision of the clay-belt colonization policy. Immigration has never been scientifically or systematically applied to Canadian land settlement. The lure of unlimited free land, easily cultivated, succeeded in partially populating the prairie country. But even there, the way in which ill-prepared thousands were dumped into the country during many years was often a social scandal and a ghastly economic extravagance. Thirty years ago British people were told that seven hundred and fifty dollars was sufficient to create a prosperous farm. But they were given practically no lead as to how to go about their pioneering. Looking back, those who worried thru, can see how a comparatively small amount of practical advice would have enabled them to make their capital and labor yield five times the results they obtained in the first five years.

The conversion of Northern Ontario to agriculture is a far more difficult job than the founding of prosperous communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, because of the time and labor required to clear the land of bush, and the severe climatic handicap. It is true that a market for pulpwood may ameliorate the settler's hardships. But, in too many cases, it has been scarcely possible to strike a profitable balance between the ax and the plow, and the speed at which land has been brought into cultivation has been pitifully slow.

Two main faults have distinguished governmental handling of the north. They have both arisen from a failure to appreciate fully that the fundamental to permanent prosperity is land settlement—that a truly great state must be rooted in its people's attachment to the soil. Clearing of the forest, instead of being directed so that settlement would advance steadily, prosperously from wide bases, has been left to the rather haphazard choices of individuals. Then there has been no statesmanlike co-ordination of policy as between the needs of settlement and the profits of mineral and pulpwood exploitation. Of this immense fault the prolonged refusal to tax nickel profits furnishes the most salutary illustration.

Discovery of great mineral wealth of a vast unsubdued territory as big as the German empire, should be specially turned to two public accounts. Thru sound taxation it should yield a revenue to be applied to the immediate expansion of land settlement, and it should contribute adequately to the general revenue of the province, with provision for Dominion service, for which the requirements and risks of the great war furnish the example.

These sane policies require the best co-ordination that profound and bold statesmanship can devise. The Drury government has an unexampled opportunity at its hand. Three ministers—of lands and forests, of mines and of agriculture—could compose the most beneficent triumvirate that ever evolved within a Canadian government—if they will, and if they can.

HIS BELIEF

BROTHER RANEY: It's not what you might call real strong anywhere.

RANEY IN CONTROVERSY WITH LIBERTY LEAGUE

The protest of the Liberty League against the government method of shelving its understanding for a referendum recount in Northwest Toronto and Manitoulin has brought Hon. W. E. Raney personally into action. He handed out a lengthy statement Saturday, concluding with the following declaration:

"The government has not taken any final attitude in the matter. All the attorney-general did was to transmit Mr. Bayly's opinion to the solicitor of the Liberty League, and to say to him that if he differed from Mr. Bayly's conclusions he, the attorney-general, would be glad to hear from him again. No further intimatic has been received from the solicitor for the Liberty League. If the Liberty League presses the point and makes a further application to the government the matter will be further considered."

Omission of "Military" Marks Rapid Demobilization

Ottawa, Jan. 24. — (By Canadian Press.)—Further indication of the approach of complete demobilization is shown by a change of name of a number of Canadian military hospitals. With the exception of such institutions as will be required for the permanent forces, and those which were not required by the department, all except five of the hospitals hitherto directed by the Canadian army medical corps have been transferred to the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, and, with the change of management, the word "military" has been deleted from each title, showing that they have become civilian institutions.

TERAULAY STREET EXTENSION

The assessment commissioner's department has prepared a report for council on the cost of extending Teraulay street to Davenport road, and providing an 86-foot thorofare. The cost is placed at $1,250,000, which is the same as the estimate prepared in 1914. The city's share is placed at about $500,000, while the balance of the cost will be raised by local assessment. The city has already purchased $200,000 worth of property for the extension.

In creating the new thorofare, the city will merely widen St. Vincent street, Chapel lane and North street, but will have to purchase a new street from College to Grenville streets, and between Bloor and Davenport road.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.

12 Minutes to Answer This.

No. 93

Each of the following sentences contains the name of a city, town or village in the United States:

When I asked him what time it was, he replied: "It am past two by two minutes."

Barnum brought Jumbo on to New York.

He was the most comical hound I ever saw.

Such little puffs of air have no effect upon the yachts.

It took him a whole day to notice her new frock.

The discerning critic says that many so-called connoisseurs mistake high art for dabbing.

Answer to No. 92.

The rails were stacked in five piles by carrying No. 6 to 9, No. 4 to 1, No. 8 to 3, No. 2 to 5 and No. 10 to 7.

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NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME REQUIRED

Carmichael's Kapuskasing Story Means Big Changes In North Country.

An old pioneer, just in from the north, talked in the Walker House to The World on Saturday about agricultural colonization in New Ontario, as affected by Col. Carmichael's gloomy report on the soldiers' settlement at Kapuskasing. Up there $800,000 of public money has been spent since 1917, with the result that the soldier member of the Drury cabinet intimates that the whole thing is a fizzle, and some of the settlers are qualifying for entry to lunatic asylums, finding it impossible to succeed in clearing ground of bush and deep deposits of moss, in a climate subject to severe summer frosts.

Failure Was Certain.

"Col. Carmichael is telling the truth," said the old pioneer, who has also been engaged in promoting governmental and other colonization, in other provinces besides Ontario. "Anybody with eyes in his head knew Kapuskasing would fail, because politicians can't resist the temptation to make a splurge. There's enough foolishness talked about settlement and more foolishness done by politicians in office who never did go on the land, and who never will, to furnish the plots of any quantity of works of fiction. The north country is full of warnings, but Queen's Park has never before shown inclination to take advantage of them. Col. Carmichael has taken the first step towards a conversion to sanity by telling the truth about a failure. It is the government's business to turn that truth into action."

"And what is the action?" The Sunday World asked.

"The action is to advance settlement like a tank, and not think you can bomb farming prosperity out of the north at aeroplane speed."

"You speak in parables."

Not Parables But Experience

"Parables be hanged. I speak from hard experience. You notice Col. Carmichael says that where the Dominion government has cleared a thousand acres, by interned prison labor, of course, there are no summer frosts, but in the little clearings of the soldier farmers they have had frost every month in the year. If you've ever been thru the country between Cobalt and Cochrane, you'll have been struck by the scattered nature of the settlement, generally speaking. Any quantity of land is held as the result of grants to South African veterans, who sold their rights for small money.

"Before spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on Kapuskasing, the government should have resolutely tackled the proper settlement of districts where there is no doubt of agricultural success, when properly gone after. Look at the roads that have been built over unsettled land, simply because the government hasn't had sense enough to make a proper job of colonization.

Unfair to Soldiers

"The individual has been allowed to stumble thru the bush with a bag of flour on his back, an axe in his hand and about eighty-five cents in his pocket. The folly of that sort of colonization has cried aloud to every listening ear. But eight hundred thousand dollars has gone into Kapuskasing, which is over thirty miles north of Cochrane itself. Soldiers, only half recovered from the horrors of war, should not have been put up there anyway. Right there is the second folly, and it's as big as the first."

"In what way? Do you say the returned soldier shouldn't be helped to become a farmer?"

"My son, he should be helped to become anything he truly wants to become. But you wouldn't send him to a theological college, would you, unless you were pretty sure that he had some capacity for preaching? Mighty few soldiers have received the divine call to conquer the north with axe and plow. The pioneer for a country like that is born, not made by a government grant.

"Why the proportion of failures in the prairie country, where a man with one yoke of cattle can get fifty acres ready for crop in his first summer, would surprise you if you didn't know about it, as I have for thirty-five years.

"Believe me, you've got to be born, almost with an axe in your hand, and then called by God and anointed against heat and frost to be a pioneer in the latitude of Kapuskasing. The returned soldiers who want to become farmers should be accommodated in Old Ontario, where there's plenty of room and need for them."

"Where, then, could you get your settlers for the north?"

"I'm almost a-scared to say, in Toronto, but I guess I can take a chance on following Col Carmichael's example. The Canadien habitant is God's ordained conqueror of the northern soil, and he can be assisted by chosen people from the north of Europe. If you have ever seen the axework of Finns, for instance, you'll be aware that they are colons for the north. But I guess you people in Toronto are afraid of what would happen if we had more French and Finns creating wealth and trade for Old Ontario. Better come up and get a few lessons in colonization on the spot. We've really got a great country up there. It only wants some big men to administer it. Maybe we'll get them soon, seeing that so many demonstrations have now been given of how not to do it, as far as colonization is concerned."

MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

BUTLER TAKES A HAND

CHAPTER 98.

Had Louise followed certain of the activities of her father's friend, Murray Butler, she would have been very much surprised. For during the time that she was at the shore resting over a period of hot weather, Murray Butler laid out a certain plan, and in his usual calm and methodical manner, started to work it out.

He wrote, first, to South America. After a few paragraphs about a business venture in which he was interested with Mr. Driscom, he said—"Since you are Louise's father and since you have appointed me a sort of temporary guardian over that young lady's interests, I suppose I'd better tell you that I intend to interfere a little in concerns that, properly, I have nothing to do with.

"You could do this better than I, since you have a more intimate interest in, and knowledge of her affairs. She has told me a little of why she broke with her husband. I can see in them excellent reasons for not having married as hastily as she did, and leaving him, for a time. But I don't think they apply now.

"I tried to show her this, but she would not listen. She is making a fair little income herself now, enough to be independent in a modest way—and what I want to know is, have you any knowledge as to how the chap—Henry Morton—is getting on? I've tried to look him up casually, but find no less than three Henry Mortons in the directory, all in one way or another connected with the same sort of business. And I don't like to seem to intrude too much in his affairs or hers—so thought you might have the facts I want.

"For if he isn't getting on fairly well himself, I shan't even try to bring about a reconciliation—in fact, I wouldn't let Louise go back to him, for it would be to the same problem she had before, but with less patience than she had then.

"Your old friend, Murray."

While he was waiting for an answer to this letter, he was not idle. He tried in various ways to draw Louise out, but he never managed to find her in a confidential mood. At least, she would never tell him whether she would consent to go back to Harry, or what the circumstances might be that would induce her to try it again.

One day he tried a new plan. "Do you think you are a success?" he asked her.

She had returned from the shore, and was established again in her "studio." In her summery smock and a daring colored sport skirt, with her skin tanned a healthy shade, she was looking unusually well.

She considered the matter seriously, tracing out the design of the rug with the toe of a perfect little buckskin pump.

"I'm making about fifty a week," she answered finally.

"I didn't ask that," Butler said calmly, hunting about in one pocket after another for his match box.

"I haven't been doing this sort of work so long," Louise answered, pushing some matches towards him. "No, I don't think I'm a success, but I do think I'm a successful beginner. Annabelle has been working four years and doesn't make any more than I, and the little artist above me who does advertising illustrations lives on barely twenty-five."

"Do you measure success by money?" Butler asked, looking over at her. Louise met his quiet, keen glance, and suspected then that all this conversation had an underlying purpose. Usually when Butler tried to be serious with her, she took up a frivolous attitude, but today she did not want to dodge his questions.

"You do think I'm mercenary, don't you, Murray?" she said. "You've said it once or twice. Perhaps I am, but you know for a while I had rather a hard time because of money or, rather, because I did not have it. And all my troubles and unhappiness really come just because I didn't have enough—once, when I needed it."

"In other words, you are, or are shortly to be a success?" Murray repeated his question insistently.

"I'm beginning to be a 'fad'," Louise asnwered. "People are talking about Louise Morton nurseries as tho they were desirable and fashionable."

"And is that success?" Butler insisted. This time Louise made no defence. She looked closely at him, then sat silent, staring without seeing, at the toe of her little shoes.

Tomorrow—Louise Improves.

WEST MIDDLESEX FOR PROHIBITION

Raney as Temperance Leader Will Find Much Support There.

The World was right in naming Rev. Dr. Grant, of the referendum committee, as the gentleman who has been sounding out West Midlesex for Hon. W. E. Raney. The Telegram of Saturday printed a despatch from its London correspondent, saying:

Rev. Dr. Grant called into Glencoe on Wednesday afternoon and sent for Mr. Lethbridge. It is understood that he did not go near the members residence, but a conference was held in another place in the village. Mr. Lethbridge has always been a most profound temperance worker, and when he accepted the U.F.O. nomination in the last election his speech of acceptance was principally a rehearsal of the battle he claims he has for years been waging to make the country bone dry.

In view of this situation the drys have looked upon West Middlesex as a propitious spot in which to stage a fight on the Raney system. Glencoe, with a population of less than 1,000, is the largest centre in the constituency. The other villages are little more than country cross-roads, and it is claimed that most of the farmers in the riding are prohibitionists. In the last election McKenzie, the Conservative nominee, was beaten by 2,900. Glencoe, where the Liberty League had a little branch, delivering him 145 of a majority.

Dr. Grant is said to have held forth to Mr. Lethbridge the view that it is the duty of so ardent a prohibitionist to make way for the minister of the Drury government, who stands as an apostle of no booze and no betting.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT HAVANA

From the local Cuban consul comes a denial of the report that there are 2800 cases of Spanish influenza in Havana. The erroneous report, he states, is believed to have come from the southern United States with a view to keeping tourists from the Cuban capital.

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