

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890. A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.

Still Pleading for the Grand Trunk!

The Toronto Globe and The Montreal Gazette are still both fighting for the Grand Trunk. The Gazette says it shouldn't be taken over at all; that a further advance of seven million dollars be given it; that no demand ever be made that it fulfil obligations signed when it induced the Canadian government to spend half a billion of money on a trans-continental road.

The Toronto Globe, while stepping down its demand for a large payment to the Grand Trunk for turning over its line in consideration of the default on account of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Transcontinental, says that the Grand Trunk system must be turned over to the nation "at a price that will permit its operation at a profit," and eventually liquidate the huge debt burdens accrued by the adventures in the Transcontinental of the late Charles M. Hays.

But in any case The Globe is still out for something being paid to the Grand Trunk. This seems to be the main part of its discourse in all the articles it has written for many months now on the subject. The World would think that the main topic of its discourses ought to be the fact of the enormous default of the Grand Trunk to the people of Canada, and that when its owners signed the agreement they signed with full knowledge that if they went into default they would have to take the consequences that any other person does who gives a mortgage.

The city article of The London Sunday Observer of March 16 is also very much astray in regard to the Grand Trunk, because it in substance says that the Grand Trunk finds itself in its present difficulties "for no fault of its own." Now this is plain misstatement. The Grand Trunk went into the matter of its own accord, asked parliament to build the road for it and to guarantee its bonds and framed up the whole proposition. It is too late in the day to plead that the man who gives a mortgage gives it "for no fault of his own."

Check Militarism in Canada.

Sir Henry Pellatt, who has had an association with the militia of Canada for nearly half a century, is to be commended on the stand he has taken to prevent unnecessary militarism in Canada. This country has always shown ability to take care of itself against invaders; and when the occasion arose to take full share of responsibility in military matters as part of the British empire, British-ers are natural born soldiers, and the recent great conflict has demonstrated that civilian Canadians can be put in the battle front with short preparation. What Canada has had and what it needs is the services of such men as Sir Henry Pellatt, who have made a hobby of peace-time soldiering, to form a substantial nucleus for the more stern business of war, should occasion arise. The government owes it to Toronto to see that the present and perhaps new militia units are properly housed and outfitted, and this involves more than an armory; but let us cut out any attempt to imitate the Germans by fastening a military service inquisit about the neck of every male.

The United Farmers' Organ.

The Farmers' Sun is the name of the reorganized Weekly Sun, which made its appearance yesterday as the official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario. W. D. Gregory, on behalf of The Weekly Sun, publishes a valedictory, and Colonel Fraser, president of the Farmers' Publishing Company, which is the new proprietor, signs a

word of greeting as an introduction to the new venture.

Colonel Fraser says the paper will support the farmers' platform as ratified by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and any policy for Ontario defined by the provincial organization of the U.F.O.

The Farmers' Sun, in its new shape, demands the repeal of the war time elections act and all the restrictions therein contained and a return to the old-time method of parliamentary elections.

"Verboten" Regulations for "Movies."

It is reported that Ontario is to follow the example of Quebec in making the picture houses taboo for boys and girls under 15, and perhaps a year or two older. There will be little public sympathy with the present suggestion. If the pictures are not good enough for lads and lassies of fifteen to see they should be closed up altogether. This is a matter for censorship, rather than of exclusion from the performances. The one reform that is required in the houses as a rule, that is the smaller houses, is better ventilation and more fresh air.

Except for this the average boy or girl would be much better in the moving picture house than on the street. There is little in the pictures that will anticipate what he does not already know, and children that become acquainted with the seamy side of life before they actually have to plunge into it do not as a rule suffer from the experience.

It is contended by some that an increase in the statistics of juvenile crime was to be attributed to the "movies." There are several reasons for an apparent increase and one or two for a possible real increase. More attention is being paid to the question. More prisoners are being rounded up than formerly. It is on a par with a statement made by some wiseacre in a letter to the newspapers recently when running down the health department; he said that there was actually more tuberculosis now than there had been before the proper precautions were taken.

This "increase" in tuberculosis was simply due to the greater efficiency of the system in discovering the sick and killing and getting them on record for attention by the authorities. Tuberculosis is less, but knowledge about it is more.

The greatest cause of real increase in juvenile crime in Toronto by all odds, is Judge Boyd's court if this institution were investigated. But the war has undoubtedly increased the freedom and the lack of restraint on children. It has taught them to be independent and the vast sums earned by munitioners has led to more pocket money than was wholesome for the ordinary child. It was more profitably spent in the "movie" probably than anywhere.

By making things "verboten" we are beginning at the wrong end. We do not want the German principle established here and our children brought up in servility to officialdom. It is our business to protect both adults and children from debasing influences. We should not license degrading performances to begin with. The censorship should see to that. The surroundings of all amusement houses ought to be safe for children. If these conditions are right, as they ought to be, and as the moving picture industry we believe wishes it to be, the idea of raising the age of exclusion for children any higher is ill-considered and inadvisable.

OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under this head letters written by its readers, dealing with current topics. As space is limited they must not be longer than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.

Editor World: I cannot see why all the stores in Toronto should be kept open to 10 and 11 o'clock at night to accommodate a few drones. Nine out of every ten people who come into my store after 7 o'clock could easily purchase the few things they buy before 7 o'clock, but knowing they can purchase any time they wish they don't bother, and as all trades in the city are getting shorter hours I don't see any need for stores to work after 7 o'clock. There are a good number of fruit stores who hang on all hours, afraid the other fellow will get ahead of him a nickel or two. There are about 50 stores who stay open from Dundas and Roncesvalles, down Roncesvalles and along Queen to the church which had no roof a few years ago, and I honestly believe one store could do all the trade the lot of them do after 7 o'clock. A Grocer for 20 Years.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs. Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

ALONGSIDE. Whatever things my ways betide, I'll seize what joys lie by my side, Nor risk the loss that waits anon In bliss uncertain further on. Thus shall each day provide its share Of joyousness to ease my care, And if some dawn shall be all gray, I'll use to brighten with its glow The path beset with present woe.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?



THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, April 2.—Sir Thomas White in the house of commons this afternoon made a good defence of the recent merger by which the Bank of Nova Scotia absorbed the Bank of Ottawa. He said the Bank of Ottawa was a sound and well-managed institution which admittedly served a rather limited constituency. That its various branches it gathered deposits to a large amount from the Ottawa valley and surrounding districts. Unfortunately it had not expanded as other large banks had done; with the result that its deposits increased out of proportion to its discounts. That depositors of the bank brought in more money than the bank needed for the accommodation of its customers. The bank was, therefore, compelled to invest considerable sums of money in high grade securities which would have been better employed in stimulating the commercial business of the country.

This, said Sir Thomas, brought the Bank of Ottawa to the horns of a dilemma. It must either establish a number of branches in the west, or have its business taken over by a stronger bank with more extensive connections. Personally he thought the directors of the bank had acted wisely in amalgamating the Bank of Ottawa with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The banks in question had few overlapping branches. They competed only at seven points in Canada, and at all these points a number of other banks had already established branches. Each bank, therefore, was a complement to the other. Never in his experience had he known of a bank merger to which there could be so little objection.

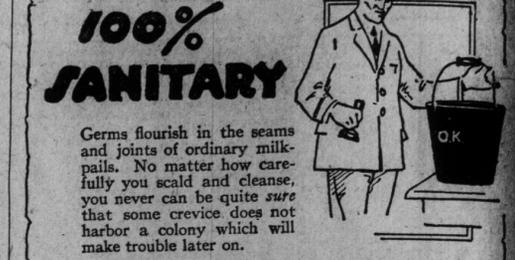
The finance minister spoke to a resolution proposed by Hon. R. Levesque calling for a copy of the correspondence and other data in connection with all bank mergers since October, 1911. The minister might well have confined his remarks to the amalgamation of the Bank of Ottawa with the Bank of Nova Scotia, but he took advantage of the occasion to defend bank mergers in general, and referred with approval to the recent startling concentration of banking capital in the mother country. There were now, he said, only about 40 banks in Britain. In 1911 the private banks in the United Kingdom numbered 48 and the banks owned by joint stock companies 104. In 1918 the number of private banks had decreased to seven and the number of joint stock companies' banks to 34.

Turning to Canada, Sir Thomas lauded the mergers in recent years which the Royal Bank had absorbed, the Traders' Bank and the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Montreal had absorbed the Bank of British North America. These transactions, he said, made for strong banks which could handle a situation like that created by the war. They would be much better than a number of small banks to finance Canada during the period of reconstruction, especially in the matter of export trade.

Hon. W. S. Fielding warned the finance minister that there was a growing fear throughout the country that we were headed toward a "money trust." He did not personally condemn bank mergers, but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that they were viewed by the public with suspicion and alarm. Within ten years the number of chartered banks in Canada had decreased from 30 to 19. Ten years ago 30 banks had deposits aggregating \$835,000,000; today 19 banks had deposits aggregating \$1,754,000,000. There were some exceptions, of course, but he admitted, where a bank merger on a large scale might be necessary to save a failing bank from bankruptcy. Except for such cases, Mr. Fielding had no hesitation in saying that no "money amalgamation" should be permitted unless and until the same was submitted to and approved by parliament.

Mr. C. R. Harrison, Union-Canada member for Nipissing, made a strong plea for the government going ahead with the canalization of the French river between Lake Nipissing and the Georgian Bay, and he received strong support from the members of the opposition. Mr. Harrison said that the canalization of the French river would be a good thing for the province, and that it would be a great help to the farmers of Ontario.

100% SANITARY



Germs flourish in the seams and joints of ordinary milk-pails. No matter how carefully you scald and cleanse, you never can be quite sure that some crevice does not harbor a colony which will make trouble later on.

EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE MILK PAILS are 100 per cent sanitary, because there are no joints or seams to cleanse. They are made in one piece, from wood pulp, under tremendous hydraulic pressure. The hard, glazed surface is baked on at high temperature, and is absolutely impervious to liquids. Eddy's Milk Pails are practically indestructible. They cannot be dented and no cracks can develop on the surface. Rust cannot attack them and no ordinary accident will do them injury. They last no more than ordinary milk pails. They will save you labor now, and in the long run they will save you money.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited HULL, Canada Makers of the Famous Eddy Matches

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

Barbara is Enlightened as Her Husband's Schemes.

CHAPTER XLIX. After that they talked more quietly, I had to listen very closely to catch anything of what they were saying. But they seemed to be arguing. Neil spoke more loudly than the other men and I would occasionally catch a sentence. "Others do the same thing," was one. "Why shouldn't I make a little money selling shares in oil lands as well as other men?" was another. Then: "You know as well as I do that oil has been found on that tract. Where it has been found once and so near, it is a good gambling chance it may be found on my land."

"Do you own that land?" it was Frederick who asked the question. "I have an option on it." Just then there was a scraping of chairs and I hurriedly abandoned my position and scurried upstairs. "What did it all mean? Surely, as he had said, Neil had as much right to make money as other men. If oil had been found, wasn't he also justified in thinking that it would again be found on land evidently so near other wells?" Under prescribed conditions there is to be a remission of duty on molasses used in the manufacture of vinegar and the department will be empowered to authorize the preparation of tobacco and cigars in packages of such size as may be advisable.

REPORT DISAPPEARANCE ST. CATHARINES WOMAN

Miss Gladys Kimberly, Employee of Bank, Thought to Have Succeeded During Fit of Depression.

St. Catharines, April 2.—The police have been called upon to solve the mysterious disappearance of Miss Gladys Kimberly, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kimberly, Salina street, who has been missing from her home since last night under conditions that point to suicide. Her coat and hat were found this morning on the bank of the old canal near the macaroni factory at the foot of Salina street. Miss Kimberly, who was employed in a local banking institution, had been a very prominent member of the club and it is thought that she probably drowned herself during a period of depression.

MONTREALERS FAVOR USE OF BEER AND WINE

"Committee of Moderation" Formed With Many Prominent Men Included in Membership.

Montreal, April 2.—A "committee of moderation" in favor of the use of beer and wine, was formed yesterday, with many prominent men in its membership. The object of putting before the electors the arguments for a moderate use of beer and wine, and the percentage of alcohol fixed by the provincial government. Honorary president of the committee are: Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Alexander Laocoe, ex-chief justice of the court; appeals; Hon. H. O. David, Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Trades and Labor Council.

Col. A. H. Todd Celebrates Fifty Years in Federal Library

Ottawa, April 2.—Col. Hamlyn Todd, chief clerk of the parliamentary library, yesterday celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entry into the employ of the government. Col. Todd, who is 68 years of age, celebrated the anniversary by a thirty-mile walk from Ottawa to Kingston, returning by way of Aylmer.

Three Hundred U. S. Editors To Tour Prairie Provinces

Winnipeg, April 2.—J. Bruce Walker, director of publicity for the department of immigration, announced today that the prairie provinces will be visited during the coming summer by the most influential and largest party of United States editors who have ever come up from the south. It is said that there will be three hundred in the party, and that every state in the union will be represented.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

Copenhagen, April 2.—The Finnish government has resigned in consequence of its defeat at the recent elections. It is announced in a despatch received today from Helsinki.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Quebec.—For the first time in seventy years the harbor of Rimouski, down the gulf, is clear of ice at this date. Winnipeg.—Winnipeg Presbytery yesterday nominated Rev. Clarence McKinnon of Halifax, N.S., as the next moderator of the general assembly. Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The provincial legislature opens today. This is the last session before general election. Kingston, Ont.—A number of girl students at Queen's University have been secured for national service on farms in Ontario.