

PAGE SIX

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 24

How Canada Has Been Robbed of Her Precious Metals.

The World this morning quotes from The Canadian Mining Journal endorsing all we said about the condition of Canada's nickel industry and the shameful way untold quantities of platinum, palladium and others of the precious metals have been surreptitiously sent out of Canada. Not a return made, not a dollar in the way of war or revenue tax.

We have a greater store of mineral wealth in the Sudbury district than exists in a like area anywhere else in the world; and foreign companies—have handled it to our absolute disadvantage and to the great benefit of Germany. Nickel that was produced from Canadian ore actually got to Germany since the war began.

Let us quote:

Our Platinum and Palladium Production.
(Canadian Mining Journal (Toronto, February).
In an article published in The Toronto World on Thursday, Feb. 6, Mr. J. F. Black of Sudbury calls attention to the production of precious metals. He quite properly emphasizes the fact that proper record is not kept of the precious metals contained in the ores mined in the Sudbury district. The statements published abroad concerning our output of platinum and palladium are very inaccurate, doubtless because of our own failure to publish accurate statistics.

In a graphic representation of the metals output of the British Empire, published recently by a supposedly good authority in England, Canada's output of platinum and palladium is given as a few ounces per year. Actually, the annual production is valued at several million dollars.

Very large quantities of these precious metals are mined with the nickel and copper of the Sudbury district. Our government records do not show what amount is, are Canadians so uninterested in their own natural resources that they will not undertake the task of keeping a proper record of production? It would cost something to obtain the exact figures by sampling every shipment, but with the co-operation of the producers a close approximation could be made without great difficulty. From what we can learn, a good deal of the precious metals is lost in the process of treating the matte. As most of the refining is done in the United States and Wales, we have no record of the recovery. Canadians should be advised, however, concerning the amount of precious metals contained in the mine, smelter and refinery products exported.

The Homeric Controversy.

The Homeric controversy is entirely incidental to the by-election interest. A month ago The World saw the change coming in popular opinion, and detailed an experienced newspaperman to ascertain if possible what effect it was likely to have upon the two by-elections in North Ontario and St. Catharines. Full enquiry having been made, The World, two weeks before the event, said the government would be badly beaten in North Ontario, and that only by the most desperate effort could St. Catharines be held for Premier Harte. Then the special correspondent came across the seizure of two tons of liquor within the St. Catharines constituency. He reported that the seizure was a coincidence, and that the liquor was not for sale. The authorities emphatically denied the episode had anything to do with the elections; but it was up to the government to reveal all the facts. Nothing was revealed. The World's contemporaries were all parties to the suppression, and at the trial of the whiskey dealer, nothing was allowed to come out.

Apparently there is going on a systematic and gigantic violation of the Canadian customs on the border. The World believes that the Homeric episode offers the highest inducement to the public to clear the integrity of Canada from the scandal of this illicit trade, which is admitted by Mr. Ayscough, when he says the Niagara district is full of liquor. The people of Ontario are not so lost to respect for law that they will suffer the continuance of any such conditions.

Full Franchise for Women.

Much the most significant thing in the speech from the throne is the promise of suffrage legislation for women. It marks the new era more decidedly than any other measure of reform which has been introduced. It is, in fact, the root of all new social reforms. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton very well said a few days ago: "Let the men look after property, and the women care for life; it is their natural function."

It is obvious that if women could obtain their due influence in the political affairs, and enter upon the active

duties of government, a new condition of society will be established. This will be reflected very soon in the greater care that will be given to the life of the people, and particularly to the life of the nation in the laws affecting the healthy birth and the well-being and education of children. There is no inheritance for a child like being well-born. The men children suffer as much as the women children under present conditions, but when mothers begin to legislate they will have more consideration for the children they bear.

An attempt has been made by some opponents of the suffrage movement to convince the uninformed that the appearance of women in politics would lead to all kinds of folly and silliness, women being of such a kind that good sense could not be expected from them. No man who has had a good wife or mother can take such a view, and there are too many business men today depending on the advice of their women managers to allow this idea to spread far. Those who have had an opportunity of meeting women on public boards and committees will not agree with such views, and some of the best presiding officers in public life today are women. Of course, there are silly women, but the proportion is no greater than of silly men. No woman could excel the folly of some male legislators in their proposals and speeches.

Women now have and will continue to have as various points of view as men. There is little likelihood of all men forming one political party and all women another. There will be division on party lines, division on policy, division on principle. But what will become evident will be the greater earnestness, the greater sincerity, the more eager devotion that women will bring, and above all the higher aims and conceptions of life which women will contribute to raise the whole tone of public life.

As to the quality of the women candidates, the future does not need any fear. Women are keener critics and more effective censors than men. The woman candidate that gets her comrades' endorsement must be met by a clever man if he is to be a successful opponent. This is what some of the politicians, especially of the machine order, object to. The tone and quality of the politicians as well as of politics will be raised. With better candidates a better way of electing them must be adopted, and the personal representation, which influences the election of the best candidate on the list, since because of the single transferable vote every voter can mark his ballot one, two, three, four, five and six or as many more as are necessary, thus securing no waste of his vote for a hopelessly defeated candidate or for some one so popular that he does not need it, but providing that it goes to elect a man he chooses of his own stripe or the best among his opponents? There is no difficulty about it. The names on the list of candidates, which constitute the ballot are arranged alphabetically, and the voter merely marks them one, two, three and so on in the order of his choice.

Proportional representation alone would effect a great reform and a tremendous improvement in the character of legislative bodies. With the addition of full woman suffrage and the right to sit in the house of commons it is difficult to estimate the character of such a change, but we know it will be an improvement, and women will willingly fulfil the electoral traditions imposed by our democratic evolution.

Better Canadian Copyright Wanted.

Another attempt is to be made to do justice to Canadian authors and composers by bringing them under the same copyright conditions which authors and composers in other nations have enjoyed for some years.

The association which has the matter in hand wishes the federal parliament to adopt the terms of the British act and so protect our literary, musical and artistic workers in the same way as they are afforded protection in Great Britain and the United States, and the rest of the British Empire.

Just why the man who works with his brain should have no protection, the usually he is less well protected than the man who works with his hands. In the physical struggle for existence, then, others are difficult to see. Perhaps simply because he is less able to hold his own in the fight. But this is all the more reason why a civilized nation should see that he gets a fair share of the wealth he creates, and that some means should exist to prevent his being robbed of all the fruit of his labor.

In modern methods of dramatization and picture-making the author's ideas are frequently of immense value, but under present arrangements if he lets anybody of a commercial turn connected with dramatic production get a glimpse of his thought he may be prepared to say good-bye to his property. Many cases are on record where Canadians who have submitted their work for acceptance and had it refused have found it afterwards under other names and titles, earning fortunes for the pirates. If there is a growing adhesion of the intellectualists to the advanced ranks it may quite frequently be traced to this cause. It must be admitted that it is calculated to encourage to find other men growing wealthy on the ideas one has developed while their originator starves.

AND A PERFECTLY GOOD LOCK ON THE DOOR



BROTHER HEARST: There's another one gone. Newton, and I can't just see where the fox gets in.

Western Farmers Ask Fixed Price of Wheat Notwithstanding Protest of Grain Growers' Guide

THE WORLD has been trying to give the public some idea of the views of the Western United Farmers in regard to a fixed price of wheat for 1919. The Manitoba convention of the grain growers, who met first, was against any such thing; after them the United Farmers of Alberta declared in the same way; but last Friday the United Farmers of Saskatchewan called on the Canadian government for a fixed price. They are three times as numerous as those of the other two provinces, and they have a good deal of reason in their claim. But it is only proper that the attitude of The Winnipeg Grain Growers' Guide, the main organ of the farmers, should be made public on this important question. We quote:

FARMERS ASK NO PROTECTION.

Editorial From Grain Growers' Guide (Winnipeg), Feb. 5.
Resolutions opposing the fixing of a price on the 1919 wheat crop were passed at both the Brandon and Edmonton conventions. These resolutions were published in full in The Guide in making certain statements. They are so important, however, as to warrant republishing, with some of the arguments advanced in opposition to the principle of price fixing. The resolution passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was as follows:

Whereas the fixing of the price of wheat was a war measure for the steady of the market and the keeping down of the high cost of living, and whereas, while we view with a large measure of concern the restoration of conditions

which make possible speculation in the handling of our chief food product, yet we feel that the continuation of a fixed price might unduly bear on the consumer and thus afford a measure of protection to the producer.

Therefore, be it resolved that we reaffirm our stand taken at previous conventions, and which is on record, as being opposed to any form of protection, and that we do not ask for a fixed price for 1919.

The resolution passed by the United Farmers of Alberta demanded legislation against speculation in grain and grain products:

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products; and that steps be taken to provide the necessary credit to finance all farmers who have grain for sale until such time as they desire to market same.

In passing the above resolutions the organized farmers reaffirmed their stand taken at previous conventions against special privilege. It was urged by delegates that the farmers have always stood for a free and open market. Just as the fixing of the price of wheat to keep it down during the war, while the price of everything else had to be allowed to soar without limit, was an unfair discrimination against the farmer, so the fixing of the price of wheat now to keep it up would be unfair to the consumer. With good crops in 1919, the Canadian exportable surplus might be more than 200,000,000 bushels. This would have to be sold on the open market in competition with wheat from Australia and the Argentine, and the Canadian farmer would be at the mercy of the market.

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THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

Blanche Orton Monopolizes Neil.

CHAPTER XVI.
Often when I saw older married people so indifferent I would think how perfectly awful, how tragic it was—tragic that they accepted each other simply as a matter of course, as they did their oatmeal or their coffee. Perhaps young married people were rather imbecile about many things, but wasn't it better than being cold and indifferent? Across the intimate commonplace of married life ran the flashes of sympathy, the wonderful love that rose above all, that surmounted all else. When that was worn to indifference, where was the joy of living?

Yet, to tell the truth, I wasn't much given to analysis. One isn't often at 24, especially if one is a healthy and alive as I was. I kept busy, too. Neil and I, or some of my friends and I, altho the novelty of New York had worn off to a degree, and I often wondered how people who had been living this theatre-restaurant sort of life for years could keep up their play or to some never-flagging interest in the same puerile amusements. At first I was wildly enthusiastic whenever Neil spoke of going to the play or to some smart restaurant for dinner or on occasion to some "Bohemian joint," as he called the sort of places frequented by girls with bobbed hair and men with flowing neckties and frayed cuffs. But now I was a bit satiated with these evenings of noise, forced gaiety and alcohol-inspired witticisms. Yet Neil seemed never to tire of the gay places and was over to me so I thought—to the coarse, red-faced men who often sought our table intrusively.

The furnishing of the new apartment kept me so busy for a few weeks that when night came I begged Neil either to stay at home or to go out without me. Yet when he took me to my work, I was suddenly out, after kissing me fondly and telling me to "turn in early." I felt strangely resentful and abominably lonely.

"I never saw anyone so generous with her property as you are," Lorraine Morton said to me one day when she had so much to say about Neil either to stay at home or to go out without me. Yet when he took me to my work, I was suddenly out, after kissing me fondly and telling me to "turn in early." I felt strangely resentful and abominably lonely.

"Simply that Blanche Orton is delighted to monopolize Neil. I was just saying last night, and when she saw him come in alone she called him to her at once, then flattered outrageously with him all the evening. Why didn't you come, too?"

"I was dead tired. Wasn't Mr. Orton there?"

"Yes, but that means nothing."

"I guess I shan't worry as long as he doesn't."

"I don't want you to worry. I might want to do the same thing some day. I am rather fond of your handsome husband myself, you know. I was only remarking your generosity. It is unusual—when a man is as attractive as Neil. Most women would be wildly jealous."

"Jealous because a man went out occasionally? I think that would be terribly silly as well as almost insulting to the man. I don't expect Neil to be tied to my apron strings simply because I am his wife." Yet, as I spoke, I felt a return of the sentiment I had felt the night before when he had so nonchalantly left me.

"Better tied to your apron than to that of some other woman. You know, Blanche considered him her special property until he married you."

"He's mine now," I said with a little laugh. "After all, I knew Neil had known Blanche Orton for a long time and that he liked her. I wondered if Lorraine knew it also, and if she thought Neil still was in rapport with the lively Blanche."

"See that you keep him. I don't envy you your job."

On my way home I kept thinking of that parting speech of Lorraine's. What did she mean? She had said she did not "envy me my job, and her voice had even more plainly than had her words, that she thought it might be a hard job. The idea that would come into my mind. She was judging Neil by some of the married people she knew who had become indifferent to each other.

Tomorrow—Neil takes Blanche Orton's advice to exercise.

DUELING WITH POLICE; SALOON-KEEPER DIES.
Special to The Toronto World.
Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Following a revolver duel with police officers at the Waldorf Hotel here today, James W. McGregor, a former Detroit saloon-keeper, was shot and killed after he had barricaded himself in his room in the hotel and defied the police to arrest him.

Shortly before noon he pulled a revolver and began firing it in the lobby of the hotel, but fortunately striking nobody. McGregor made a rush for his bedroom as the police arrived, declaring he would never be taken alive. After breaking in the door, the officers attempted to seize the crazed man, who began firing again. The fire was returned.

Ida at the American Women's Club

By IDA L. WEBSTER.

Two years ago three or four American women, who were leaving here, owing to the fact that their husbands were employed in this city, gathered together one sunny afternoon, as women will do, and during the course of the visit, they decided to form a club to be known as the American Women's Club of Toronto.

On Saturday they met at the King Edward Hotel for the purpose of celebrating George Washington's birthday. Instead, however, of three or four women, there were perhaps 50 gathered together. In other words the result of that afternoon two years ago has been a club which is fast becoming one of the foremost of women's organizations in the city of Toronto.

As is natural in every city there are strangers within the gates, who, for some reason or other, do not get acquainted with the people of the city. Perhaps this is because they feel that they are not quite as the other folks, or perhaps it is because they do not meet the right sort of people.

In Toronto there are a great number of women who are just new to the city. They have come from New York, from the States, from the West, from the South, from all over the world. They are all here for one reason or another, but they are all here to stay. They are all here to make a home for themselves, and they are all here to make a home for their children.

Mrs. Bryant, who is the president of the American Women's Club of Toronto, said on Saturday: "This club was formed for the expression of our common interests. We are striving to make our meetings, which occur twice monthly, a place where women living here, from whatever state they may come, will look forward to. We want to be a help to those who are lonely. We want to be a place where they can find a home, a place where they can find a home, a place where they can find a home."

"This wonderful city of Toronto is a place where we can find a home. We are striving to make our meetings, which occur twice monthly, a place where women living here, from whatever state they may come, will look forward to. We want to be a help to those who are lonely. We want to be a place where they can find a home, a place where they can find a home, a place where they can find a home."

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A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

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

MAN.
E'en as the bird he leaves the upper air,
E'en as the fish he dives beneath the sea,
No number of the jungle anywhere
Hath ruled his realm with greater power than he.
The mysteries of life before his eyes
Have been resolved to simple things
And even the lightning flashing in the skies
And made it serve his purpose far
And hessed up the Winds, and tamed the Tide,
And made them both subservient to his plan—
How are they are they who miracles decide?
Yet cannot see the miracle of Man!

RUSSIAN TOWN OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.
Copenhagen, Feb. 23.—Owing to a singularly disturbance, Hanau, Prussia, was occupied by government troops this morning, according to advices from Berlin.

The government forces disarmed the Red soldiers and arrested their leaders.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Hanau, says a dispatch from Berlin.

There was a great demonstration, accompanied by disturbances, and light naval and sailors repeatedly cleared the streets, firing volleys into the crowds.

Would have Conference Apply Self-Determination to Ireland
Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.—A resolution presented by Cardinal Gibbons, urging the peace congress to apply the doctrine of self-determination to Ireland, was adopted by the assembly of the League of Nations, which was held in the city of Paris.

Princess Oyama Dead.
Tokyo, Feb. 23.—Princess Oyama, widow of Field Marshal Prince Oyama, who commanded the Manchurian army during the Russo-Japanese war, died of influenza.

Power Company Earnings.
Montreal, Feb. 23.—Gross earnings of the Southern Canada Power Company for January were \$53,221, against \$42,886 in January a year ago, an increase of \$10,335. Operating expenses at \$26,652 showed an increase of \$3855, leaving net earnings of \$26,569, an increase of \$6478.

Against Interallied Mission.
Warsaw, Feb. 23.—A crowd, apparently made up of persons out of work, and led by Bolshevik agents, made a demonstration yesterday before the Hotel Bristol, where Premier Paderewski and the inter-allied mission to Poland have their headquarters. The attack turned out to be rather tame, and the crowd was eventually dispersed.

St. Thomas—Selden H. Palmer, St. Thomas, district passenger agent of the M. C. R., retires from active duties on Feb. 28, after 47 years' railroad service. Charles L. Singer will succeed Mr. Palmer.

Canadian v. English Girls.
Editor World: This is in answer to an article inserted by Staff-Sergeant E. Baker, C.E.F., in your last issue of The Sunday World, about the "chambers" of British girls. You will find a corner in your splendid paper for it. To begin with, Staff-Sergeant Baker speaks about the hospitality of the English home as something which amazes the Canadian soldier. Does he think the English are the only ones who are hospitable? He neglects to mention the French. Why shouldn't the English show hospitality to our boys? It was the least they could do to strangers in a strange land. Would we not have acted likewise had the war been over here? Canada gave our boys freely and unstintingly and nothing is too good for them.

MURINE EYE REMEDY
Red Weak, Watery Eyes! Get Red of Eye and Granulated Eyelids, use Murine Eye Remedy.