

## The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3

### Are Fairies to Be Abolished?

Dr. Katherine D. Blake, head of the New York Normal College, wants no more fairy stories told to children, because they are not "true." This female follower of the late Thomas Gradgrind would no doubt do away with the mythology of Greece and Rome, and with nearly all the great masterpieces of ancient and modern literature.

Why the suggestion should come at this particular time is hard to understand. Not for centuries has human imagination soared so freely, or the stream of fancy been so nearly dried up as at the present time. Our age, instead of suffering from too fertile a fancy or too fervid an imagination, seems destined to be known in history as the dullest and most stolid age, from a literary standpoint, thru which the world has passed since printing was invented. Were it not for an occasional political manifesto or the railway timetable in the winter season we would be almost persuaded that imagination was dead.

One who reads Justin McCarthy's "Contemporary Portraits," published in the '60s, must be fairly appalled by the decline in literary output which characterizes the English-speaking world at least some sixty years later. We are excelling in mechanical arts, in the development of chemistry, and in all sorts of matter-of-fact ways, but from the standpoint of soaring fancy and vivid imagination we are retrograding steadily.

This may be only a phase thru which the world is passing, or it may be that our civilization is becoming old and is necessarily developing a certain hardness and matter-of-fact dulness. No new fairy stories are likely to be written, but should we cease to read those which were produced when the world was younger and fancy had freer rein?

### They Forget Economic Freedom.

The schemes for imperial industrial reconstruction have no end—and not much reconstruction. The latest is the Britannic Industrial Alliance. It is expounded in the journal of the Colonial Institute by Mr. Jesson, M.P. It looks to a combination between the state, capital and labor. Labor is to have a share of the prosperity of industry "after capital has been suitably rewarded."

The war debt can only be met by greater production, for which "industrial consolidation of the empire" is requisite. To that end all the natural resources of the empire are to be brought under a central control. Careful reading of Mr. Jesson leads to the conclusion that Canada must become an economic satrapy of British capital. Our friends in London seem incapable of grasping the idea that untrammelled economic freedom is inherent in the self-government of every nation that was once a colony.

### Sir George Foster's Job.

During the war a manufacturer and business man's parliament was projected to meet at Ottawa, under the aegis of the department of trade and commerce. The plan failed because the department felt itself unequal to the cost of preparing the business community and the public thru a propaganda that was proposed by the experts, whose aid Sir George Foster sought.

Today the necessity for big, broad leadership by the trade and commerce department is greater than ever. Lloyd Harris is preaching the necessity for Canadian manufacturers to get after export trade with more courage and capacity than they have ever shown. The nation is in the shipping business with its own vessels that are trading to the West Indies, South America and Australasia. The United States commerce department is carrying on a great propaganda all over the world. Ottawa can easily learn from Washington, and with a big effort can go one better.

### The N. P. May Pray to Be Delivered From Its Friends.

The national policy is essentially national. A protective tariff is designed to build up the country which adopts it without regard to how it affects other countries. The British preference expresses our desire to give the British manufacturer an advantage over his American competitor, but was not designed to take the home market away from the Canadian manufacturer.

Protectionists have always feared the demand for freer trade with the United States. Hence many manufacturers have become rabid imperialists, and they are now embarrassed by finding the western grain growers selling under imperialism as a pretext for free trade. "Free trade within the empire" will appeal to a good many people and can only be combated by the argument that we

must have a fiscal policy that is a national policy.

The manufacturers, their reconstruction bureaus and some of their spokesmen have handled the situation badly in respect to the farmers. They might have diverted the mind of the western farmers from free trade by an active propaganda for the extension of public ownership. But they have rather declared themselves against public ownership, and thus alienated not only the farmers of the west, but the farmers of Ontario.

The national policy seems to be suffering as much from the mistakes of its friends as from the assaults of its enemies.

### The Middle Classes Are Up.

The English Middle Class Union is organized and the secretary cannot keep up with the increase in membership. Kennedy Jones, M.P., who was Lord Northcliffe's partner, and the Lord Northcliffe of the Daily Mail, seems to be leading the movement, and says it will have its own newspaper, and that it is preparing a big stick to use on those who made it necessary for the middle classes to run things during the late railway strike. Labor must be taught that shareholders are necessary, and that manual labor can't get along without initiative, boldness, inventiveness and organization.

Another has described the middle classes as the "brains, blood, heart, nervous system of the body social"; and the working classes as the "flesh, mighty, sinews, skin, lungs and bones."

It was a terrible blow to aristocracy when the middle classes began to assert their political power. Cobden and Bright were for years regarded as horrible revolutionaries. But the middle classes saved England, and they feel, in modern guise, a new call to action. There is no need to unionize the aristocracy. It has always been one big union. At present it hopes that Lloyd George will be able to maintain a government in which great offices are filled by its representatives. But if the middle classes become thoroughly regimented, the fight with labor for national control will develop some new phases, in which new ideas and established traditions may have a chance to combine for a truly reconstructive period, socially, economically and politically.

### Make a Start.

Public ownership of the coal mines or any other mines need not begin with the purchase of those at present in operation. New mines can be opened on lands not alienated, or those can be expropriated which have not been opened up. Government ownership and operation of a few coal mines in conjunction with public ownership of the railways would soon bring the coal owners to their senses. They fear the competition of public ownership and therefore fight so bitterly against the idea. Public ownership was sure to fail why all the opposition of the capitalists?

### Ministerial Department.

Ministers are still new in their offices at the parliament buildings, and they have not learned the tricks of the trade, some of which are very necessary. A school of instruction for handling visitors would find eager pupils in the new cabinet.

Time is a great deal more than money in a cabinet minister's office and when there are twelve people every hour demanding to be seen and heard there simply have to be devices to moderate their persistence or to assuage the effect on the minister. Old parliamentary hands who have gained experience and skill greet, extract the essence, enhance the dignity and speed the happy parting of a visitor in record time, so that when he departs he carries with him the impression of having met a life-long friend, rehearsed his family history, expounded his affairs, and leaving his case with a conviction of five minutes. It takes some months to acquire this expert facility, and meanwhile ministers and their officials are fearfully clogged with sympathetic but long-winded admirers.

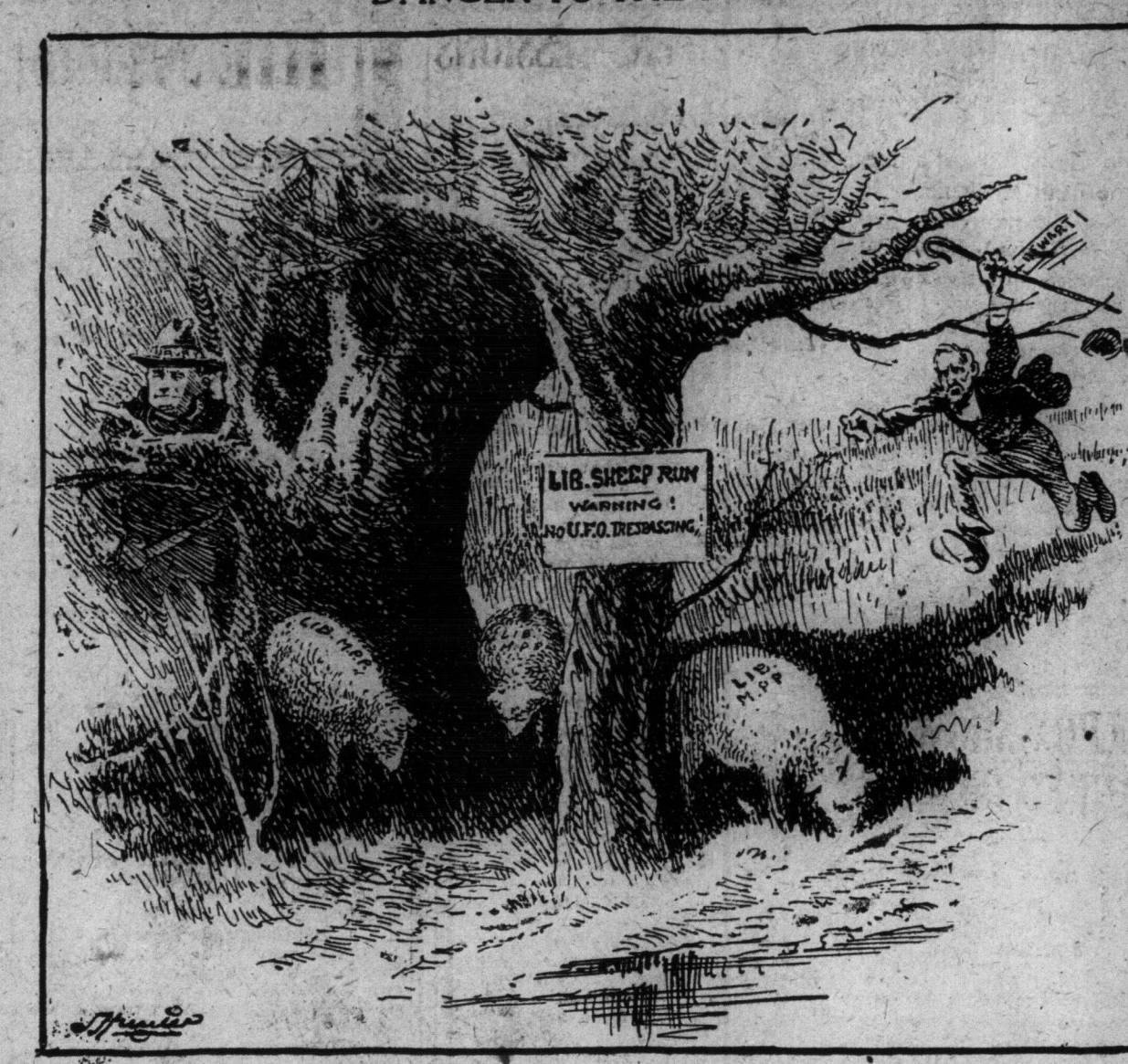
### Can Canada Go Into Naval Policy Now?

It may be questioned whether the time is opportune to revive the subject [a Canadian navy]. It is not as when a few years ago the German menace existed and the policy of building three dreadnaughts to be associated with the British fleet was proposed. Events justified that policy, but now the whole situation has changed. In any event, mature deliberation is desirable, if for no other reason than probable lack of popular support to any plan imposing a considerable burden on a public revenue presently unequal to the demands upon it.

### Report Seven Million Increase In the Customs Receipts

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—An increase of \$7,029,506 in the customs receipts for the eight months of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30 is shown by the monthly statement of the customs department. The increase in the receipts for the month of November, 1918, was \$2,474,153. For the eight-months period, ending in November, 1918, the receipts totaled \$107,422,707, while for the same period this year they totaled \$114,452,215. For the month of November, 1918, receipts were \$12,490,157, while for the month just ended they totaled \$15,964,320.

## DANGER TO THE FOLD



## CASH PAYMENTS LULL CONSCIENCES

(Continued From Page 1.)

Mr. Kilmer said this answer was not satisfactory and the matter would come up again.

Smoothed the Way  
Counsel also tried to find out who had received \$7,500 which he showed to have been made to smooth the way for the purpose of the Huron & Bruce Loan. Witness replied that he had sent a cheque for this sum to London and he believed it had been deposited to the credit of the syndicate which held the controlling stock. The members of the syndicate, he said, were M. J. Kent, president of the London Loan and Savings Co., W. L. Horne, manager of the Huron & Bruce Loan Co., William Proudfoot and Judge Hook of Galt, directors of the Huron & Bruce.

Examination developed the presumption that this \$7,500 was paid for a power of attorney executed by Mr. Kent to permit Mr. Dinick to vote the syndicate shares at the general meeting of the Huron & Bruce Loan Company which was called to approve the agreement with the Standard Loan.

Intricate Finance.  
More light was shed on the whereabouts of \$134,000 worth of assets which vanished when the Huron & Bruce Loan and Savings Co. was taken over by the Standard Loan. Mr. Dinick had previously stated that Huron & Bruce stock, totaling \$134,000, was held by a syndicate which had purchased it with the proceeds of the London Loan Company. The London Loan Company held this stock as security, and refused to surrender it until the syndicate's interests were paid. The Standard Loan Company was anxious to get the matter closed up, so it was agreed that \$134,000 in Huron & Bruce mortgages should be turned over to the London Loan Company to replace the Huron & Bruce stock, which was thereupon released. At the same time \$134,000 of Standard Loan stock was issued to Mr. Kent, manager of the London Loan Company, in exchange for the Huron & Bruce shares. Mr. Kent then sold these mortgages, but insisted upon receiving other mortgages of equal value in return.

It was intimated that the London Loan Company still has these mortgages, and Mr. Kent will be called on tomorrow to clear the matter up. Mr. Kilmer then asked the witness to explain some transactions in connection with the winding up of the Canadian Casualty Company. This concern had been pronounced by the witness' brother, G. C. Dinick. The Standard Loan had purchased enough stock to enable him to get a charter. After a stormy career in which \$250,000 of its \$424,000 capital stock had been loaded onto the Dovercourt Land Company, with an ultimate net loss to that company of \$211,922.57, the assets were sold to the General Accident Company for \$10,000. Of this \$10,000, the Dovercourt Company got \$19,327.13, and the other shareholders the balance.

Why was the Dovercourt paid off at the rate of 7 cents on the dollar, and the other shareholders at 24 cents? asked Mr. Kilmer. "That was the best deal we could make," replied Mr. Dinick.

Replying to counsel, Mr. Dinick admitted that the loss of \$11,000 in the Casualty Company was covered up by writing up the real estate assets of the Dovercourt Land Company. No entry was made of it in the profit and loss account. He then asked the witness to explain the disappearance of a debenture worth \$2415 and \$1618 paid to a stenographer, Miss Norris. The manner in which the Acme Loan and Savings Company of Toronto was acquired by the Standard in 1908 was explained by the witness. The change of stock at par. This company's liabilities at the time were \$268,744.77 and assets of that sum less \$35,867.37. Certain directors of the Acme put up personal mortgages and other assets to the Standard and this went to them. Witness believed two directors, W. W. Hodgins and M. A. Poirer, received this \$25,000. Witness said the \$25,000 was paid on the sale of the assets to the Standard and this went to them. Witness believed two directors, W. W. Hodgins and M. A. Poirer, received this \$25,000. Witness said the \$25,000 was paid on the sale of the assets to the Standard and this went to them. Witness believed two directors, W. W. Hodgins and M. A. Poirer, received this \$25,000.

## SIDELIGHTS ON THE ELECTION

## BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

There seems to be some doubt as to the legality of women entering the municipal field. Probably before they start too many wonderful campaign stunts it might be a good idea for one of them to ascertain just where the female of the species get off when it comes to being members of the Toronto city council.

It has been said that Alderman Brook Sykes is keenly considering the advisability of entering the controller arena. The young gentlemen might better give up that notion, providing, of course, that he desires to again sit around the festive board.

With labor representatives in all wards the election this year should at least be filled with originality.

Mr. Ballantyne, who is said to be one aspirant for the mayor's chair, thinks that the aldermen should be elected for a three-year term, and that every year one-third of the mob should step out of office. All we can hope is that the day will never dawn when the citizens will take a chance on putting their lives in jeopardy for any longer than 12 months at a stretch.

All arguments to the contrary, we think that it will either be Mister Mogridge or Alderman Mogridge next year, but in no account, Controller Mogridge. This is mostly because our old pal has more sense than to mix his drinks so promiscuously.

Certainly Tommy Langton Church will run again, and certainly he will be elected. Providing, of course, there are only three in the field.

We understand upon good authority that one A. N. Garrett, will take a crack at the board of control race. If the young fellow can make city laws as well as he used to play soccer, he will be just what the town has been looking for. In any case, "Garry," old topper, get in the game, they all come to it sooner or later.

Controller McBride is being credited with having an ambition for the chief magistrate's office. He will likely electify it, however, for at least this session.

Someone broke into print the other day with the thought that the aldermen should get a thousand dollars a year. Personally, we think two-thirds of the present gang should get life.

## ARRANGEMENTS IN CHINA FOR ITALIAN AVIATORS

Peking, Dec. 2.—Arrangements are being made in China for the proposed flight from Rome to Tokyo by Italian aviators. Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet aviator, was originally selected for the flight, but because of his military activities the government entrusted the leadership of the expedition to Colonel Rapallo, one of Italy's most daring aviators.

Much persuasion was necessary to induce the Chinese government to afford flying practice facilities in Peking.

Winnipeg Police Are Solving W. J. Deforge Murder Mystery  
Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—A report which police authorities refused to deny or affirm is in circulation to the effect that city police, baffled for nearly two months in their search for the slayer of William J. Deforge, former member of the military intelligence staff, have finally solved the mystery. The slaying, which occurred at 12.30, Oct. 18, one of the men believed to be implicated in the murder was arrested early last week and a confession, which implicates a pal was obtained from him on Sunday, it is claimed.

Brother Leon Saves Lad's Life When 30 Boys Go Thru Ice

Quebec, Dec. 2.—Thirty boys, students at the Charny College, crashed thru the ice on the Chaudiere river and were rescued with difficulty. One of the teachers, Brother Leon, dived into the icy waters and saved a lad named Turcotte, after breaking a hole thru the ice to get the boy, who was floating away.

Brother Leon is to be recommended for bravery to the Royal Humane Society.

## MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

### MATERIAL COMFORTS.

#### CHAPTER 51.

The interview with her mother was probably the very worst thing for Louise in her present nervous condition. She went up the stairs surprised to find her breath coming fast as she completed the climb. Crossing her room she looked again in the mirror and a little shudder went thru her. She looked old and ill.

Her imagination, of course, distorted the real facts. No woman could look so beautiful, no woman with some there is an idealized expression, almost a saintly look to the face, that more than makes up for the temporary disordered figure. Louise had worshipped her "dear secret," as she still called it, but as the months went by and the mental and physical depression grew, while her work and worry increased, and while the financial outlook grew worse and worse, her condition became more and more unbearable.

Never very strong, she was doing more daily work than was good for her, for the adored house was fairly bare for one woman to handle, particularly one not skilful about planning housework. Then, too, she had economized on her own food—the first place where a woman plans to save, the last for a man. In her condition this, of course, was the worst thing she could have done. But she was so intent on keeping down the food bills that she lost sight of this fact. Harry would not have allowed it, but Harry did not know.

So Louise saw nothing now but a figure that was ugly to her; a drawn face, and hands that were red and numb from work and neglect. Her hair had lost its fluffiness; it was simply dry and hard to comb; the brown hair was now more nearly mouse color. The golden flecks that danced in her eyes in the old days when she was happy seemed to have gone for good. They were simply gray now, and not a pretty gray at that.

Anne had only unpacked part of the suitcase, so Louise went over to it and began putting away her things. At the bottom was a large bundle wrapped in soft tissue paper—the baby's things she had worked over so hard. She did not even undress, but placed the bundle in a bottom drawer. Then, completely tired out, she went over to the couch.

A few hours later Anne brought her up a bunch and helped her into a negligee. Early in the afternoon her mother's doctor, who had attended the family for years, came up.

"Is mother very bad?" was Louise's first question. "Not as bad as you," the big man told her. "I see I must transfer my attentions to a new patient."

"But I'm all right," Louise answered irritably. The doctor reached over and took her hand. "Listen to me, my dear," he began quietly. "Do you want a lot of trouble and illness when the baby comes? Do you want a healthy, vigorous child, or one that will start life handicapped by nerves, and a poor constitution? If, indeed, it starts life at all?"

"Oh, well, in that case," Louise answered, alarmed at his words, "I'll do anything you tell me to. I didn't want my baby to be born with anything like some more fingers."

"Now you talk like a good girl," the doctor nodded. And he made out a long list of things she was to eat, and tonics to take, and hours for rest and exercise, and sleep, a schedule to be followed faithfully.

There was a note written on a card and it simply said, "Glad you are back. I'll be home tonight and hope you will feel well enough to have dinner with me. Father."

Louise felt a little thrill of happiness. It was the first time her father had been home for so long. She had not even undressed, but placed the bundle in a bottom drawer. Then, completely tired out, she went over to the couch.

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### WESTERN CITIES HOLD NOMINATIONS

#### Labor Candidates for Office Are Named in Many Municipalities.

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 1.—The majority nominees today were: Mayor, J. A. Clarke and Alderman M. Deade. Twelve candidates for aldermanic contests, and labor has a full ticket.

Saskatoon, Sask., Dec. 1.—Mayor, R. R. MacMillan, and ex-Mayor Mac Vane, were the nominees for the majority of the seats. Twelve candidates for council were re-elected by acclamation, and there will be contests in only two wards for aldermen.

Moosaw, Sask., Dec. 1.—For the majority today there were nominated Mayor Hamilton and Alderman Hodgson. The labor party has a candidate in each of the five wards for alderman.

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 1.—Mayor R. C. Marshall and Alderman L. G. Ruttle were nominated for mayor today. Twelve candidates for council were re-elected by acclamation, and there will be contests in only two wards for aldermen.

Regina, Sask., Dec. 1.—Ald. J. G. McLeod and Ald. F. E. Bennett are the nominees for the majority of the seats. Twelve candidates appear for the aldermanic vacancies, two of whom represent labor.

Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 1.—Samuel McLeod was re-elected mayor by acclamation today, and there are nine candidates for four aldermanic seats.

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 1.—The sitting commissioner, R. W. Meach, will be opposed by a labor candidate, E. Commey, barrister, at the civic elections. The main plan in the labor platform is a change in the form of government from an elective commission plan to a city manager, with elective aldermen.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Architect W. E. Hoffke, appointed by the police commission to investigate conditions at the local police station, will recommend this afternoon that the city erect an imposing structure to be used as a municipal centre and house of all local offices, such as the city hall, fire station and a memorial hall. He has also recommended that minor improvements be made to the present building in the meantime.

Mr. Hoffke's plans call for a building to be worth \$2,500,000.

Plan Civic Building in Ottawa To Cost Two and a Half Millions

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