

RICHES' COUNSEL THREATENS PRESS

Reports Unfavorable to His Client, Says George Wilkie, K.C.

CRUELTY ALLEGED
Judge Grants Interim Alimony Pending Renewal of Case.

When the Riches case was resumed before Chief Justice Sir William McLaughlin, yesterday, George Wilkie, K.C., counsel for the defendant, Major C. H. Riches, addressed the members of the press with considerable anger, charging them with having reported what was favorable to the plaintiff and omitting everything which came out in the evidence in favor of his client. "I have been too busy to attend to the newspapers, but I'll take care of you fellows unless you give a correct report," he promised.

For the third day in succession, Olive Adele Riches, plaintiff in the action, entered the box in the furtherance of her suit against her husband, from whom she claims \$50 a week alimony, and the return of \$1000, which she alleges to have loaned him. Quietly dressed, and showing no strain of the severe cross-examination which she had undergone at the hands of Mr. Wilkie, witness seemed yesterday to have taken on a new impassivity, and showed no trace of the agitation which obsessed her on the first day of the trial.

Mrs. Riches told of a quarrel with plaintiff over Fred Ball, a relation of hers who visited her mother and during his stay, her husband quarreled with him, because Ball was an American, declaring that Americans did not have enough "guts" to fight. This was before the Americans were in the war. In reply to a question from counsel, Mrs. Riches declared that her husband was not then in uniform or in the war.

Baby Born.
Then a baby was born to her in August, 1917, and the defendant treated her well while she was in the hospital, they had quarreled immediately after she was well, over her wanting to go to her mother's home. After she came home, another quarrel was brought on by the mention of Mr. Ball's name, and because she rebuked him for talking disparagingly about him (Ball), he had pulled the table cloth and dishes off the table on the floor.

Later she had left her husband to go to Cleveland, Ohio, taking her newborn baby with her. She had written back to her husband for expenses to come home with, for the baby's sake, she said, but as he did not even answer her, she could not think of coming back. At this stage the witness again broke down and sobbed bitterly as she related her trials while away from the matrimonial roof. Her brother-in-law, Mr. Ball, had finally paid her to get back home, altho she admitted that she had money in the bank in Toronto.

Witness then told of a scene which occurred at defendant's office, where she went down to see him over an alleged statement which he had made to her mother, when he had declared that the back door was open for her. Mrs. Riches claims that her husband, altho the time she was talking to him, sat smoking his pipe and puffing the smoke in her face, which angered her so much that she tried to wrest the pipe from his hands and then tore off her hat, which was secured with two hatpins, and then took both her feet and dragged her around the floor.

After the relation of the above domestic tragedy, the evidence turned to a more humorous vein when Mrs. Riches claimed that she had grey hair. She had pulled millions of them out, she declared, and when Mr. Wilkie declared himself skeptical, saying that he did not see any, Mrs. Riches replied that she still had plenty but she tried to keep them concealed.

Too Numerous.
Jennie McLaughlin, a former domestic in the Riches' home, who came all the way from Manitoba to give evidence, told of the many scenes which had occurred in the home. Mrs. Riches, she said, was not a woman of temper, but more of an hysterical temperament, while Major Riches had several times in her presence smashed pictures and dishes. Asked of the Moseby incident, witness replied, "Too ridiculous for anything. The colonel was a helpless, tottering old man, and anyone would feel sorry for him."

Witness said that the quarrels between the pair were so numerous she could not remember any outstanding ones. All the quarrels were only words, concluded Mrs. McLaughlin.

Another witness, J. Earl Lawson, who married a sister of the plaintiff, told of having met the defendant three times before the marriage to Mrs. Riches. The first intimation he had of the Riches' matrimonial troubles came to him while Mrs. Riches was dining at his home. After that Major Riches called him on the telephone, and asked him to come down to his office. When he became aware that the discussion was to be on family matters, Lawson stated he at first refused to go. Later he went and Riches blamed family interference, and referred particularly to the trouble which had been occasioned by a brother-in-law. "Riches," said the witness, "showed me a mass of correspondence, and said that he had kept a copy of every letter he had written to his wife. You tell Mrs. Riches that she will never get all many out of me."

Another Row.
Another row occurred when Lawson took Mrs. Riches to a house on Kettle street to get clothes, but she swore at the time that he would not let her take the clothes, but would throw them out in the back yard and burn them. Witness told of seeing Mrs. Riches before she went to Cleveland, and thought she was in a very debilitated condition. He met Major Riches soon after and found that he was blaming him for his troubles.

"Your miserable little soul, Lawson, I am going to take your hide off for running around with my wife," was the greeting the witness said he received from Riches.

"How often has she been out with you?" asked Mr. Godfrey.
"Once I was asked to take Mrs. Riches in my car to do some shopping. My wife stayed with Mr. Riches. The second time was when I was asked to drive Mrs. Riches to

GUNN ADVOCATES WHITLEY SCHEME

Labor Leader Upholds Trades Unionism and Educational Reform.

NOT "HANDS" BUT MEN
Spirit of True Co-operation Necessary for Maximum Production.

J. T. Gunn advocated the adoption of the Whitley scheme of co-operation between employers and employed, as applied in England, before the Electric Club at luncheon yesterday. H. H. Couzens of the city Hydro presided.

Mr. Gunn said that there are evidences in the English-speaking parts of the world that there is a large amount of discontent in the labor world. There were two schools of thought in the ranks of labor. First, were those who frankly believed in force, and in class war. In that school Mr. Gunn did not believe. The other school believed that all who were born into the world had fundamental rights. These were to be obtained by education, both of our own class and all classes. He thought there should be closer intimacy between those who have management in charge and the men.

The discontent in Great Britain was said to be due to a revolt against the labor leaders. This was not entirely true. The shop stewards had a great deal to do with it, but he believed the good sense of the British people would bring them back to their labor allegiance.

On Human Factor.
In Canada the influence of Great Britain was marked, and on that account an effort was necessary to understand the situation there. The Whitley scheme now being adopted in Canada is largely on the human factor. The employer should understand that he was in intercourse with his fellow men, the production of things necessary to the common good. It should be realized what smouldering resentment was roused in the minds of intelligent men when they were referred to as "my hands," "my employees," and so forth.

The employer should take into consideration not merely his salaried officials, but the men who do the work. He should not work for profit, but to produce the things which are needed for the public advantage.

These principles were embodied in what is called the Whitley report. He did not agree with Lloyd George in everything but he was certainly with him on the question of education and investigation of labor problems. The essence of the Whitley scheme was the beginning of democracy in industry. Under it, men were no longer to be regarded as "hands" but as human beings.

Mr. Gunn pointed out the difference between the Whitley scheme and the Mackenzie-King scheme. The latter did not take into account the fact that the workers were the ones who did the work, and this he thought was a mistake, as the labor men trusted the unions and had benefited greatly by them.

He illustrated the point by a reference to the co-partnership scheme of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. When trouble came the workers by the thousands, and the company finally recognized, and since working their scheme thru the unions it had been a great success.

The workers who had pride and interest in their skill and craft, and the employers made a mistake not to use this sentiment instead of opposing it. The argument used by some people that the worker should get all he produced, overlooked the fact that even if capitalists were done away with, a capital reserve for replacements would be needed of the six billions of capital produced every year in tools and plant replacements. A collective estate could not get all the profit it produced.

Equitable Shares.
The only thing that can be done is to let men employed in industry, have an equitable proportion of what they produce. To see the fairness of this, it only need be realized that all the wealth of the country is produced by the workers each year.

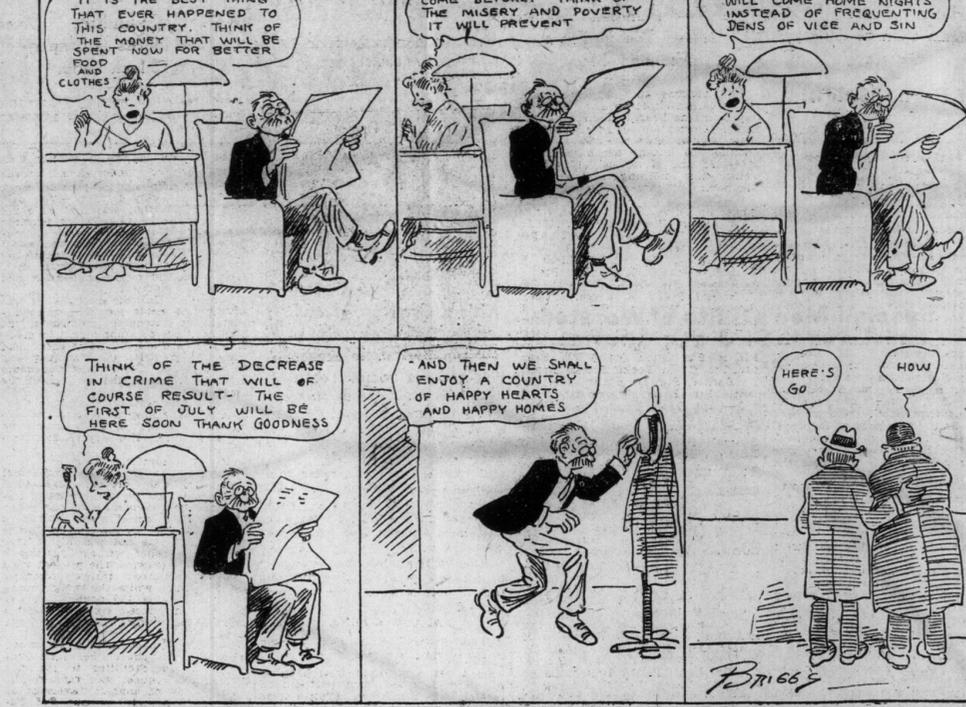
Only by greater production can there be higher wages and more comfort for the working people, and the employer should be willing to give an equitable proportion of the product to the workers. The water production would not be procured unless the employers sat down with the workers as men and not as machines or commodities, and the need with them on reasonable grounds.

It is only the man who gets sufficient wages who can purchase the products, and in this way only can prosperity be maintained. The British idea was different from the German, whose philosophers figured out that three per cent. of unemployment must be maintained to provide cheap labor for the employers.

Mr. Gunn recommended that the employers take up the application of the Whitley scheme thru the trades unions. Otherwise they would have to provide for the security of the labor supply.

Mr. Gunn spoke in favor of a revision of the education system of the province. The child was not the only one who received benefit. The whole community was the gainer by the higher standard of its individuals. Those who had risen from the ranks must have known many in their experience who, with such educational advantages as might be provided, would have become able members of society. The whole community suffered from the loss of such potential development.

It Happens in the Best Regulated Families By CRIGGS



West Hartlepool, England, which will go to his widow, Helma, Thomas Raitinen, a tailor, who died last November, left an estate of \$1420, and three children. William M. Gray, who died Jan. 22, 1919, left an estate of \$700. His wife and one daughter will inherit. Mrs. Rosie Cominsky, widow of Wolfe Cominsky, who died intestate Nov. 2, 1918, will inherit the entire estate of \$687.

Did YOU Save That Dollar On Your Sunday Dinner?

An ordinary dinner on the last Sunday in January cost a dollar less than it did the Sunday before, according to one market expert, who is showing how the tide of food prices so long at the flood is beginning to turn. The Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger considers the "dissolution of the league of rations" to be in sight when "eggs have begun the Humpty-Dumpty act; butter charges are in a melting mood," and "meat bills are facing a decline." The drop may not be any "shocking, joyous surprise," but the Boston Globe is certain that "gradually it will wiggle its way down to the things we buy at the corner store."

- Read the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week (February 15th) and learn why editors throughout the country are jubilant over the tendency toward declining costs of living everywhere evident. The article goes into much detail and covers such necessities as corn, oats, barley, rye, beef, poultry, pork, cheese, eggs and butter; also clothing.
- Other striking articles in this number are:
 - Italy's Claim to Dalmatia
 - Religious Press on the Prohibition Amendment
 - Labor Reconstruction Programs
 - Mr. Bursleson Under Fire
 - German Austria Finding Itself
 - Timber's Horn of Plenty
 - Unracking Extraordinary
 - American Composers Tested by Hofmann
 - The Revealer of Spain
 - Best of the Current Poetry
 - A Flurry Over Britain's Embargo
 - The Toll of War and Pestilence
 - The Future of Germany's Colonies
 - Success of the Electric Battleship
 - Safety for Women in Factories
 - Our Railway Mileage Shrinking
 - Socializing Germany by Education
 - A Huge Drive for Missions
 - The New and the Old Poland
 - News of Finance and Commerce
 - Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

February 15th Number on Sale Today—All Newsdealers—10 Cents

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