

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Calls:
Main 5338—Private exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.
Telephone Recent 1945.
Daily World—2c per copy; delivered, 50c per month, \$1.35 for 3 months, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance; or \$1.00 per year 40c per month, by mail in Canada, (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.
Sunday World—5c per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 13.

Are We Going to Get Our Share of Foreign Trade?

Hon. Carter H. Glass, United States secretary of treasury, has requested congress to pass a bill which will enable the government to finance American export trade to the extent of at least one billion dollars. The advances are to be made, thru the War Finance Corporation, to business men, exporters and bankers. The loans will be made up to the market value of the export shipments. Long credits are the rule in many countries which the American manufacturer desires to invade. He and his bank must virtually discount their bills with the government. This billion dollar loan to American exporters, manufacturers and bankers is quite apart from loans to allied nations, which will continue after the war, and help American trade by establishing credits for this, that or the other nation in the United States.

America is after export trade, and she will find Britain a keen competitor. Business is business and the British exporter will have no scruples about leaving his American rival far behind. Neither will he be squeamish about distancing the Canadian exporter, who will have his hands full getting business away from both John Bull and Uncle Sam.

We naturally think of great opportunities for trade in France and Belgium. In both these countries a great deal of building and reconstruction has to be done, but as much as possible will be done by home industries. Charles M. Schuch has warned the United States against expecting any golden harvest from post-war conditions in France and Belgium, and Canada may well heed his warning.

Our foreign trade commission, headed by Lloyd Harris, advises the Canadian government to extend credits to Serbia, Rumania, Greece and Belgium. There is already a demand, and are told, for certain Canadian commodities in both France and Belgium. Our manufacturer will have to be more or less financed by the government. The dream that the North American countries are to get rich building houses, barns, railroads, etc., for France and Belgium may well be abandoned.

But how about the farmer? Some people are running away with the idea that wheat will soon glut the market and leave our farmer with no demand for export. Our own impression is that there will be an insatiable demand for food of every kind from central and southwestern Europe, as soon as the blockades are lifted and the embargoes removed.

The new German republic, including German-Austria, will number ninety million people. Before the war they were enormous importers of food. They are therefore likely after the war to buy food to the full extent of their financial ability. Many neutral nations will also require food products from Canada, and the government will have to finance the exportable surplus from the farm as well as the exportable surplus from the factory.

It is no time for timidity. The credit of the government must be freely extended to stimulate business. Our export trade will not be as large after the war as many of us thought it would be, but we should, and will get our share if the government does its duty in the premises.

We are not going to recoup our war losses by selling manufactured goods to France and Belgium. What export trade we get will have to be largely financed by the government in sharp competition with British and American traders. Our food exports may shrink less in volume than in price. The outlook is not bad, and it is all the better because we are facing the facts as they are, and not as we dreamed they should be.

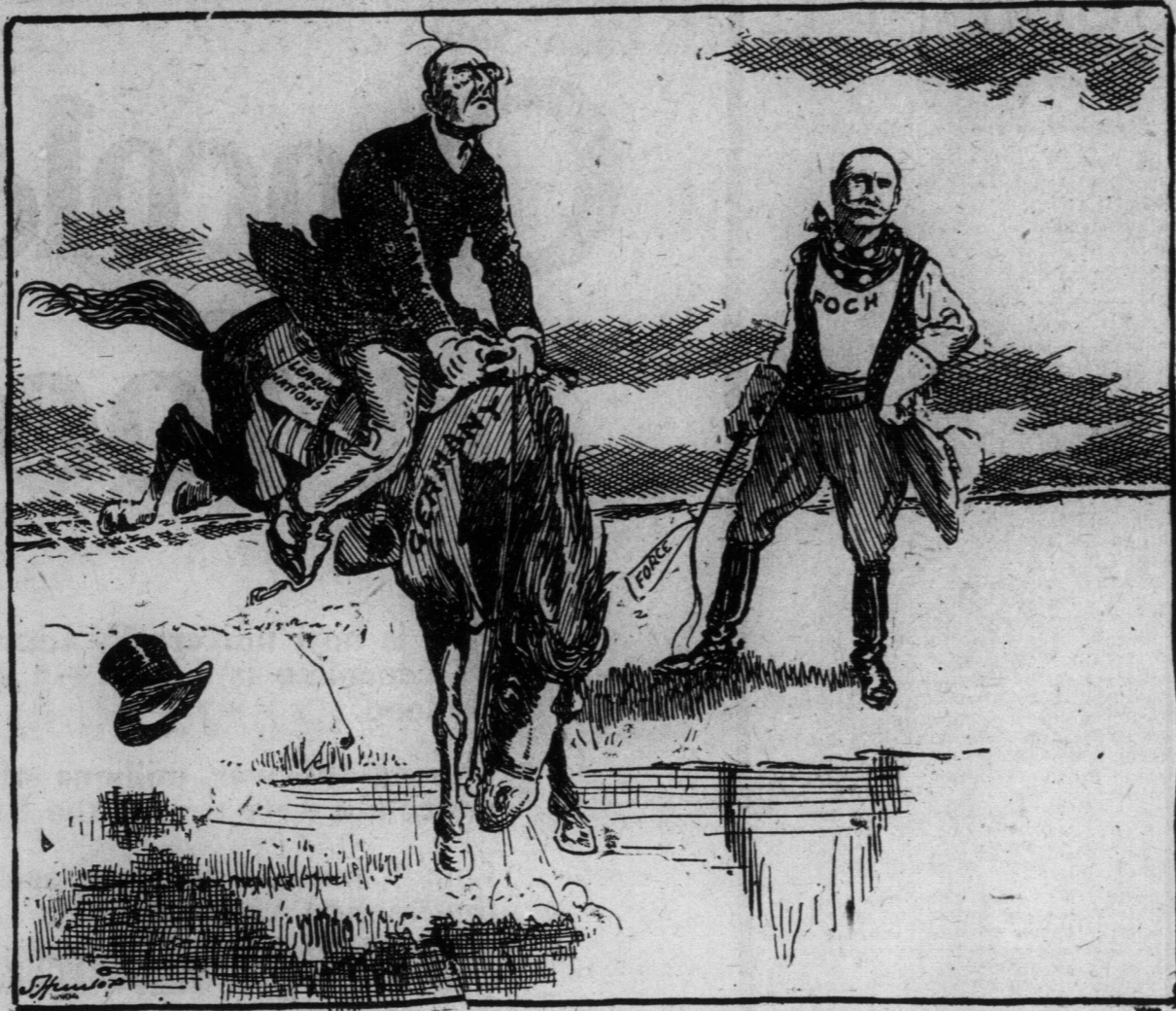
Bone Dry for the Poor at Least!

That many laws fall heavily on the poor that do not inconvenience the rich is unfortunately true. Prohibition, as we have it in Ontario, is what might be called, "Poor man's prohibition." The rich man, with a fairly inexhaustible stock of booze in his cellar, can laugh at Hon. Mr. Rowell, Sir William Hearst and their laws, but the poor man has to pass under the rod.

Before Toronto became bone dry many wealthy men brought in liquor from Quebec to the value of \$10,000, \$20,000 or even \$30,000 and cached it for their own use. They and their children can drink and make merry while less fortunate members of the community have to get a bottle at a time thru the complicity of a friendly doctor or buy rot-gut from a bootlegger at eight dollars a bottle.

The prohibition leaders of the United States congress say they will let the United States bone dry.

THE "OUTLAW"



"Buster" Foch: That hoss won't be safe for democracy till he gets a lot more busting.

Whiskey will cease to be property and the poor man will be at liberty to seize, take and carry it away from the rich man's cellar without fear of criminal prosecution. Such a law would send the cold chills down the back of many a Canadian pillar of the church and state. Rich men usually get the best of everything, and our politicians in framing sumptuary laws put in sharp teeth to bite the poor, but do not disturb the comfort or convenience of the rich.

No such unfair law as we have at present helps to make this country safe for democracy.

Twenty-Five Millions.

Sir Lloyd Harris's announcement of the reconstruction appropriation comes at an opportune time. Ill-natured people may suggest that its opportuneness is not without relation to the approaching by-elections. It has been known, however, for some time that a large sum had been decided upon. The \$25,000,000 of the Hydro-Electric System had already been involved. The housing grant had already been announced, and the Northern Ontario and T. and N. O. sums are largely regular estimates.

The item for highway construction of \$5,000,000 is of importance, and still more important is the statement that these expenditures are to be included immediately. He gave twice who gives quickly at this juncture.

The Safety League.

In issuing its fifth annual report the Ontario Safety League has again tabulated its activities in the distribution of safety literature. They include the issue of considerably over a million separate pieces of safety literature. The cities of the province are all covered thru various municipal officials and a dozen cities in other provinces also share these benefits.

School bulletins have been very helpful, and the training of the young in this respect will ensure a younger generation in future. The letters to parents have been distributed to the extent of 100,000. A motion picture film, "The Result of Carelessness," has proved highly effective and is shown in schools after school hours.

The work of the league is unobtrusive but earnest and is having its best results in teaching people to "Think Safety."

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.
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PROTECTORS ALL.

No man who is a man, it matters not how wild, would have the cruelty to hurt a little child. But rather stretches forth a strong protecting arm. To hold the trusting little folks all safe from harm.

And since we human beings all are children here, in constant need of sympathy and loving cheer. We who are reckoned strong best prove our manhood sure by making with our strength the weaker ones secure.

Engineers Award Gzowski Medal; Elect Col. R. W. Leonard, Head

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The Engineering Institute of Canada this morning awarded the Gzowski medal for the premier paper on an engineering subject to E. F. Haanel of Ottawa. His paper was on "The Fuel of Canada." Officers were elected as follows: President, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard (president of Coniagag mine), St. Catharines; vice-president, Walter J. Francis, Montreal, and D. O. Lewis, Victoria.

W. A. McLean, Toronto, deputy minister of highways, was elected councillor for the western Ontario district.

OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under the head of "Other People's Opinions," 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.

"Above All, Beware of Theosophists."

An Open Letter to Dr. J. N. Farquhar.

Sir: When I phoned you today regarding the misrepresentations you had made about theosophy in the Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening, you told me you had published these statements in a book four years ago and nobody had refuted your book. Naturally I supposed that no one had seen it, and I had never heard of it myself. You gave me the name of the publisher of your volume, "Religious Movements in India." To them I applied and was informed that the book was out of print and had been withdrawn from their catalog. So I must revert to some of the statements reported as having been made at your lecture.

You said, I believe, that if the statements were untrue in your book you would be liable for libel. You might think that those who malign you are dead and could not sue. The New York Sun was more generous when in 1890 it was sued by Madame Blavatsky on account of the publication of similar fabrications to those I presume are collected in your volume. Madame Blavatsky died in 1891, but the Sun, intent on the truth, did not accept the advantage, but for two years pursued an investigation of the whole question of the origin of your charges and other like and are well known. Theosophy, which you said in your lecture was invented in New York, is as old as the world. It is known as Brahmin Vidya, God-Wisdom, in India. St. Paul used the word. Ammonius Saccas in the second century made it popular. His books are well known. Theosophy, which you said in your lecture was invented in New York, is as old as the world. It is known as Brahmin Vidya, God-Wisdom, in India. St. Paul used the word. Ammonius Saccas in the second century made it popular. His books are well known. Theosophy, which you said in your lecture was invented in New York, is as old as the world. It is known as Brahmin Vidya, God-Wisdom, in India. St. Paul used the word. Ammonius Saccas in the second century made it popular. His books are well known.

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heart and spirit, the message for all who labor and are heavy laden, and the promise of rest.
Albert E. S. Smythe.
February 12.

Price of Bread.

Editor World: I observe by the morning World that we are going to have a price increase for bread. I am thankful. But as an old business man, over 80, I would suggest that the bakers exercise a lot of common sense, and make the small loaf 10 cents and large loaf 19 cents. We will be satisfied with that for a short time. I'll circumstances justify a further reduction.
J. Clarke, Brampton.

NORTHCLIFFE PAPER HITS LLOYD GEORGE

Labor Program, However, is Generally Approved by the London Press.

London, Feb. 12.—While the press generally approves of Premier Lloyd George's labor program, it fails to satisfy the parliamentary Labor party, which has prepared an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, regretting the absence of definite proposals dealing with "the present cases of industrial unrest and for securing, as regards wages and working hours, conditions of labor which will establish a higher standard of life and social well-being for the people."

Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are also adversely criticized by the radical section of the press, which regards them as vague and unlikely to be carried out. The paper is alleged to be a reactionary pamphlet.

While the Northcliffe newspaper generally approves of the Lloyd George program, the premier is openly attacked by Viscount Northcliffe in a new weekly published today. The attack is an article sent to the publication by Viscount Northcliffe, who is in southern France. Mr. Lloyd George is said to be a "political lackey" who is "too much of a tool" to believe in a month that in New York or three times that sum."

Fear End Lumber Trade at Coast With Business Going to the U. S.

Victoria, Feb. 12.—According to information received by Premier Oliver, unless the lumbermen can get new orders within three weeks most of the British Columbia mills will have to close down. The premier sent the following message to the British Columbia legislature in part, to Sir Thomas White:

"I am today informed that British Columbia saw mills have practically no orders for lumber, and that unless orders can be secured nearly all mills will be closed down inside of three weeks. If this is done the result will be very disastrous."

"From information which I have received I am led to believe that the British timber controller is calling for tenders from American brokers on the Pacific coast. We have a difficult situation facing us here, and we feel that it would be an abominable shame if, thru lack of effort on the part of your government, British Columbia fails to secure this business."

Parliamentary League of West Denies Hon. R. Rogers' Affiliation

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—That the independent parliamentary league is in no way connected with Hon. Robert Rogers of Manitoba was the statement made at the meeting of the league last night by the secretary, R. Crowe.

While Vancouver is the headquarters of the body, an attack was made on it in Winnipeg on Saturday night last, where members of the Great War Veterans passed a resolution that the league be "killed," the allegation being that it was being organized as the "tool" of Mr. Rogers. An organizer of the league is now working on the matter. He wired Mr. Crowe's words that steps would be taken in Winnipeg to disprove the allegation, hinting that action for libel might be the outcome.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHILIPS.

Barbara and Neil Are Married.

CHAPTER VII.

It may require more to make one man or woman feel joy or pain than it does another, but the joy or pain they feel is about the same. So if I were happy in my engagement, I was probably no happier than others have been, yet it seemed to me that no one ever had been so happy as I, in those busy summer months preceding my marriage.

I sewed indefatigably. Of necessity there was no elaborate trousseau, but what I had was good of the kind, and as every stitch was put in with a thought of love, I am sure no bride ever had a more satisfactory trousseau.

How kind and faithful mother was! She pinched and saved in every way, that I might not go to my husband and Mr. Rogers. Father, too, I never knew it until long afterward—insisted that his old overcoat was good enough to last thru another winter so I might not have another dress, although he had fully intended to buy a new one.

Women and money—women and money! I realized how they were to be my undoing—how my very life was to revolve about them—I should have been willing to be clothed in rags, and to have another dress, if only I might have held the love of my husband.

The weeks flew by. On the eighteenth of September, Neil came. We were married the following day, in the little church where I had been baptized, and where I had taken my first communion. The whole village was there. No church invitations were necessary. But afterward, at the house, only the minister, two of my most intimate girl friends and Mr. Rogers. Mrs. Carter—Neil's aunt and uncle—had breakfast.

Father made all sorts of fun, because it was called "breakfast." It was at twelve o'clock.

"If I had to wait until this hour for my breakfast I'd get a divorce," he told mother. I suspect he said it to cheer her up than for any other reason. Mother couldn't hide her feelings as well as he could, and her eyes had been full of tears all the morning.

I didn't really feel I was Neil's wife, however, until we were alone on the train, speeding away from all I knew and loved. Then I just laid my head on his shoulder and cried a little. Not because I was not happy; I was as happy as I could be. But I felt a bit of sadness along with my happiness because of father and mother.

But Neil was so kind. He talked to me so sensibly about having them visit us, that I soon was smiling. He said that if I was happy I should have flat-hunting; but he made a wry face over it, so I sort of imagined he had called it "fun" to cheer me up. But he had his own reason. When he told the firm that he was going to be married, they had given him a raise of 25 dollars as a wedding present.

Hard on Mother! I was so happy, but he intended to bring his wife and family, he must be prepared to live at a rate far above his seasonal income. If he leaves his wife and family at home, they will have to root themselves, because he will have precious little to send them out of his seasonal salary. It is therefore expected that the government will either increase the seasonal indemnity or take some heroic measures to provide accommodation for the members of the senate and the house.

One thing the government might do would be to shoo away from Ottawa scores of high-priced officials whose salaries are more or less imaginary. They might just as well be sent down to the Prince Edward Island or up to Prince Rupert. The branch office of the chartered bank would cash their checks for them every month, and the 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

I laughed at him when he talked that way. I knew mother never had a time of that to live on yet we had always been comfortable. When I said so to Neil he told me: "You're not to pay no rent; they burn gas and kerosene lamps. They have no car fares to pay. Why, dear, one could live better in Kingston than in New York or three times that sum." But he also told me that the firm who employed him were very kind to him; that the head of the firm was an old friend of his father's, and that was the way he happened to be with them. "They will give me another advance as soon as they think I deserve it," he had said with all the optimism of happy youth. "I have other schemes in my head. I shall have plenty of money some day."

"Of course they will. If they didn't you might leave them and go with some one else. They wouldn't let you do that." Such a speech showed my faith in Neil, but proved also how little I knew of business; and if I knew a man could be replaced unless he were very much out of the ordinary—which Neil was not, at that time, although no one could have induced me to believe a man could ever live a more valuable asset to a firm than my husband, Neil Forbes.

Tomorrow—A Honeymoon Spent at Atlantic City.

BORDEN IS SILENT ON AMBASSADORSHIP

Paris, Feb. 12.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, when asked today regarding a report from London connecting his name with the British ambassadorship to the United States, thought a moment, and then replied with a smile: "I do not believe I have any observations to make regarding the report."

While no official announcement has been made of the refusal of the British ambassadorship in Washington by Lord Robert Cecil, to whom it had been offered, it is known that Lord Robert is not inclined to accept the post for personal reasons.

DOUBTED IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Wide interest has been aroused in Ottawa by the report from London that Sir Robert Borden has been offered the post of British ambassador to Washington. Some doubt is felt, however, whether Sir Robert would accept, should the report be true.

CAUGHT IN MACHINE

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 12.—At the plant of the Dorn Steel Products Co. this morning, Fred McCallum, a well-known machinist, was caught in a boring machine. McCallum sustained a broken shoulder blade, also severe lacerations to his arm, and was reached over and tried to change the gears when the machine was still in motion. He will recover.

A Labor Saving Combination

"It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. So runs the old proverb. And it is the little extra efforts which tire you out on wash-day."

Eddy's

Indurated Fibreware Washtubs and Washboards



form a combination which save you much extra labor. Indurated Fibreware tubs are much easier to lift and to move about. They keep the water hot for a much longer space of time, because they do not conduct heat as metal does. They are easier to keep clean, because they are made in one piece without joint or seam, and the hard, glazed surface is impervious to liquids or odors. And they cost no more. Last longer, too. Eddy's Twin Beaver Washboard has a double rubbing surface of Indurated Fibreware which loosens the dirt quickly and saves many tiresome motions.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited

HULL, Canada

Also makers of the Famous Eddy Matches

"SPEND AND SPARE NOT" IS THE MOTTO

(Continued From Page 1).

their hands full catering to the day-by-day trade without attempting to expand for the session. Many private houses that might otherwise furnish a lot of civic officials and other people who are out of business on account of the "flu," which is raging with unwonted ferocity.

To add to the confusion the government is anticipating a number of deputations during the session. The word has gone out that the government is anxious to spend public money on public works, and nearly every city and town in the Dominion is passing up its plate. These deputations to Ottawa are tremendous humbugs, but they furnish free trips for a lot of civic officials and other people who seize a chance to visit their country's capital. They roll in on the government one after another like waves of the sea, and they mean hundreds of visitors nearly every day throughout the session. Then there are the contractors, the office seekers, the promoters of every kind, who are in and out every week or fortnight during the lifetime of parliament.

Hard on Mother! The government has created conditions which will make life far from pleasant to the average member of parliament. He must make up his mind to pay about twice as much for his living as he has ever cost him before. If he intends bringing his wife and family, he must be prepared to live at a rate far above his seasonal income. If he leaves his wife and family at home, they will have to root themselves, because he will have precious little to send them out of his seasonal salary. It is therefore expected that the government will either increase the seasonal indemnity or take some heroic measures to provide accommodation for the members of the senate and the house.

One thing the government might do would be to shoo away from Ottawa scores of high-priced officials whose salaries are more or less imaginary. They might just as well be sent down to the Prince Edward Island or up to Prince Rupert. The branch office of the chartered bank would cash their checks for them every month, and the 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

country would be just as well off as they remained in Ottawa. It has been suggested, perhaps not seriously, that the members of parliament might sleep in sleeping cars, to be kept at the station for their use by the government. Allowing twenty-four members to a sleeping car, it would be possible to get the entire house of commons on a train ten cars long. The M.P. paid, say, two dollars a night for his berth, he would probably be more cheaply and comfortably lodged than he would be if compelled to hunt around the city for a place to sleep.

Will Ask Why.

Something is bound to burst as soon as the members get together. It will not take them long to discover why Ottawa is so crowded and why prices have so leaped towards the sky. They will find a multitude of officials here monopolizing the finest hotels, clubs and apartment houses, who are drawing a good deal more from the government than the government pays to a senator or an M.P. They will find their seasonal expenses demanding an immediate and considerable increase in pay. They will want to know why they find living conditions almost unbearable at the capital. They will likely demand a wholesale housecleaning and decapitation, or one suggestion is to fit up the new parliament building, now more or less available, into a parliamentary caravansary. It could be made very home-like as a seasonal bunk-house.

C.E.F. Men in Permanent Force Now Eligible for Gratuity

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—An order-in-council providing for the payment of the war gratuity to members of the Canadian expeditionary force who are eligible for it but who join the Canadian permanent force after discharge from the C.E.F. has just been passed. A previous order-in-council forbade such men from receipt of the gratuity on discharge because they had taken service in a Canadian land force and were in receipt of military pay.

TO AID OF J. M. GUFFEY.

Halifax, Feb. 12.—A wireless message, intercepted here today, states that the steamship Ramore, Head, might be sent from St. John for England recently, is expected to reach the Rupert. The branch office of the chartered bank would cash their oil tank steamer J. M. Guffey about 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.



What Forethought Did

THEIR Daddy couldn't conceive of these little folks being left orphans—but happily he was one of those men who leave nothing to chance.

Enough for him that it was a possibility, so like a good business man, he provided for this contingency in his will.

That is why these precious tots, when they lost their parents, were promptly taken under the care of a guardian who was so satisfactory to the parents that their minds had always been at ease.

And forethought provided, too, for their maintenance and education. A fund had been placed with the Trust Company which, under the terms of the will, now became available for this purpose.

Do not these circumstances suggest to you the necessity of providing properly in your will for all eventualities? In this duty we will be glad to assist.

For the most economical and proper administration of trust funds we offer you the experience of many men, the security of large resources and courteous, willing men to serve in even the smallest of matters.

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