

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14.

A Farmers' Party and a National Policy.

It will be hard for the Farmers' party to get away from the charge of being a class movement. It is naturally interpreted as an effort on the part of the farmers of the country to better their condition by political action. This they have the right to do. They claim, in the west, at least, that the fiscal policy of Canada has built up cities and towns and depressed the basic business of agriculture. The farmer, they say, has to sell his products in competition with all the world, but is compelled to pay a heavy tax upon all the implements of production.

The Farmers are at liberty, if they please, to advocate free trade upon the ground that the farmer would be better off under free trade than he is under protection. But the argument is brought forward by a class for a class, and it cannot masquerade as a "new National Policy."

The National Policy was so called, not because it enriched every individual in the country, but because it enabled Canada to become a nation. The country might have been equally prosperous with all its population engaged in pastoral pursuits, but it would have had no real nationality. It would always have remained a mere dependency leaning for support upon the mother country, or it would have been absorbed into the American union. Every farmer's son who had no taste for farming, but had a talent for mechanics or big business would have had to emigrate to a real nation, where they had manufacturing as well as farming and diversified industries of every kind.

The Farmers' platform, calling for a general lowering of the tariff, to be followed by free trade with the mother country, may be imperial, but in no sense of the word can it be a National Policy. The western farmers may benefit for the time being, but the farmers of central and eastern Canada will lose the home market, upon which they have so long depended. Many factories would be closed down, and many prosperous towns reduced to villages if this destructive policy were carried into effect. The leaders among the Farmers are anxious to broaden the base of their party, to give it another name, to have it less obviously make a class appeal.

The Winnipeg Free Press, which is performing a sword dance with some dexterity, patting the Farmers' movement on the back, and at the same time supporting Union government, rises to remark:

"The National Council of Agriculture, which is the voice of the Farmers' movement, has formally repudiated any intention or desire for class advantage thru the adoption of 'the new National Policy'—the irony of the title emphasizes the challenge which it makes to the old order. This is well, for the people of Canada might not care to go to the trouble of displacing one form of class control by another."

The charge is made that the government of this country and its fiscal policy for years have been run in the interests of the manufacturers. That may or may not be true, but at any rate the manufacturers were never foolish enough to organize a political party and call it the "manufacturers' party." They undoubtedly availed themselves of the benefits that accrued to them as a class from the development of the National Policy of Sir John Macdonald, just as the American manufacturers availed themselves of the opportunities that came to them thru the development of the "American policy" of Henry Clay. But the National Policy appealed to and received support from every class in the community. It did not promise personal profit to every supporter, but it promised nationality and a large Canada. It appealed to the imagination and the patriotism as well as to the pockets of men.

Our friends, the Farmers, will have to broaden their platform if they wish to escape the charge of being a class party, concerned only with the interests of that class. A national policy, new or old, must be a policy that appeals to all classes in the community.

The Thrift Decalogue.

"Canadian Manhood," the organ of the Y.M.C.A., in supporting the campaign for thrift, in connection with the "Thrift Week" that begins on Saturday next, quotes the "Thrift Decalogue," which is commended to young men and others. It is the foundation of the Gospel of getting on.

The first thing is to make a budget. Very few people do this so as to know exactly where they stand in

regard to estimated income and estimated expenditure. Without it no adequate check can be kept upon financial matters. Next thing is to keep an intelligent record of expenditures. When this is done the leakages, the unnecessary purchases and waste of money shows up, and it is also easily seen where retrenchment must be effected. Have a bank account is the third injunction. The man who banks his wages every week is less likely to spend the loose change in his pocket. He won't have any.

Carry life insurance, make a will, and own your own home eventually are the next three commandments. They relate to capital and its growth, and the independence that comes with thrift. The eighth commandment belongs to the group, "Invest in government securities."

The seventh rule deals with current revenue. Pay your bills promptly. There should be no debts. Pay cash, or when bills are unavoidable, on their being rendered. Spend less than you earn, is the ninth. It is a fundamental principle.

The tenth consecrates the others. "Share with others. Thrift without benevolence is a doubtful blessing."

Uncle Sam Takes Advantage of Our European Credits.

Sir Edmund Walker in his address at the annual meeting of the Bank of Commerce pointed out the gross excess that still exists of our exports over our imports in spite of a decrease of well on to fifty per cent. from the previous year. The excess as at March 31 last was \$343,491,000 as compared with the previous year's \$623,647,000. The difference of \$280,156,000 arose from a decrease in exports of \$320,874,000 to Great Britain, made up of \$297,893,000 agricultural products and \$22,981,000 manufactured articles.

Sir Edmund observed that if our foreign trade were on a cash basis we could pay the interest on our foreign debt, and settle for our excess purchases from the United States without difficulty. Europe, however, cannot pay at present, and so we must avoid increasing our liabilities across the border.

It is plain that our extension of credit to Europe is the real reason of the United States financiers publishing us thru the rate of exchange. The only way to take that penalizing power out of their hands is to reduce our purchases from them.

All this has to do with our depreciated exchange, but when it is understood that we are a creditor nation to Europe to a much larger extent than we are a debtor nation to the United States, Canadians may take heart and feel certain that an adjustment must come that will bring them their due.

The Finance Commissioner.

Mayor Church is fortunate in being able to refer to the financial position of the city, in spite of the difficulties of the past five years, as being so much superior to what it was when he entered on the mayoralty five years ago. He would be the last to take from the commissioner of finance anything of the credit due to Mr. Bradshaw for the remarkable change he has effected in the city's finance during this period of stress. Should the report from Ottawa prove to be correct that Mr. Bradshaw is willing to undertake control of the finances of the Dominion for half the salary paid him by the city of Toronto, it will be a notable example of self-abnegation. But should Mr. Bradshaw's services be secured, Mr. Bradshaw's services he should be adequately remunerated.

If the city is to sustain this loss it will be the duty of the financiers and bankers of Toronto to see that a thoroughly capable and reliable successor is provided to follow Mr. Bradshaw in the city treasurer's department.

At the same time all comment in this direction may be premature, and the city has no desire to see Mr. Bradshaw depart.

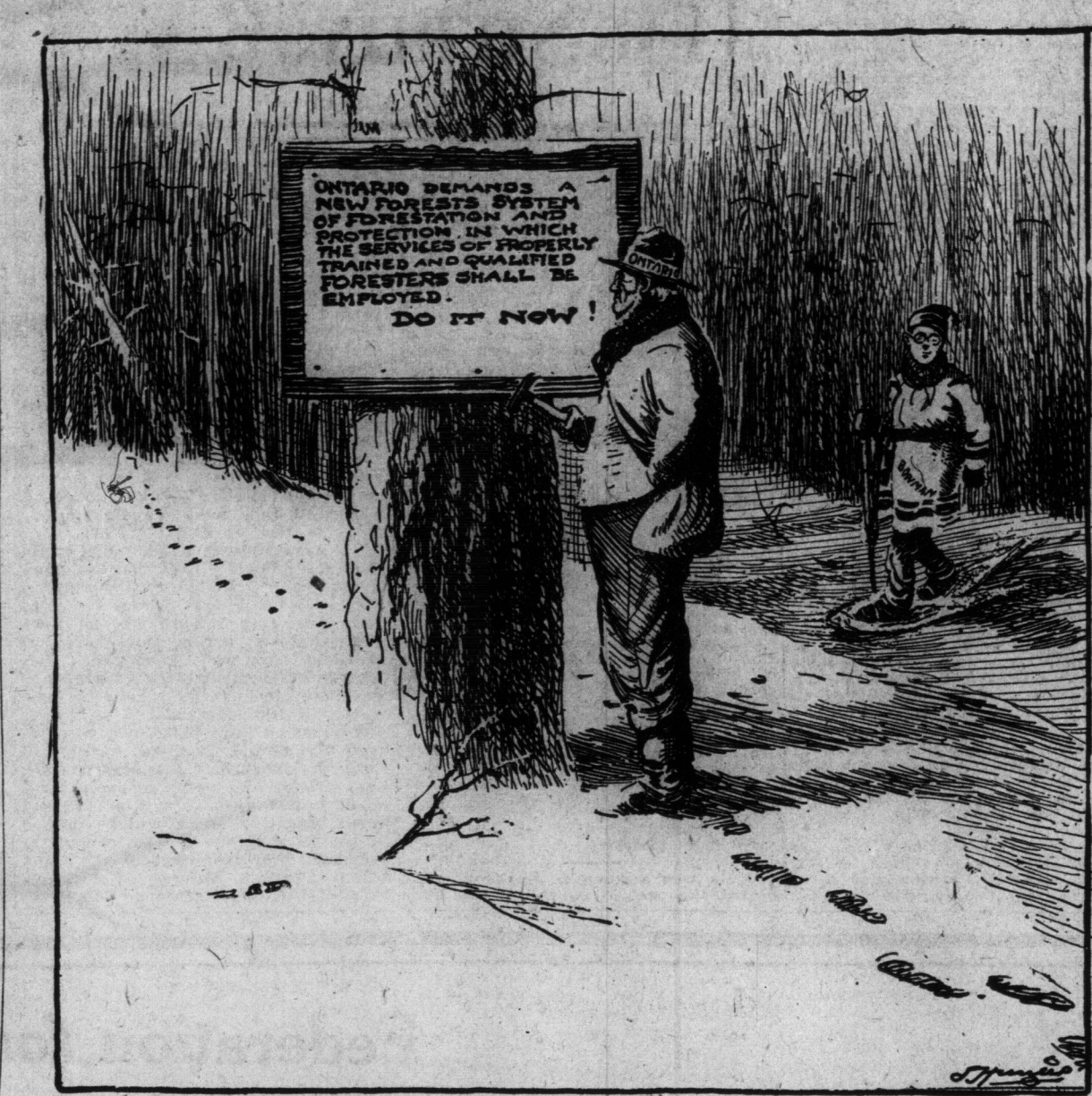
The Forward Movement.

Bishop Farthing's forcible address at the Canadian Club Monday presented the case of the forward movement in a striking and impressive fashion. All the Protestant churches have agreed to co-operate in an effort to raise sufficient funds to place them in an efficient working position, and in the effort for material co-operation they have begun to realize that their common aim and the principle behind it is of greater importance than the material means by which they hope to effect it.

Bishop Farthing was at his best in his appeal for the hundred per cent. Christian. The half-baked Christian with semi-pagan ideals is no good for social or national purposes. Perhaps the pagans are being slandered in attributing to them the conceptions of life which have only been exemplified in the Christian nation of Germany. We are all on safer ground in admitting that our conceptions of Christianity in pre-war times, as Bishop Farthing pointed out, had been tainted by the belief that Christian ideals were impractical and not applicable to commerce, diplomacy and other worldly pursuits.

The bishop did not place himself above the humblest layman, he said, in ability to realize the brotherhood which is the essential principle of Christianity. If this carries with it the inference that the laymen in their majority of numbers have the responsibility for making the world Christian then must

IT'S UP TO BENIAH



begin to be more co-operation between the brains of the pulp and the pew as well as between their purses. Bishop Farthing struck an entirely new note in this admission of the importance of the laity if not of their equality with the clergy. It may be the magic secret that will regenerate the church and lift its membership to the realization of the old ideal that men should be prophets, priests and kings in their own right. How else indeed are we to get the hundred per cent. Christian, and how otherwise is the forward movement to succeed?

Drury Government Getting in Wrong.

It is not unnatural that the party press and politicians should be active in criticism of the Farmers' government of Ontario. If the farmers get firmly seated in the saddle it may be a very difficult business to get them out of it. The old line partisans are working on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine.

There would be no danger to Mr. Drury and his colleagues from the criticism of opponents were there no foundation for the criticism. It is because there is a grain of truth, or perhaps something more on which to base their attacks, that attention is being given to these criticisms. Especially should the Drury government be careful not to violate any of their election pledges, or fail to walk circumspectly in regard to matters on which they themselves attacked the previous administration.

Mr. Drury can urge no worse plea in his present position than that he is only doing what Hearst did. If he cannot do a great deal better his reason for being has disappeared. This is the way it looks to the ordinary man.

At the same time to be fair to the Drury cabinet, it is plain that some papers and politicians are making a great outcry where there is no justification, and yelling, "Wolf! Wolf!" before anything ferocious has appeared. It is obvious enough that the government has not an issue upon which the government can be defeated unless Mr. Drury is a much greater fool than his friends take him to be. The question of patronage is a far more vital matter, and if Hon. Mr. Biggs has any explanation about his order for trucks that will hold water, he will do well to have it in excellent working order when the legislature meets. It is one of those things that, as Mark Twain's bluejay thought, looks like a hole and sets the average man wondering. If he wonders too long he will settle into the frame of mind when he'll be hanged if it isn't a hole.

Mr. Biggs talks of appointing a purchasing agent, and there is talk of a civil service commission. But talk won't do. There must be action. And when the subject is up, has Mr. Drury done anything towards preparing a proportional representation bill for the approaching legislature? The people would like to hear that reforms are afoot.

"Reaction From Repressed Freedom."

Lord Fisher declares that Bolshevism is "reaction from repressed freedom." When this diagnosis is accepted, it will put an end to the remedy of further repression, which is in favor in most quarters. This does not mean a free hand for all sorts of license and licentiousness, or any other form of social insanity; but it does mean a cessation of the policy of persecuting opinion which Bernard Shaw thinks is natural in primitive

ONLY THREE OF NINE PRESIDENTS COMPLETED TERMS

Loubet, Fallieres and Poincare Alone Served France for Seven Years.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Approach of the presidential election in France, January 17, recalls the fact that of the nine presidents who have occupied the Elysee Palace since the advent of the third republic in 1870, only three—Emile Loubet, Armand Fallieres and Raymond Poincare—have completed their terms of office.

President Adolphe Thiers, the first chief executive after the Franco-Prussian war, resigned after a little more than two years of his seven in office because of hostility on the part of the majority to his conservative policy, which he believed necessary to prevent friction and dissolution of the young republic.

Bravery of the Sexton Saves St. Roche des Aulnais Church

Quebec, Jan. 13.—Only the doggedness and tenacity of the sexton at St. Roche des Aulnais church of Lislet saved the parish church there from destruction by fire, when flames were discovered in the boiler room of the church today. The sexton, Charles Morel, opened the cellar door to attend the fires and was knocked to the floor by a wave of flames and smoke. He did not lose his head, tho, and creeping on his hands and feet walked thru the seething room, reached a tap and turned the water on the already crumbling flooring. He saved the church.

FAVOR SKYSCRAPER HOTEL.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Yesterday the members of the Montreal city council adopted a resolution endorsing the building of a 16-story hotel here. The aldermen referred the question to the administrative commission, with which body the necessary amendment to the building regulations must originate.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

By Sam Loyd.
10 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 84.

Each of the following sentences contains the name of an Italian city or town:

His lecture was as tiresome as a guide book.
He wore a red cap, rigidly held on his head by a chin strap.

I discovered too late we had paid the Hotel Co. more than was their due.

Cora took snapshots of every man, woman and child in town.
In our eagerness for sight-seeing we gave George no afternoons to himself.

ANSWER TO NO. 83.

The diagram shows how the twenty hats may be hung to the best possible advantage, having in view the forming of rows, four hats to the row.

(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

The Best Watch Repairers
THE WANLESS CO.
Room 1.
213 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

THE FIRST CUSTOMER

CHAPTER 87

But Louise had serious ideas about the work she was to do, so she declined Murray's invitation to dine with him that evening. She intended to eat a hasty supper, go to bed early, and next day to do a lot of work. For one thing, she had to find people who would make the nursery furniture for her, and get their prices, and then, having that settled, she must find out the best means of making herself known.

So she ate in the nearest restaurant which happened to be a place with oceans of white cloth, an interior like a aquatic bathroom. Then she carried home enough marketing so she could get her own breakfast next day, and went peacefully to sleep before 9 o'clock.

Next morning her bell rang and when she opened the door, Carol stood on the threshold.

"Did you think you were going to escape me?" she asked. "I suppose I never should have found you but I ran into Anne closing up your house, and she told me where you were."

"I'm going to have announcements sent out," Louise said, "but I've been too busy getting settled."

"You have a good idea of making adorable homes," Carol said, looking around the studio.

"Oh, it's only furniture I took from father's house," Louise said.

"But you're a way of fixing it that makes it all so attractive," Carol enthused, walking about the little apartment. "Is this the bed room? Dear child, what have you a nursery for?"

"It's not, it's a show room." Having put away the last of her breakfast dishes, Louise came over to her friend, and said, "It's a dear nursery," Carol said. "I should think any woman would want to pick it up bodily, just as it is and carry it home with her."

"I hope some woman will," Louise answered. "You see, I'm making everything complete, here's the chest for the clothes, and a wee hanger for coats, and a bassinet, and the cradle."

"Your cradle doesn't rock," Carol objected. "It only looks as tho it did."

"Bad for babies to rock, then," Louise answered with the wisdom of her brief motherhood. "Then I've chaired too, you see, a quaint rag rug, and I'll arrange to stencil curtains and do the walls to match the pictures and the furniture."

"Tomorrow—Hawry"

For instance, take the following example:

Imported as a Part.
Carburetor cost\$3.00
Can. duty 30 c.50
War tax 7 1/2 p.c.22 1/2

Imported in Completed Auto.
Carburetor, valued at\$5.00
Canadian duty 35 p.c. 2.10
War tax 7 1/2 p.c.45

Difference in favor of the part, \$4.42 1/2.

The above example applies also to every other description of machine and other part imported into Canada for assembly. The difference indicated is due to the automobile manufacturer's overhead expenses and profit, which have been added to the installed carburetor. For this reason alone, manufacturing in Canada involves an average saving of from 12 p.c. to 25 p.c.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the Canadian customs duty is rebated on all goods shipped into Canada for assembly, provided the completed article is, thereafter, exported to any other country.

British Tariff Helps Too.

The war has set up a tariff in the United Kingdom. It gives the Canadian motor car a preference over the American car of one-third, or 33 1/3 per cent. That is, if an American car entering London at a value of \$2,700 pays \$900 in duty. The same car, assembled and shipped from Canada, and priced at \$2,700 would pay \$600 duty. An advantage of \$300 per car in the British market is worth going after. On the basis of the car-bureau example above you can figure out for yourself the benefit that resides in made-in-Canada as against made-in-U.S.A. automobiles, and everything that goes into automobiles.

General Motors started to build last June. The first of several enormous units—some say four and some eleven—each several hundred feet long, is now in operation. To board the imported labor that can't find housework the company has put up big three-story buildings, and is expecting to employ about 8,000 employees. It is Chevrolet and McLaughlin plants at Oshawa.

Henry's Little Lot.

Ford City holds The Ford factory, where, in about three years, the working force has risen to about 8,000, many of whom cross the river daily from Detroit. There is no boundary to the Ford expansion apparently. Four hundred cars a day is the output now, and Ford City is filling up with houses and sub-divisions are extending eastward. One real estate man told me his firm had sold 600 lots on one block without spending a dollar in advertising.

As you face Detroit, Walkerville and Ford City are on your right. Factories are in colonies and in more isolated locations, where the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads serve. The biggest individual development, tho, is at Oshawa, down the river, and beyond Sandwich, the county seat, in which Mr. Reame, Sir James Whitney's minister of public

"It's dear," Carol repeated, sitting down on the floor and looking slowly around her. "And what's that stick with the figures trooping down it?"

"That's to measure the babies," she explained. "You see, I've painted feet and inches on one side, then down the centre a lot of figures—they can be guessed from a castle painted at the top, or babies tumbling thru a field, or Jack and Jill falling down the hill—any design that fancied. Then on the side opposite the picture you mark how tall the baby has grown."

"I see," Carol answered and said again, "The design is a business like tone when they were settled for a chair in the studio again. 'The thing is to get you lots of customers, and I'm going to be the first one.'"

"You!" Louise cried. "You don't mean—"

"I just do," Carol said and laughed at Louise's surprise. "Don't I tell you I was—and you should see Brenda I told you I pretended when he found me making the dress for yours—and now she's about to let me know whether she likes it or not."

"Does he like it?" Louise asked. The charming and rather frivolous Brenda, who'd been about the house for a week with her ideas of a father.

"Crazy about it," Carol said and some of her merriment left her, her eyes that had been laughing grew gentle and sweet.

Then she shook off that mood and turned again with a laugh.

"Now, you must do a room for me right away and I'll invite all my friends in and tell them the well known artist and decorator Louise Morton did the place. Then they'll talk about you and you'll get a lot of clients."

"I'm going to have the room done with a lot of fairytale figures, so well as I get down town in my car and buy a lot of fairytale books. I've found whether Red Riding Hood was a myth or a historical personage. She jumped up impulsively and began putting on her hat.

"You take everything so lightly," Louise commented. "I rather envy you that, Carol."

"I really take this lightly," Carol answered. "I won't feel as I had been of any use in the world until I've had at least two children."

Tomorrow—Hawry

TARIFF AND GREAT INDUSTRIES ASSURE BORDER PROSPERITY

(Continued From Page 1).

works that was, is the county registrar at Oshawa. The Canadian Steel Corporation bought 2300 acres of land, with a river frontage of a mile and a half. The site for the plant is about a mile, and back from it is the township where the company is supreme, and has planned a town on lines that make access to its centre convenient and varied.

From the river a dock has been cut, 2500 feet long, and 250 feet wide. Coal will be unloaded on one side and ore on the other. The blast furnace, the first two of which will be ready for use in the early summer. The expenditure was first estimated at forty million, but events, including high costs of construction, have already increased the amount to something over seventy millions. One aspect of the dock-making gives an idea of how big the job is. The docks have to be built on piling, as the Toronto Harbor Commission's docks are.

Sixty-five-foot Douglas fir piles were brought from British Columbia. With 35¢ apiece for freight they have cost \$57 each. As there are 12,800 of them, the piling alone, which is all out of sight, has cost \$832,000.

The Steel Corporation's way about this-way on any expectations. The Canadian Bridge Company has been its efficient and profitable advance guard for many years; and the calculation that soon after the war, wire and steel mills are running, at the rate of 400,000 tons a year, is made on the basis of a conservative basis.

From this it can be gauged that great industrial things surely are developing in the Border. Bow, and that the Hydro's partnership with the municipalities is sure to be a good thing for the Hydro, as well as for the municipalities.

The growth of the Border Cities means changes in the farming world of the whole of Essex County, with a corresponding advantage to rural areas. The distinctness from urban lines, Amherstburg is in the scheme now being developed in the south-western part of the province.

Million-Dollar Hotel.

These communities will lose their old-time aspect of dependence on and inferiority to Detroit—an indication of the fact that the border is now an accommodation that has changed with the unsatisfactory service of the D. U. R. A million-dollar hotel is in hand by a local company, to which great interest is attached. The hotel is a million-dollar capital is at work.

But the things will go ahead on the international littoral, and the Border Cities will attract more and more international attention. The fact that Detroit out of her primacy in this part of the world. What will be the net effect of Detroit and the American manufacturing invasion on the Canadianism of this southernmost corner of the Dominion? It is a provocative question, and deserves a worth-while answer.

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