

# The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

## WITH ALL RESERVE.

"Geel! Haw! Geel! Geel! Haw there! Back up! Haw!"  
The Telegram is endeavoring to progress under such direction as the above terms suggest. One is sometimes almost convinced that Controller Church had leading hand in settling—or, had we not better say?—unsettling its editorial policy. The genial controller in the course of a year usually manages to vote on every side of every question that comes up, so that he can point out to wavering voters with short memories how he was "with them," wherever they stand.

But the Telegram is always consistent in one thing. When it declares a vendetta and sends round the "black hand" notification, its victim, it stays with the feud. Mayor Hocken has received the "black hand" missive from The Telegram, and in order to make the vendetta consistent, a little inconsistency in other matters is necessary.

We quoted The Telegram yesterday on both sides of the question whether Toronto should have a steam reserve to the hydro-electric plant. Engineer Couzens said so, and it praised him. Mayor Hocken said so, and evidently then no reserve plan was necessary, for anything that Mayor Hocken does The Telegram believes must be wrong. But now Engineer Gaby says it is all right, and the reserve must be adopted, and The Telegram once more changes its views, and brings up Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Harris and Mr. Milne as the long ago authors of the reserve idea. It is a pity that The Telegram had not remembered these grounds for supporting the reserve plan before it denounced it as Mayor Hocken's proposal. We offer the suggestion of a card index to The Telegram, so that it may know its way about thru the labyrinth of its personal prejudices.

There is another point for consideration. If the city is going to buy the street railway, and the Toronto Electric Light Company, and their joint reserve plant, will it not be wise to get that fact well considered before embarking on the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on an entirely new plant? It may be that a new plant will be necessary in addition to the reserve plant now being completed by the Toronto Railway, and Mayor Hocken will be able to bring this phase of the question before the local hydro commission.

## CAN HOME RULE BE BLOCKED?

According to a Canadian Press despatch the Unionist party, if Lord Lansdowne speaking in the house of lords is to be believed, has discovered a flaw in the Parliament Act of 1911 which will place an insuperable obstacle in the way of home rule and the other measures that have been brought within the scope of its provisions. As explained, the Unionist leader in the upper house will move as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the home rule bill a resolution to the effect that the house declines to proceed with its consideration until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country. The Unionist contention is that the house of lords by adjourning for an indefinite period can in this way prevent the government from taking advantage of the mandatory sections of the Parliament Act.

That act provides that if any public bill, other than a money bill or a bill extending the maximum duration of parliament, is passed by the house of commons in three successive sessions (whether by the same parliament or not) and having been sent up to the house of lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected by the house of lords in each of these sessions, that bill shall on its rejection for the third time by the house of lords, unless the house of commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his majesty and become an act of parliament on the royal assent being signified thereto. At least two years must, however, elapse between the date of the second reading in the first session and the date on which the bill passes the house of commons in the third of these sessions.

Had the act stopped here the house of lords might have evaded the necessity of dealing with the home rule bill or any bill falling under the Parliament Act, by giving itself a prolonged vacation. An adjournment of this kind would of course have the effect of tying up not only the obnoxious bill directly concerned, but all legislation however important requiring the assent of both houses. Whether drastic action of this character should be taken or not would

of course depend on the temper of the huge Unionist majority in the house of lords and the quality of the party leaders. But the Parliament Act did go further by providing that "a bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the house of lords if it is not passed by the house of lords either without amendment or with such amendment only as may be agreed on by both houses." This subsection of section two of the act is so explicit in its terms that it is difficult to see how the house of lords can prevent an act on which they refuse to pass or deprive themselves of the opportunity of passing, from becoming law without their assent. Possibly later despatches may disclose more information than has meantime been afforded.

## IS THE WORK TOO HARD AT OTTAWA?

When Mr. Merdle, the big speculator, who figures in "Little Dorrit," commits suicide, the fact but not the manner of his death is announced to the public. Thereupon all kinds of reports gained circulation as to the cause of the great man's death, for he is still regarded as a great man by the horde of investors who do not realize that they have lost their money. "Overwork," "brain exhaustion" and other causes are mentioned, but finally someone suggests "pressure." This suggestion meets with instantaneous acceptance, and people go about warning each other against "pressure." Nearly everyone resolves to work less in the future for fear he may fall a victim to this newly discovered malady.

The report from Ottawa that the prime minister and several of his colleagues are suffering from nervous breakdown would command more credence if the correspondent did not include Sir Richard McBride among the afflicted. But it has become generally accepted as true, that our public men are in danger of "pressure" as the result of their labors during the parliamentary session. Hence the country is relieved when the session is over, and Ottawa for the next three months becomes "a banquet hall, deserted."

Now, the session at Ottawa is wearing beyond doubt. During the last few weeks of the session, even the private member is kept pretty busy with committee meetings at 10 a.m., and the house sitting from 11 a.m. until 2 o'clock the next morning. At the same time it would appear that our public men are less versatile and subject to less nervous strain than some public men of other countries. In England, for example, men like Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith make enormous incomes as barristers in the most important trials, and yet turn up at every important debate and division in the house. Many British prime ministers—Mr. A. Gladstone a notable example—found time to write books requiring considerable study and research, and to contribute to magazines on both sides of the Atlantic.

At Washington we find the president and leading men of both parties hard at work six days a week in the dog days. Congress and the British Parliament of late have been sitting nearly all the year round.

Possibly the ministers at Ottawa attend to too many details, and the hours at which the house meets have a tendency to prolong the sittings. Our public men at certain times work very hard, but do they then work any harder than the public men of other countries are working practically all the time?

## M. O. H. ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

Dr. Hastings has once more evinced his progressive ideas, and the advanced conception of his duties as a public official which governs his department. His latest intervention in the interest of the public health is based on the provisions of the recent amendments to the Health Act. There may be objection raised in some quarters to the regulations suggested, and they must have the approval of the local and of the provincial board of health before they become effective.

They do not, however, require more than the general adoption of conditions which everybody who now lives in a decent and cleanly way observes in his own habits. The object is clearly to bring the general standard of cleanliness up to the standard maintained by cleanly people in normal circumstances. Readers of Mark Twain will remember the surprise of a European attendant at the extraordinary cleanliness of the humorist. There has been

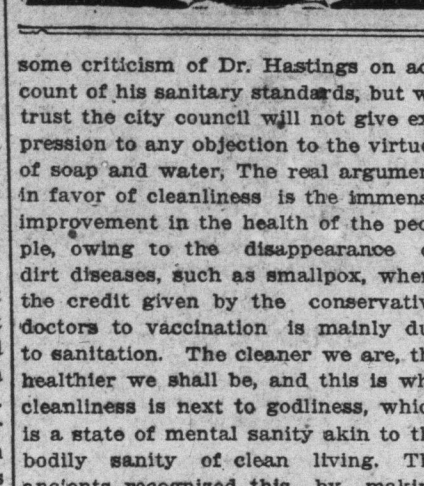
## Must Have a Beginning

Do not postpone the opening of a savings account simply because of the smallness of your first deposit. All things must have their beginning. The big things of today were the little things of yesterday. Remember we receive deposits as small as a dollar. You may deposit by mail. Send today for booklet.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION  
Toronto Street, Toronto.



A prominent Physician, in his address before the Ontario Medical Association—said "There is no more liquid heatstroke."  
**O'Keefe's**  
Special Extra Mild Ale  
In the mildest of light ales—strong in stimulating food values—relieves fatigue and brain lag.  
Order a case from your dealer.



some criticism of Dr. Hastings on account of his sanitary standards, but we trust the city council will not give expression to any objection to the virtues of soap and water. The real argument in favor of cleanliness is the immense improvement in the health of the people, owing to the disappearance of dirt diseases, such as smallpox, where the credit given by the conservative doctors to vaccination is mainly due to sanitation. The cleaner we are, the healthier we shall be, and this is why cleanliness is next to godliness, which is a state of mental sanity akin to the bodily sanity of clean living. The ancients recognized this by making Beelzebub, the lord of flies, creeping things, bugs, microbes, bacteria and germs of all sorts, a chief among the demons. So Dr. Hastings is only out against the old devil of dirt.

An interesting side issue is the effect the new regulations may have upon the street railway situation. If these regulations can be enforced, it may perhaps tend to make better terms for the city. It is certain that when the city takes over the street railway franchise, such conditions as Dr. Hastings lays down against overcrowding must be observed by the city management. No doubt also if the city seeks to have the company carry out these regulations, there would be opposition, and the usual legal appeal to the court of last resort. Rather than engage in another privy council struggle, perhaps it will seem better business to make a deal with the city.

There is going to be a great big job ahead of the man who puts into force a regulation prohibiting standing passengers in open cars, during, say, exhibition or race times. But we are gradually growing cleaner and more civilized, and overcrowding must go with other nuisances.

## The Philosopher of Folly

By Sherwood Hart  
A TRUE TALE.

There was a little duffer, of paper but honest birth, who said, "I will not suffer this being crushed to earth! If other men have risen to places on the height who started life in prison, I, too, can make a fight; no obstacle can daunt me; there's naught can keep me down; I'll have my place, I'll have my name, and I'll have my share of the town, before the game is over I know I'll make my mark; a field of six-foot clover will hedge my private park. I here and now determine to cultivate success; I am a small but firm 'un, and I can win, I guess!" He sought the village grocer and said, "In me you see, the maybe you don't know, sir, a future K.C.B. I'm just whom you're requiring, so here I'll hang my hat. I see you are perspiring—please let me tend to that. My trifling weekly pay, sir, you'll find I'll more than earn; and further, I will say, sir, that I am quick to learn." And in that place of barter he worked for many months; beginning as a starter he freshened wormy prunes; with eyes as sharp as foxes he learned things in that shop—he fixed the berry boxes with big ones on the top; he sold henfruit from storage which had a right to vote, and stuff for making porridge that would have killed a goat; with chuckles as a starter he weighed the sugar wet—and, thunder and tarnation! he's there already yet! This story points a moral, for I must tell the truth—he sold a laurel upon this bustling youth. Our castles topple over, we soon forget our dreams, we lose our fields of clover, thru mean, dishonest schemes.

## EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT HONG-KONG.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Hongkong on Tuesday, July 8.

## FATHERS OF PROTECTION

At the moment there seems to be an outburst of discussion as to who was the Father of Protection in Canada, or of the N. P., as it was called in former days.

Mr. W. T. Dewar, manager of the Frank A. Munsey Co. of New York, sent out a press report last week that the honor belonged to his father, William Dewar, who lived at one time in Fenelon Falls, Ont., and now seventy-seven years of age, and living in New Jersey.

The July number of The Westminster (an official magazine of the Presbyterian body in Canada) contains the first of a series of articles by William Mackenzie, now of the privy council department, Ottawa, giving his reminiscences of the public men of Canada as he knew them from the press gallery thirty years ago. Mr. Mackenzie thinks the honor belongs to the late John Maclean. The Hamilton Herald would not pass over David McCulloch of Hamilton. The World herewith reprints portions of these various articles.

There is a story to tell of the birth and rise of the N. P., and it may be worth telling some day. No one has told it yet. Sir Mackenzie Bowell knows about it, and so does John Ross Robertson; so does Lord Mount Stephen (still alive); but most of the men who were in at the start have passed away. The movement proved greater than its founders—like many other movements. But it would not be much amiss to say that Hamilton was the birthplace of Protection, and that it was looked on with suspicion by most of those who first came in contact with it.

## "FATHER OF PROTECTION."

Hamilton Herald, July 4: The Herald is in receipt of a letter from the managing editor of a New York newspaper, enclosing a news article about the celebration of the 77th birthday of William Dewar at Montclair, N. J. In this Dewar it is stated that Mr. Dewar was "the first Canadian to expound the policy of protection for native industries," and is generally known as "the father of protection in Canada." It appears that in 1874, being then the proprietor of a small country store at Fenelon Falls, Ont., Mr. Dewar wrote a series of letters on the subject of tariff protection, and that these letters "were printed in various Canadian newspapers." In them, we are told, "William Dewar launched the national policy which then embodied the idea of tariff protection, since universally accepted in Canada, and which recently included the naval aid bill." According to this account the letters of Mr. Dewar, in 1874, created a furore in Canada. 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