

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.
H. J. Mackinnon, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET
Telephone Calls:
Main 5325—Private exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.
Telephone Regent 1945.
Daily World—25 per copy delivered, 50c per month, \$1.35 for 3 months, \$2.95 for 6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance; or \$4.00 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.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

Let Ontario Help Her Mining Country.

There is complaint among mining men that they are not receiving all the attention from the Ontario government that they are entitled to. Great hopes are entertained for the future of Ontario mining; and millions of dollars of new wealth is expected from North Ontario during the next few years.

It is charged that the province is backward in building roads to assist in the development of new camps, and that the department of mines is more or less fossilized; that the departmental reports are out of date and of little service to men who are giving both time and money to prove up the northern mineral resources.

Not much attention has as yet been given to the camp at Shining Tree. Experienced mining men say that this new gold field will prove up one of the most important in Ontario. It is almost impossible for lack of a good road to get supplies from the millway, a distance of only 25 miles. The management of the Canadian National Railways seems to be equally neglectful; no agent has yet been placed at the West Tree station, where much freight is delivered for the Shining Tree camp.

Now is the time for Ontario to assist any and all of her natural resources, and the government departments concerned should be stirred into activity if they cannot do so of their own volition. Put more men on the geological and mineralogical survey work, and some real road builders who say little but drain off the water into the ditches and make passable the mining roads.

A Copyright Law.

A copyright bill is going thru parliament, which represents a belated attempt to bring Canada into relation with other parts of the empire, and indeed with the rest of the civilized world outside of the United States, in the important matter of copyright law.

Britain gives free and full copyright to everyone without conditions of any kind, accepting the Berne convention in full. So does Australia, so do New Zealand and France and Italy and all the other signatories of the Berne treaty. The United States stood aloof because their publishers have always been literary pirates and the Authors' Club of New York is even now trying to whip the government into civilized practice. Canada comes slinking in behind the United States, refusing copyright to her writers, so that their works may be pirated in all the modern ways of photographing, cinematographing, and without printing their books in the United States they lose their copyright there also.

It is said the printers object to the Berne convention because it gives a universal copyright without requiring to print in the country extending protection. But this works in two ways. One reason is that few books of comparative value are printed in the relatively small market of Canada when an American edition can be sent over here by paying customs duty, the extra run off the American press being cheaper than any Canadian edition could be got out at.

For the sake of printing an occasional small edition we lose the market of the whole civilized world for Canadian written and printed books. Under the present law the Canadian author in self-protection is bound to print in the United States. If there is to be protection for the printer it should be the tariff and not at the expense of the Canadian author and literary public. The result is it is to drive most of the profitable printing and authorship over the border.

If parliament adopts a copyright act in line with the Berne convention it will give Canadian brains and talent the biggest boost they have had in generations, and this would be good for the whole country.

Settle the Strike.

We have seen many authorities in the last year or two come round to views that some of these authorities denounced as fallacious or heretical when advanced in our columns. The "law" of supply and demand, for instance, the necessity of production to the limit, the essential importance of fixing or controlling food prices, the reconstruction of the whole post-war economy system. We have urged these matters almost since the beginning of the war. But few heeded. The wind has been blown and we are reaping the whirlwind.

The present disastrous conditions in Canada—and it is well for everybody to know that they are disastrous, as disastrous economically as the war were raging thru our borders—are due without doubt to the high cost of living. This gradually came about

thru the positive refusal of food controllers to control, or authorities of any kind to fix prices. The profiteers proved to be more influential than the people when the matter was considered, until now the index figure is 102 per cent. higher than when the war began. As prices rose it was necessary for wages to rise so that men might live. As they rose, expenses rose. People with fixed incomes and on salaries have suffered terribly and without relief. All they can do is to pinch and starve, to mend and mind. Still prices continue to soar, and yet higher wages are demanded, until the situation is like the culmination of a bull market. Everybody wants to unload, but there is no one to unload on. The Bolsheviks, who care for nothing but chaos, having an insane idea that chaos can be recreated by their fiat, are doing all they can to promote the disorder. The absolute recklessness of the profiteers has created sympathy for Bolshevism among many of the salaried and small fixed income classes. These people, ground down and trodden on by the profiteers, naturally on the side of law and order, are tempted to alienate themselves from their natural alliances, so much are they suffering.

Whatever the labor men want in the way of an eight-hour day and a living wage must be granted them, but the way to restore money to its value of days before the war, is to create wealth for money to represent, to produce to the limit, to be active in every useful and necessary channel of productive energy.

Profiteering, watered stock, melon-cutting, the whole film-fam policy of inflating nothing into something was bound to have its social reaction. This has come in the strike and all that is involved with it.

If all the forces of the nation do not get back to their pressing duty of producing wealth, creating values out of the ground, there are greater trials still ahead of us, idle hands or idle money, it matters not which, they have an equal culpability.

There must be co-operation if anything is to be done, and it is obvious now in the present state of affairs that a good deal of influence of the right kind will be necessary to bring about a sensible frame of mind between the two economic partners.

If the employers have their own permanent interests at heart, not to mention those of the nation, they should endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement at the very earliest moment. We can trust the better elements of labor to restrain as far as possible any tendency towards turbulence, and to counteract the evil counsels that Bolshevists of one stripe or another are disseminating with a view to overturning society and making a wreck of Canada.

NON-RATIFICATION WILL LOSE TRADE

Powers Delaying to Put Treaty in Force Will Suffer in Consequence.

Paris, May 16.—The German peace treaty, it developed today, contains a clause which has not yet been made public, providing that ratification by Germany of the principal associated powers will bring the treaty into force between the ratifying parties, enabling the immediate resumption of trade.

As the result of conferences among the representatives of the powers, which were being continued today, the text of the German treaty will probably be made public by instalments. It was pointed out today in connection with the stipulation as to the any nation which withheld ratification after three of the principal powers had ratified would be at a disadvantage in a commercial way. This would follow from the fact that the ratifying powers would be able to resume trade relations with Germany at once, while the states that delayed would have no such privilege.

Contractors on Welland Canal Agree to Grant a Higher Wage

St. Catharines, May 16.—As a result of the conference between Welland ship canal contractors and representatives of the Niagara District Trades Federation, it has been agreed to recommend to the minister that the same working conditions granted by the provincial Hydro commission be put into effect on the canal. Both canal and Hydro employees asked for an eight-hour day with a 44-hour week, with the inclusion of double time for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

LARGE PROFITS

are assured to every one who saves money today. Why? Because prices are now at a very high level and when the inevitable lowering of prices occurs your dollar will have a purchasing power far beyond what it possesses today.

Deny yourself some of the things you do not really need, and later on you will be able to buy them for considerably less.

This Corporation offers you an absolutely safe depository for your savings and will add interest thereto twice each year at

THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum. Withdrawals may be made by cheque. Small and large amounts are equally welcome.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
Capital (paid-up) and surplus \$11,672,569.77
Investments \$31,461,281.24

A NOXIOUS WEED—HOE IT OUT



THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following:

Friday proved an off-day in peace conference circles so far as the council of four was concerned. Premier Lloyd George was absent from Paris bidding farewell to a Welsh regiment that left for home while President Wilson devoted the day to visits by a number of delegations.

The negotiations with the Austrian peace delegation at St. Germain are expected to begin the middle of next week. The Austrians probably will present their credentials at a meeting of the peace congress Tuesday, and it is reported unofficially that the following day may witness the handing of the peace terms to the delegation.

The council of foreign ministers is continuing its labors on the details of the Austrian peace treaty connected with the question of new frontiers. The treaty, it is understood, will not deal with the disposition of Dalmatia, Istria or Fiume, merely calling for Austrian renunciations of rights to the territories. The Italians and the Jugos-Slavs, with American mediation, will settle the question of the former Austrian domain among themselves if pending negotiations reach a successful conclusion.

Still another note from the German plenipotentiaries to the allied powers, said to deal with the question of Alsace-Lorraine,

is in the course of preparation by the Germans.

That the allies are preparing for the eventual day when the Turks are to be reckoned with in a peace treaty is indicated by the fact that the British, French, American, Italian and Greek warships, with landing parties, have begun a great concentration at Smyrna, Asia Minor. Allied troops also are being massed at Salonica.

The concentration at Smyrna is connected with the mandate given to Greece by the peace conference to administer the affairs of the Turkish seaboard, while the belief is expressed in Paris that the massing at Salonica is connected with the enforcement of the peace terms to be presented to the Ottomans, which it is thought probable will include a demand that the Turks leave Europe.

The peace negotiations with Turkey and also with Bulgaria are expected to take place in Constantinople, Salonica or some other city in the near east. The Chinese cabinet is reported to have tendered resignation, which President Hsu Shih Chang is said to have declined to accept. The conference at Shanghai at which endeavours were being made to arrange a peace between northern and southern China has broken up.

Vienna advices report that many persons have been killed in clashes between Serbs and Croats at Agram, capital of Croatia.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

Bab is heartbroken because Neil has been drinking.

"CHAPTER LXXXVII.
All my time was spent with Mrs. Carter, but I soon dismissed any sort of large affairs for her. I contented myself with two or three small dinners and by taking her to the theatre and driving. Neil was at home very little, scarcely more often than before the war. I could see that it was at times an effort for him to concentrate his mind upon work because I had been saying and I worried accordingly.

I begged him to tell me what he was doing that he could not be more at home, could not give his aunt the attention it seemed his respect for her demanded. He only shrugged and asked me not to annoy him.

"I am putting over-trying to rather—a big deal. I can't be worried about anything having a good time. You surely should be able to entertain her; her ideas are very simple."
"It isn't that, Neil. She is your aunt. I know. But I am fond of her and I imagine she feels hurt because you aren't with us more."

"Nonsense! If you want to bring her down town to the Lawyers' Club for luncheon tomorrow you may. Then you can plan for a matinee or something afterward."

"That will be fine. I am sure she will be pleased to lunch there. I know I always am. We will take Robert for a drive in the park first. She simply refuses to be separated from him and he from her. She fond me yesterday that she never thought she could become so fond of a child as she had of him."

"You don't half know how cunning he is, you see so little of him. He is ahead of his classes. His teacher told me last week who had to hold him back, that he was almost too bright for his age. He speaks French wonderfully well; his accent is much better than mine. I wish mother had made him learn languages when I was his age instead of waiting until I was almost a young lady."

"Yes, you can't commence too early." Neil answered, but absent-mindedly. That was the way he was now. His mind did not seem to be upon anything I said for more than a moment or two. I longed to beg him to talk to me, to tell me of his work, but did not. When he was trying to float one of his schemes he was impatient, nervous and unlike himself.

There was one thing he had done, rather left undone, since his aunt came. Not once had I seen him take a drink. Not once had I detected it on his breath. She was absolutely opposed to liquor

in any form, and I knew it would pain her greatly should she know that I had resorted to it, even when worn out nervously, or when in company with men who habitually indulged.

Then one night he came home more nearly drunk than I ever had seen him. It had happened two days before he had proposed we lunch down town with him. He had not come home to dinner, had not come in until about midnight. Fortunately his aunt had just gone to her room. He was not very quarrelsome, I had a half hour with him. I was so afraid he would hear him and come down to see what the matter was. Finally he got him to bed and he soon was sleeping. I was almost heartbroken. I never had become accustomed to his taking liquor, even over so little. And to see him in such a maudlin or quarrelsome condition was degrading for him and for me.

In the morning he had been very penitent—had called me a "good girl" because I had kept it from his aunt and from the servants, and had given me his solemn promise never to offend in such an extent again.

"If I do I won't come home," he had added.

"But I fear rather you would come home than to let others see you in that condition." I returned. "It is bad enough for me to know it. I would be ashamed indeed if it were publicly known that you could so far forget yourself as to have a drink."

"You make mountains out of molehills, Bab. But don't look so serious. I have promised, haven't I?"
"Yes, dear." But some how I hadn't the faith in his promises I used to have. But I wouldn't let him see it.

Tomorrow—Frederick Refuses to Consider a Business Proposition.

A Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.
(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

TRUSTWORTHY.

Show me a man who trusts no other man. Who to suspicion dark devotes his span. I'll show you one who nine times out of ten Holds all the ills he finds in other men; But points the line out the chap who loves his kind. And while to others' weakness is blind, Still holds them good—in him you'll surely see A weight that you can trust from A to Z.

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND IS AIM OF BAPTISTS

Rev. C. Schmitt, of the church extension board of the Baptist Association of Ontario and Quebec, is organizing a campaign to raise a large church extension fund for the city and district of Toronto. It is to be launched by an appeal in all the Baptist churches in Toronto and suburbs on the second Sunday in June.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, May 16.—The house tonight discussed the housing plan which came before it in the shape of an estimate in committee of supply. The house in short is asked to authorize the loan of twenty-five million dollars to the provinces already arranged by the government. No bill was introduced, but Hon. Mr. Rowell laid upon the table of the house the orders-in-council passed last December under the war measures act.

This method of procedure was severely criticised by J. A. Robb, the chief liberal whip, Mr. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, and other members of the opposition. They said that the government should not have launched so novel a scheme without first consulting parliament. As Mr. McMaster pointed out all arrangements had been made, the provinces were going ahead with their plans and parliament had no choice now but to vote the money.

This was true enough, but many members on both sides of the house felt called upon to speak. Dr. Clark of Red Deer, who in the last month has gone from government benches to the cross benches and is getting across with the government every day, delivered himself tonight in no uncertain way. The housing plan, he said, was a mere pancea, which at best could benefit only forty thousand people. It did not go to the root of the trouble, namely, unequal distribution of wealth and the high cost of living. "Take off the tariff and make living cheaper," was the doctor's advice, and he thought it would do more to remove social injustice and discontent than Mr. Rowell's prescription.

Mr. Morphy of North Perth and Fred Pardee of West Lambton criticised the provision which permits the loan to be made to any working man with an income of not more than \$3000. They did not believe that the man with an income of \$3000 stood in need of help from a paternal government. Mr. Pardee said it was the poor man who needed help, the man who on account of his poverty was compelled to live in an undesirable neighborhood.

Sir Herbert Ames said the government was evidently aiming to establish homes for workmen in the suburbs or at some distance from the centre of the city. In his opinion it would be better to clean out the slums and build model tenement houses in the downtown districts. The cost of land was so high that there should be at least three houses or flats under one roof. The small amount which could be loaned under the government's plan compelled every borrower to have his individual house and to build that house on cheap land far removed from the place he worked. There was great need for housing accommodation in cities like Montreal and Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Rowell defended the housing plan as necessary for the returned soldiers, who were rejoining their families in Canada or bringing back

families with them from England. It was also needed from the standpoint of social welfare, as slums have developed to an alarming extent in the cities of Canada. He had personally visited the homes of the poor in Toronto and had been shocked by the poverty and undesirable conditions that he encountered. As to Dr. Clark's free trade argument, he reminded the house that widespread poverty and shocking slum conditions prevailed in England under free trade.

H. A. Mackie of Edmonton said that if the housing plan was intended for the benefit of returned soldiers, the money should be apportioned among the provinces not on the basis of population but on the basis of enlistment. A province like Alberta which sent the greatest number of soldiers in proportion to population should share in the fund on the basis of enlistment. If on the other hand the end in view was to do away with slums then the money should be loaned to the eastern provinces because there were no slums in the cities of the west.

And so the discussion rambled on. Mr. Rowell talked too often and over long and thus obstructed as he often does his own estimate. The house was willing enough to vote the money but there was a general feeling that the plan itself was only half-baked. The Dominion lends money to the provinces and the provinces lend to the municipalities and by the time all the authorities get thru making regulations the poor returned soldier will think he has wandered back into barbed wire entanglements.

Hon. J. G. Turfitt created a mild sensation in the senate this afternoon by denouncing the extravagance of the government. He declared that the estimates could be cut down by one hundred million dollars without injury to the public service. Mr. Turfitt was a red hot Liberal for years, but was elected to the house in 1917 as a Unionist and later on was promoted to the senate. But one by one the Liberal Unionists seem to be back sliding.

ELECTROCUTED LINEMAN SAVED COUNTLESS CATS

To have rescued 400 cats from dangerous positions, such as stalled up a 'phone pole or up a tree is the proud record of John O'Donnell whose funeral took place yesterday morning from his residence 249 McCaul St. It will be remembered the deceased was an electrocuted whistler at his work. In the funeral procession the hymn sung by the choir was one of the pall-bearers. He gave O'Donnell a fine character for humanity towards animals, and for his willingness to rescue cats from poles or trees. On one occasion he fought a cat in its wild state when up a tree.



"If I Could Only Get Rid of These Headaches"

"GOODNESS knows, I have tried enough treatments for it. I think I have used nearly all the tablets and wafers and powders there are at the drug store."

"And what is the result? I am getting more rundown all the time, and the headaches are worse than ever."

"Of course, they help at the time, save me a little suffering, but I have the headaches now oftener than ever before, and my nervous system has all gone to pieces."

"The doctor says my blood is thin, and that I do not get the nourishment from my food that is required to feed the nerve cells and keep up the vitality of the system."

"I have been reading about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and this letter from Mrs. F. G. Simmons, 42 Curtis street, Brantford, Ont., seems to about describe my case."

"I am tired of taking medicines for temporary relief, and am going to see if Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will not build me up and make a complete cure."

This is Mrs. Simmons' letter:

Mrs. F. G. Simmons, 42 Curtis street, Brantford, Ont., writes:

"For about eight years I suffered from anaemia. My circulation was poor, my gums and lips were pale, and my hands and feet were always cold. I was nervous and unable to sleep well. I had frequent headaches, seemed restless and easily worried or irritated. There was a buzzing sound in my ears. Indigestion was also one of my complaints, and I often was attacked by weak spells. As nothing seemed to improve my condition, I went to doctor, who told me I was anemic, and that the climate of this country did not agree with me. But as I did not get any better I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which I had heard a great deal about. After the first box I felt brighter and my headaches completely disappeared. I continued using the Nerve Food for quite a while, and now I feel better than I have since I came from Scotland eight years ago. I am quite well now, and cheerfully and gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to people who are like I was before I used this splendid medicine."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates Co., Limited, Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box.

A Special Season Wash Inclusive

Unshrinkable Linen

Wholesale and Retail

Other Fabrics

Gingham, Muslin, Reppe

Cotton

Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Lingerie, etc.

Yield

Are you unsatisfied with all special gents sent?

Ma

JOHN

Ladies Gents

of all kinds Work NE

Phone N

CRICKET

Marylebone

The new Marylebone

the institution

crippled, many not the game.

annual meeting in 1918

members previous

Mr. P. J. Paterson

committed place was

four and a half

Mr. P. J. and Mr. M. P.

should be in place of

the place of honor

ferred to St. John's

count Fr. Douglas H.

The Rev. Fr. Douglas

vacated his place in 1918

—the ground condition

made by the Australian

team autumn. To see if

wishes to see if

After re for the ne

in war joa ment does of nearly

CR

The Old

grounds of

J. F. Low

T. J. Bar

Gregor, J.

Bowbank,

The You

opening the

grounds w