

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1850.  
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company, of Toronto, Limited.  
M. J. MACLEAN, Managing Director,  
World Building, Toronto,  
40 West Richmond Street.  
Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—31 South John St., Hamilton, Telephone, Regent 1946.  
Daily World—2c per copy; delivered, 50c per month, \$1.50 for 3 months; \$2.50 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19.

### Are They Being Unruly or Surrendered?

Hon. Mr. Taschereau is at present premier of Quebec, the reins of government having been voluntarily turned over to him by Sir Lomer Gouin at the height of his power. Since then the Farmers' party has begun to strike root in Quebec, and perhaps even graver problems confront the new premier. Sooner or later the demand will arise for public ownership and development of the great water powers of the province, which up to date have been monopolized by private corporations. The tariff issue may be a wedge that will split the now solid Quebec. Altogether it seems necessary for Mr. Taschereau to get hold of a slogan or unfurl a standard around which the people of Quebec can rally to his support. He has therefore recently delivered at Quebec a solemn warning and outcry against the invasion of provincial rights by the Dominion parliament.

Mr. Taschereau complains that the federal government is invading the provincial field by the building of highways, the construction of houses, appropriating money for the encouragement of agriculture and the development of education, by bankruptcy legislation and by giving consideration, if not encouragement, to federal legislation respecting marriage and divorce. It is not a new indictment. More and more there is a demand for federal action in what was once considered the purely provincial field. This is partly due to the fact that federal action guarantees uniformity, but it is still more due to the fact that the federal government in ordinary times can launch upon expenditures quite beyond the ordinary provincial purse. The Dominion government did not build houses to cure the house famine, but loaned money to the provinces for that purpose. The federal government is not building highways but is helping to pay for highways which the provinces have constructed. Nearly every so-called "invasion of provincial rights" during the past ten years has been with the consent and even upon the invitation of provincial governments.

But quite apart from all this we can see at work an inexorable law of political development. In any confederation the supreme power is drawn irresistibly to the central authority. In the United States the national congress was only delegated certain enumerated powers, all others being reserved to the individual states, but year by year the individual states dwindle into a mere geographical division while the national authority becomes supreme. We are seeing a similar development in Australia, where state rights at the time of confederation were rampant. We would see the same law at work in a federated empire no matter how meagre were the powers at first conferred upon the central parliament.

This is by no means to say that the provinces should not maintain their rights. Perhaps these rights may sometimes be in danger of invasion. More often they are not insisted upon because some of the provinces, at least, realize that the Dominion government can do many things for them better than they can do them for themselves. And the greatest invasion of provincial rights and national rights was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues and supporters at Ottawa from Quebec some years ago in regard to power, light and local traction companies. What has Premier Taschereau to say in that regard?

### A One-Man Supreme Court for the Baseball World.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis as United States judge for the district of Chicago, enjoyed only a local reputation until he imposed a fine of \$25,000 upon the Standard Oil Company. That brought him into the limelight for a time but the light faded with the reversal of his judgment by the supreme court. Now he is again brought into public prominence and there is likely to remain as the Heap Big Chief of the baseball world. All the powers of the old "National Commission" which regulated clubs and disciplined players, now passes into the hands of Judge Landis, at a salary, if he chooses to accept it, of \$50,000 a year. For the present, however, he will retain his place on the federal bench, and for love of the game devote himself to the important task of making professional baseball clean. The usually speak of baseball as the national game of the United States it is fast becoming the most popular of outdoor games in Canada. Toronto's club is in one of the big leagues, and nearly every vacant lot in the city is the scene of an amateur game on Saturday afternoon.

Yet the baseball fever is less pronounced here than almost anywhere else in Canada. You will find it raging in all the industrial districts of the province of Quebec and in the cities and towns of the prairie west. Lacrosse has not lost its hold on Ontario, but the small boy is growing up to be a baseball fan. One reason may be that any sort of a lacrosse outfit is beyond the small boy's means, while his mother can make him some sort of a ball out of her yarn, and he can forage around for some sort of a bat. Later on he buys a bat and a ball at the store, and he and the other boys never cease dreaming and planning until they acquire the mitt and the mask that will put their club on the map.

Perhaps it would be well if all sport could be played for love of the sport and without financial reward. But there is a natural desire on the part of the public to see the game played at the highest possible stage of perfection. They want to see the best baseball pitcher much as they want to see the fastest horse or hear the finest singer in the world. They want to see a live contest between clubs of picked players. They want to see a game not once in a year, but as often as they can get away of an afternoon. Hence, ball players must make playing ball a profession; they must receive high salaries; they must be transported on trains and put up at hotels. Accessible grounds with huge grandstands and bleachers must be provided.

All these things mean a big outlay of money, and the owner of the club has much to contend with. He is more or less at the mercy of the weather. He must depend for his money upon the home game, and people as a rule will not patronize the home club when it is playing losing ball. Nobody shouts "Well tried!" at a baseball game. They are more apt to shout "Kill the umpire!" when a close decision goes against the home team. There was an ever-present temptation for the owners to "hippodrome," but it was the advent of the gambler that tainted professional baseball with bribery and corruption. It will be the duty of Judge Landis, a fan of many years standing, to do a lot of housecleaning. Only individual players have as yet been caught in the net of the grand jury, but reform must be effective from top to bottom. The legislature of every state in the union, and possibly the parliament of Canada, will be asked to amend the criminal code as to make it a penitentiary offence for any player, umpire, manager or owner to throw, or connive at throwing, a game, or to give, solicit, or accept any bribe or illicit commission.

**Remark in Passing.**  
The merry Christmas shopper is already busy on our streets, and judging by their crowds those who delay too long are going to run short in some of the things they want.

The self-appointed propaganda committee, sitting at Washington on the Irish question is permitted under protection of the Stars and Stripes to add new fuel to a conflagration that is beginning to show signs of dying down.

Of \$3,400,000,000 spent by the U. S. shipping board on account of the war, \$2,000,000,000 is now found to have been lost thru bad management. A certain type of American business man must be hoping that the U. S. government will go ahead with its big shipbuilding policy.

### Rhyming Views On Daily News

By GEORGE H. DIXON.

THE latest news at which we glance shows an attempt to stop the dance; to stop the fox-trot and the waltz, which are so full of "vicious faults," and make the one-step quit the name, the shimmy too, is called a "shame," while "Walk the Dog" and "Ball the Jack" are victims of a hot attack. Dr. Straton is the one who has attacked this kind of fun. He held a crowd with bated breath, while he knocked the dance of death. He called it base and full of vice, and named it "shame." He made it plain that he was sore against the art of Tiptoe, while aged men and spinster old applauded him who was so bold. His plaudits almost raised the roof; that is, the ones who lost their youth. The people who are full of vim we find do not agree with him.

There is some dancing, it is true, indulged in by a very few which is not of the very best—but then this bird knocks all the rest. He does not stop at hard-boiled stuff, all kinds of dancing he calls rough, and that's the reason you and me with Dr. Straton disagree. We do not dance in joints or dives, we've never done that in our lives, so we resent his bitter fight against a sport we think alright. We're out against the shimmy shake, a gink that does it a rake, but just because some simple yaps, whose face is just a vacant map, tries tricks like this the Straton clan are down on dancing to a man. It don't seem fair—or so we think—to put all dancing on the blink because a few rough-necks and dance try some funny low-down games. This is our platform, as we state, we think he should discriminate between the dance we are fond and those staged by the demi-monde.

### WILL PREPARE DRAFT OF PACT WITH RUSSIA

London, Nov. 18.—Premier Lloyd George stated in the house of commons today that a draft of an agreement to carry out the July arrangements for trade with Russia should be prepared, and he hoped it would be ready for submission to the Russian government in a few days.

The premier said the agreement would not be entered into until Great Britain was satisfied that the undertaking given by the Soviet government regarding the release of British prisoners was being carried out.



LABOR: We are in favor of a medium tariff that will keep the factory doors open.

## Yellow and White in a Canadian City

More Clergymen Are Interviewed—Intermarrying Due to Girls' Formation of Opium Habit—Colored People Have Their Own Churches, Why Not the Same for Chinese?

By BILLEE GLYNN.

(Continued From Page 1).  
With 4,000 Chinese in Toronto, a large percentage of them in very prosperous circumstances—why, if they are Christians, haven't they churches of their own? The colored people, who are far fewer and mostly poor, have at least two well-attended churches. The truth simply is that the Chinese prefer the white churches in that they give them opportunity of meeting white girls and women.

A Torontoian of social standing, informed me the other day that he was obliged to discharge Chinese from employment in his home because different guests had complained that when serving them at table the Chinese had meddled and covertly brushed against them at every opportunity. Behind the Chinese expressionless face are ages of "sorrow-boats" and sordid lives of struggle for pleasure. If western morality, with respect to women, has touched him at all, it is only in the necessary degree to keep his face straight.

Williams, in his "Survey of the Chinese Empire," a work of authoritative reference, states: "Prostitution prevails to a serious extent. One danger of attending young girls walking alone in these gates of hell. At one time there were from eight to ten thousand prostitutes in and near Canton, of whom the greater portion had been stolen while children, and regularly trained for this life. Many kidnappers gained a living by stealing young girls and selling them to brothels, and in times of want parents have been known to lead their daughters to the streets and offer them for sale."

Now in conversation, let us hear how Toronto ministers, several of whom informed me that the Chinese gave rather generously to white churches. There is always a reason—present or past—evidently a couple of them.

My interview with an Anglican minister, whom the police informed me had frequently married Chinese-white couples, was very brief, but to the point. He would admit, however, having made only three or four Chinese happy in wedlock. He did not, it appeared, fancy going into a government report for even exultant, Heaven-kissing British Columbia.

"I marry them just like anyone else," he said.  
"And afterwards do you keep in touch with them to see if the marriages turn out happily?"  
"It is impossible for a minister to keep in touch with couples he marries."  
A clergyman of the Methodist church did not want to talk on the subject. It was when I asked him if his church was doing anything for the Chinese that he was ashamed of in the matter of the Chinese, that he was obliged to respond: "No, certainly not; but he did not know anything about the Chinese classes in the Methodist church. I would have to see another reverend in the same building."  
"Yes, he had married Chinese and whites, but would not marry them in any instance where the Chinese was not a Christian."

This makes such a difference in the matter, gent and a Chinaman to contribute to a church, take sacrament and declare himself a Christian. In a few months' time, according to this gentleman's standard, he could be worthy of your white daughter. I am afraid my face was rather too expressive, for he threw in—that he asked the girl if she had parents or a guardian. God helps the orphan and she thousands of girls in Toronto whose parents and guardians are hundreds of miles away. We there heard much immorality among Chinese and white girls? I went on. "No, not much." But his natural inclination for talking mastered him. "That week a girl had been lost from her home, and he had discovered her living with a Chinaman in his establishment. He had first gone to a married Chinese-white couple he knew, and had got the



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information as to the girls whereabouts from them thru circumvention. However, the girl had been ruined before. "Did she confess that to you?" I asked.  
"No, but I discovered it." Evidently any sort of story about the girl was acceptable if it helped to clear the point.

As I went out the door I thought I had left behind a paper. In that moment of my return when for an instant I dropped my casual bearing and looked at him rather too keenly, I gave him up immediately he came back and after he had referred me to still another minister on the same floor, who I knew wouldn't talk either, and didn't, I had just reached the other clergyman in the same building to whom he had referred me when his personage was called to the telephone. I believed I knew who had called him and that he was being told silence was golden.

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None of this mattered, however, for in something like twenty minutes I realized I would have to make speed—was talking to the man who knew all about it—superintendent of a Sunday school in one of the large Methodist churches where they have a Chinese class.

He told me that the Methodists at the present time have four Chinese Sunday school classes in different churches in Toronto, averaging from 15 to 25 adult pupils to the class, that they had found the only successful method was to use girls as teachers to each pupil, and that some of the Chinese who attended Presbyterian Sunday schools also came to the Methodist, who held classes at a different time of the day.

The superintendent of the only Anglican church in Toronto which at this time has a Chinese class gave me the following information:  
That most girls of all ages were willing to teach Chinese because at Christmas

### TREASURE SEEKERS ESCAPE SHIPWRECK

(Continued From Page 1).

Sound, and his story is that he found it while cleaning the lock of an ancient rifle he obtained by barter in the Hudson Bay region about 40 years ago.

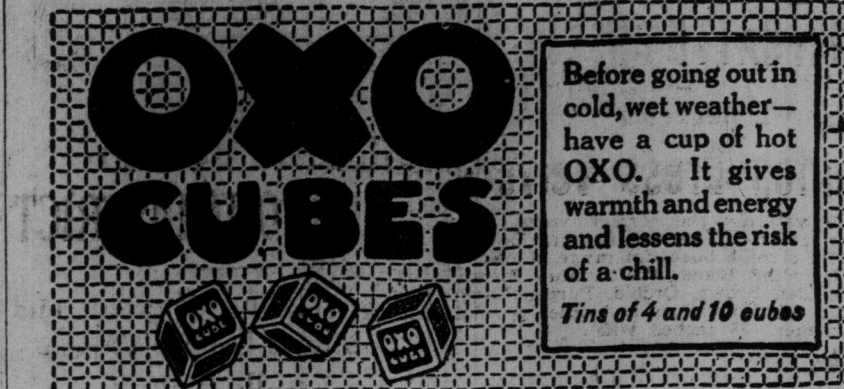
The map was sent to a department official at Ottawa, who reported that it appeared authentic, the ink being about a century ago. Dr. Jack McGraw, a pioneer doctor of the north became one of the financial backers of a proposal to charter a craft and sent to New York, where New York capitalists interested in Northern Ontario mining, also clipped in and about \$40,000 was raised.

**Ran Into Gales.**  
Several months ago Capt. McGraw and Cullen went to New York, where a 30-foot sailing craft was secured. The start for southern waters was made about five weeks ago, those on board being Capt. McGraw, Father Tere, Cullen and two sailors.

The navigators found before long that to venture out in the Atlantic in a small boat in the fall of the year is not like going on a sight-seeing steamer to view an America cup race. The vessel ran into a gale off the coast of Georgia, and for three days the frail craft was at the mercy of wind and wave. The crew had full confidence, however, in Capt. McGraw, who proved himself a skilled navigator. He told his companions in three days he would make land, and the craft was brought the boat safely into port off Florida's coast. A wire was sent to the New York backers of the venture, who authorized Capt. McGraw to get the craft repaired and to prepare for a fresh start. So badly battered was the vessel, however, that it was found that several weeks would be needed to make it seaworthy, and hence the priest and Cullen decided to return. It is not likely that the voyage will be resumed in the new year.

The World asked Cullen why the party undertook the risk and expense of starting a 2,000-mile trip from New York when the expedition might have outriggered in southern California. He replied that the planning had been done by Capt. McGraw, but that, personally, he would never again venture upon the Atlantic in a 30-foot boat, he would take a chance on the Pacific.

While in New York, Cullen says, he had an interesting talk with Thomas Edison, and gave the inventive genius a demonstration of the power of his diving rod, which, from 15 miles out at sea, followed the impelling tug of the gold bullion stored in the sub-treasury vaults in the Wall street district.



### DENY COMBINATION TO ADMIT GERMANY

(Continued From Page 1).

for vice-president was a tie between Rodrigo Octavio, the Brazilian under-secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr. Gastao da Cunha, the Brazilian ambassador to France, for sixth vice-president. While the assembly was discussing the proposed vote for the remaining vice-president, an animated discussion proceeded at the Brazilian bench, each candidate insisting that he be allowed to withdraw in favor of the other. A second ballot was taken, however, and Delegate Octavio received 22 votes to six for Lord Robert Cecil of South Africa, and two for Dr. Gastao da Cunha, of Brazil. President Hymans had proposed that the assembly choose between two candidates having the highest votes at the end of the list, but Rene Viviani, of France, demanded that the assembly be left free to make its choice unrestricted.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, of Canada, formerly president of the privy council, made a brief, but energetic, protest against continual proposals of departures from the rules. Senhor da Cunha endeavored to put in a few words after the voting had begun, but Mr. Rowell's protest intervened.

Dr. Carlos Urueta, delegate from Colombia, moved a resolution of thanks to the Red Cross for its aid in repatriating the prisoners. As an act of courtesy, Giuseppe Motta, president of the Swiss confederation, who had delivered the address of welcome, was elected honorary president of the first assembly of the league.

**Combinations Denied.**  
Rumors, which had been current all week, that certain combinations had been formed to carry pre-arranged programs thru the assembly were denied today from two sources. M. Pueyrredon, for the Argentine delegation, said that it was absolutely untrue, so far as Argentina is concerned, that the South American republics were in an understanding with other neutrals to force the admission of Germany into the league. The British dominions' representatives made it clear that they were here to represent their particular dominion, without reference to sister dominions or mother country.

All the delegates appeared to be satisfied with the progress made in the necessary preliminary proceed-

ings, the work having been gone thru with a minimum of friction, and they expect the final results to satisfy all the friends of the league.

The explorer, Dr. Nansen, gave in English a vivid picture of the situation of the war prisoners in Russia, their privations and sufferings. Without the aid of the International Red Cross, he said, little could have been done toward the repatriation of the prisoners. He said, also, that he would not be doing his full duty if he did not render thanks to the German government for co-operating in the task. The Bolshevik government, likewise, he said, did what it could to help.

**180,000 Repatriated.**  
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Dr. Nansen appealed to the league to profit by the lessons he had learned in contact with the incalculable sufferings of the war-prisoners, and prevent a recurrence of the great tragedy that had been enacted.

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