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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 25.

Keeping Open Good Roads in Winter.

In many parts of United States, especially during the past three months of unusual snowfalls, the good roads have been kept open for motor traffic; also for team traffic, through the entire winter. The weather was no more severe in Ontario than in these states, yet very little effort in this direction was put forth here.

The World has been giving some attention to the subject and was able to point out that one mile of the five miles of good road on the Don road had been kept open all winter—good for motors and sleighs—by a private user of the road, by five treatments of a grader pulled by horses. The same treatment applied to the whole Don road would have kept it all opened at a cost of about a hundred dollars! But nothing was done; the so-called York Highways Commission was unable to do anything; not even to dig out the one bad drift on the road. They confessed they had no equipment or any desire to do anything; and the appealed to by the minister of highways, they did not respond. They have not yet dug out the one bad drift; and they allowed water that accumulated on the higher levels to flow down the roadway, instead of into the culverts.

If Mayor Church and the citizens of Toronto and the citizens of the County of York will look at the Concrete Highway Magazine for February they will see how the roads in Michigan—a country like Ontario—were kept open by a grader drawn by a motor truck. By doing this regular deliveries of coal were kept up and ammunition was transported.

In Pennsylvania the state highway department worked out successful plans in this direction. And they bought fifteen snowplows for use on the main roads.

But so far the department of highways in Ontario has had no policy in this direction; apparently they have no effective control over the so-called highways commissions and their officers.

Inasmuch as Toronto has voted large sums for these roads; also the province, it looks as if the time had more than arrived when, in the interest of those who pay toward these roads, the policy followed in the States might be adopted here.

In the meantime Mayor Church, in the interest of Toronto's grants to good roads, should make an investigation into the facts and see if we're getting what we ought to get for our money. Even the legislature might take up the subject with a view of getting results similar to those of Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The Real Evil.

We are now in a fair position to judge of the results of the liberation of destructive forces from the work of the Bolsheviks in Russia. The history of the past informs all thinking men that the path of progress is the path of constructive evolution. Whether the Bolsheviks, under Trotsky and Lenin, had the same aim as the Germans or not, their methods have brought about the same result. They had no constructive ability. They could only tear down and destroy. It takes no prophet to say that exactly similar results would follow in Britain, in France, in the United States or in Canada, if the forces of destruction, the non-constructive elements of society, were permitted to run riot as they have done in Russia. What are these results? They are, briefly, the demoralization of society; the placing of power in the hands of the merely blind brute forces; the turning loose of the vicious elements; the cessation of labor, with the consequent stoppage of all supplies, food, clothing, the necessities of life.

It is contended from this that the whole weight of the popular authority in democratic countries should be placed behind the constructive forces of the nation, of any nation. We agree to this with one important stipulation. If we consider the growth and culmination of the destructive movement in Russia, or in France at the close of the eighteenth century, or at any other crisis in human affairs, we must see that it is a result arising out of a

cause as plainly as cause and effect always follow each other. In other words, the destructive episode is the reaction from another destructive agency. The destructive force was in the first instance exerted by the constructive forces. Autocracy, tyranny, capitalism, the organization of constructive power became destructive in its turn of the popular liberty, the popular rights, the popular welfare, the popular happiness. More briefly still, it became selfish. Selfishness is the most destructive force wielded by humanity, and sooner or later it leads to the overthrow of all constructive effort exerted in its own behalf. Just as soon as the Bolsheviks showed that their aims were entirely selfish, their doom was a certainty. Keresky commanded respect and was successful to the extent he worked for others.

The lesson for the constructive elements, so-called, in the social organism is plain. Unless capital, corporatism, unionism, power of any kind, exerts itself for the unselfish development of the nation it will assuredly bring about the inevitable reaction which arouses the forces of destruction. No man can live for himself, and no body of men can live for themselves. Nor can any nation live wholly for itself apart from humanity. In this fact lies the doom of Germany. But the gravity of the lesson is not less for all who follow the principles which inspire Germany. In the degree of their failure to live for the common welfare they suffer and will suffer.

The loyalty of the entente allies to unselfish aims is the surest token of their ultimate success in the war. There is a time to build up, and there is a time to pull down. Neither destruction nor construction are right or wrong in themselves. It is the motive behind, the selfishness or the unselfishness, that makes them evil or good.

The Railways and Electric Power and Public Ownership.

Desperate efforts are being made all over Canada to head off public ownership of the railways; so also are they doing the same thing in the States.

Many Canadian papers are silent on the subject as to their own views; but they are giving a great deal of space to paid reading matter supplied by the railways.

Sir Robert Borden's answer to Sir Adam Beck's denunciation, asking that the Grand Trunk be taken over, has been interpreted in many papers as unfriendly to the movement. The World does not yet so accept it.

The why the minister of public works should go out of his way to knock the proposition we do not quite understand.

The Grand Trunk is offering all kinds of opposition to being nationalized. With the debt on the Grand Trunk by reason of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the shareholders should be glad to take any reasonable consideration that the government might offer them. Otherwise a receivership seems in store for them.

But the easy way and the complete way is to begin with the Canadian Pacific, and for the government to guarantee the shareholders even nine per cent. on a surrender of the whole of the assets, railway and everything else. And there would be good value for it; and it would be good for the company. When that were done the Grand Trunk would be easy to get.

And the same treatment for the power companies in Ontario, where a crisis seems to be impending; let the Dominion Government take over the three private-owned companies on the Niagara River that are still left—the Electrical Development Co., the Niagara Power Co., and the Cataract Power Co.; and if necessary let Ottawa also take over the street railway and radial lines and subsidiary power companies associated with them, and make public-owned propositions of them all. This would clean up the power, traction and associated problems and help on the proposal of beginning almost immediately the building and electrification of a new pair of tracks between the Niagara River and Toronto; and then allow the Hydro-Electric Commission and the Ottawa Government so to co-ordinate and consolidate our railways and electric energy organizations as to obtain the best possible results for everybody in these strenuous war times.

GERMAN AVIATOR DESERTS.

Geneva, Feb. 24.—Official announcement was made today that a German aviator who landed near Basel is a deserter. The government decided to intern the aviator and return the airplane to Germany.

VICE-CHANCELLOR TO SPEAK.

Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the German vice-chancellor, Friedrich von Payer, will address the reichstag tomorrow in regard to international affairs.

NEW LABOR PARTY UNDER DISCUSSION AMONG LOCAL MEN

Action Will Be Taken to Get Views of Workers in the Other Provinces.

NEW SYSTEM OF RIDINGS

Allotments of Land to Soldiers Was One of the Matters Brought Up.

The formation of a new Canadian Labor party was discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Greater Toronto Labor party, and it was decided that the secretary of the branch in Toronto communicate with the provincial secretaries with a view to the consideration of the formation of such an organization comprising not only labor men proper, but also all those men and women who champion the cause of the workingman and woman. There was considerable discussion, but the motion, passed unanimously. During the course of this discussion it was pointed out that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was itself evolving plans which would mean an aim in view. It was felt that the Trades and Labor Congress represented only one factor in the labor movement, and that the formation of a Dominion-wide party, comprising the combined forces of those who labored by hand and those who toiled with their brains, as well as those who were friends of the cause, was essential to the welfare of the movement. The motion was carried, originally fathered by Delegate Logue, but finally moved by James T. Gunn.

Land for Soldiers. Delegate R. F. Hamer of West Toronto moved a resolution calling upon the government to make use of the unutilized lands in the region of the prosperous communities by giving allotments to the returned soldiers, thus utilizing all unutilized space for purposes of production and at the same time helping the soldier. Delegate Walter Brown pointed out that this matter had been very thoroughly gone into at the recent conference of labor representatives with the government, and that the government was taking all necessary steps in this connection.

James T. Gunn reported that a lecture on the subject of insurance at the Technical School under the auspices of the University of Toronto, for workmen and women, that were being conducted by Professor Milner, and that they were being held every Monday evening, the lecture on the subject of insurance was being held in the hall at the Labor Temple on Monday.

New Secretaries. William Steadman was elected to the office of organizing secretary, and Roy Hughes to the office of financial secretary, both officials being elected by acclamation. The next session of the G.T.L.P. will be of special interest by reason of a lecture which will be given by H. Somerville of Ruskin College, Oxford, upon the ethics of labor. The meeting will open sharp at 2.30, and at 3.30 Mr. Somerville will deliver his address. In this connection, James Richards, president of the party, urged everyone to try to get into the hall at the Labor Temple on time.

New Organization. The ancient system of dividing the G.T.L.P. into wards was soon abolished. Delegate Logue, at yesterday's meeting, moved a resolution abolishing the division of the party into ridings with a view to dividing the organization into parliamentary ridings to take the place of the present municipal ward divisions. This new system of organization may be considered at the forthcoming convention of the G.T.L.P. which will be held in April, as the resolution was passed by unanimous vote.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, and the meeting was held in the hall at the Labor Temple.

Slovak Convention Demands Dismemberment of Austria

New York, Feb. 24.—The dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian empire and "down with the Hapsburgs" were the dominant ideas expressed by speakers at the first session of the convention of the Slovak League of America here last night.

Charles Pergler, director of the Slav press bureau, declared that instead of conquering Austria-Hungary and federalizing it, the allies must dismember it. "If they fail to do this, we will," he added. Captain Z. Pieringer, formerly of the Russian general staff and later of the Czechoslovak army in Russia, said that scarcely a steamer left American shores which did not carry recruits to their army now in France. At this the entire assemblage arose and sang the Slovak national air which is used by them in the trenches to locate their own people in the enemy lines.

Harassing Gunfire Marks Warfare on Italian Front

Rome, Feb. 24.—The following official announcement was given out here today: "Our artillery and the names of our harassing fire at points east of the Brenno, and there was more frequent and heavier firing in the Giudicaria region, along the middle course of the Piave, and below there was brisk firing among the Dolomite peaks. One of our patrols brought back a few prisoners from the enemy's lines." The official communication from headquarters yesterday says: "On the whole there has been moderate artillery action and lively scouting on both sides. British patrols made a few prisoners. In the Brenta Valley an enemy detachment attempting to capture our front small posts was repulsed after a spirited engagement. An enemy airplane was brought down by one of our airmen, and two others by British aviators."

OPINIONS DIFFER REGARDING BRYAN

Prominent Citizens Interviewed Concerning Invitation to Late Secretary of State to Speak in Toronto.

Altho many men whose opinions were sought by The Sunday World could not be reached Saturday, the following remarks of others are quoted as reflecting the attitude of some regarding the invitation by the prohibition party to William Jennings Bryan, former United States secretary of state, to speak in Toronto on the occasion of the provincial prohibition convention:

"I think he will be an extremely unwelcome guest," said Arthur Hewitt. "I will do the cause more harm than good. I am sure I was more than surprised when I heard he was coming, to think that any thought of bringing him here during the progress of the war had been broached. A man who may be mistaken in one thing may be mistaken in another, and so I feel his coming cannot do any good to the prohibition cause."

James T. Gunn expressed the opinion that as long as Bryan was going to speak on prohibition he could not be very well refused admittance; but that he ought to keep to that subject. "He certainly should not be allowed to propagate pacifist views here," he said.

James Simpson, labor leader, who spent six weeks in England this winter lecturing on the liquor question, thought it an insult to the broad-mindedness of the citizens of Toronto to suggest that Mr. Bryan's visit should be discouraged. "It seems incomprehensible that we could find in Toronto citizens who would suggest it," he said.

Hon. N. W. Rowell stated that he was not going to take part in the conference. He did not care to express an opinion on Mr. Bryan's coming.

James Ballantyne, while feeling that Mr. Bryan had a wonderful personality, said that he was of the opinion that his visit at this time was inopportune. "Rightly or wrongly, he is associated with Pro-Germanism in our minds, and I do not think it was wise to have him come to Toronto now."

HIT SOCIAL EVIL BY DRASTIC LAWS

Compel Patients to Undergo Special Treatment When it is Required.

TO ISOLATE SUFFERERS

Determined Effort to Stamp Out Venereal Disease in This Province.

Ontario's determination to wipe out the social disease of venereal disease, taking form, and the evidence which Mr. Justice Hodgins secured acting as a commissioner to investigate conditions is now in the hands of the government, it is understood.

As a result of this evidence and the report which the commissioner will submit within a few days, drastic legislation will be introduced in the legislature during the present session which, it is thought, will have far-reaching effects in dealing with the situation. Details of the evidence handed in have not been made public, but it is understood a recommendation will be made which will require every medical health officer, if he has information or reason to believe that any person is suffering from venereal disease and has infection or is liable to infect others will be given power to require that person to go to a physician for examination.

Compel Treatment. It is shown that the person is infected the medical health officer would be in a position to compel him or her to submit to medical treatment and obey certain restrictions and regulations as may be established regarding his or her conduct. The law may require that person to be isolated for treatment in a house of detention.

If, on the other hand, the person under suspicion can produce after examination a certificate to show that he or she is not suffering from the disease, or it is shown that there is a syphilis in the blood, he or she will be free to go about as usual, such suspicion will be removed at once.

People who are compelled to take treatment and remain under the custody of the law will be given free treatment if unable to pay for it, according to the scheme which it is thought the government will inaugurate, while in the event that they are able to do so the expense will be borne by the patient.

NEW FILM CORPORATION

Have Two Big Features to Be Presented in Toronto Shortly.

The latest addition to the motion picture companies doing business in the Dominion with headquarters in Toronto is The Arrow Features, a Canadian company operating in conjunction with the United States producing company of the same name. Two Toronto men are at the head of the Canadian company, Charles H. Haystead, an old experienced theatrical man, and George Grey, for some time identified with feature pictures in Canada. The Arrow Features have just completed the inspection of two important film productions, "The Eyes of the World," directed by Harold Bell Wright's famous book, and "Ramona," adapted from Helen Hunt Jackson's fascinating story of early California and the mission Indians. Both pictures are of a high-class and set a new standard for film offerings. Exhibitors and others who had an opportunity of viewing both pictures at a private presentation, are loud in their praise of both productions and predict a warm reception on the part of the lovers of high-class photoplays. The new organization will open a tour of the leading Canadian cities shortly and the Toronto presentations will be given at one of the leading theatres playing legitimate attractions.

AND HE HASN'T THE KEY



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

An Offended Husband.

CHAPTER XIII.

Merton Gray made his way to my side as soon as the men came into the drawing-room. I was so glad to be freed from the necessity of answering questions and making myself agreeable to the women of the party that I welcomed him gladly.

"Been having a hard time of it?" he asked.

"Not so very," I responded, and then we both laughed, as young things will. I saw George make his way to the fascinating widow, as Mr. Gray called Julia Collins, and I watched him closely as he talked to her. By which I became jealous, angry and resentful. I thought that if I were like her George would not think me unfit. How they seemed to hang upon his words in an eager, seductive way. I hated them all, especially the vivacious Mrs. Collins. Why did George seem so engrossed with her? Why had he even looked at my wife since he came into the room.

"It looks good to me," Madge Loring quoted, as she came up to us. Then, with her, why he hadn't even looked at me since he came into the room. "What did she mean by 'the books'?" Mr. Gray asked, just as George, unnoticed by me, came up to us.

"What in the world was Madge laughing about?" he asked, before I had time to answer Mr. Gray.

"Oh, George!" I exclaimed. "I bought some books the other day because I wanted to know things. Mrs. Loring seems to think it a joke. But I don't understand."

"What books were they?"

"Books on etiquette and deportment," I answered. George made no reply, but as he turned away I heard something which sounded very like swearing. I knew at least that I had offended him, altho innocently.

Merton Gray sympathized.

"Oh, he doesn't like it," I exclaimed.

Then blushed that I had spoken of my husband to another man.

"Come, tell me what it is all about? I don't quite understand."

"Why, Mr. Gray, you know that I am just a country girl. I never had been away from home until I was married, and my brothers and the people at home thought I was nearly perfect. I was the only girl, you know."

"I don't blame them," he interrupted. "Oh, but I am very ignorant! and all Mr. Howard's friends are so absolutely different. I knew nothing of society and social customs, and so I bought all the books I could find that told of them. I haven't had much time yet to study them, tho'."

"Ask me anything you wish to know. I shall be glad to help you," he said very seriously, but there was just a hint of amusement in his eyes that he could not hide.

"You think it was a queer thing to do, tho, altho you don't laugh at me," I said.

"It is rather unusual," he confessed. "That is why George is offended and why she laughed at me," I said.

"It wasn't very nice in Madge," he returned. "But she is a thoughtless creature at all times. Don't you mind her. Why, my dear Mrs. Howard, they are all jealous of you this minute. You carried off the catch of the town, for one thing, and you are young and beautiful for another. Two unpardonable sins, I can assure you."

"But I am so dull, so uninteresting," I wailed.

"Indeed you are not dull, and you are far from uninteresting. That you aren't up on all the trills is nothing to weep over. Rather be glad that you do not know of all the little insincerities of social life. Be your own frank, natural self and you won't make many mistakes."

A Talk of Home.

"Really, do you think so?"

"Really and truly, cross my heart."

he said, boyishly. "Now tell me about your brothers," he said.

For half an hour I talked of home and the boys. I told him how they looked, their ages and a lot of little intimate things we only tell to those who understand.

I was so engaged, talking, that Mrs. Loring had to speak twice before I heard her. She had asked me to play an accompaniment for a harpist whose accompaniment had failed to arrive. I felt nervous, naturally. But I knew she would not have asked me had George not told her I could play. I never had mentioned my music to her. I would do my best, then perhaps George would forget to be angry about the etiquette books.

We played for nearly an hour. Then they all looked around me and complimented me. Merton Gray said nothing until we found ourselves separated from the others again, then he said:

"Never complain to me again. A woman who can play as you can, who can really interpret music, has no reason to envy anyone the foolish little amenities of society."

TORONTO MAJOR JOINS AVIATORS

London, Feb. 24.—Major P. A. Leask of the Irish Rifles, Toronto, is gazetted squadron commander. Capt. F. E. Brown of the Dublin Fusiliers, formerly of the Canadians, is gazetted flight commander.

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