

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Telephone Calls: Main 5322—Private exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.
Telephone Regent 1946.
Daily World—5¢ per copy; delivered, 50¢ per month, \$1.50 for 3 months, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance.
In Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico, Sunday World—5¢ per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13.

Reciprocity and the Tariff.

The Toronto Star has been comparing the tariff schedules under the reciprocity proposals of 1911 and those of the present budget and finds them near akin.

The Star feels bound to moralize on the situation and say a lot of things which to those who have forgotten the savage campaign of eight years ago may sound convincing. And the Star winds up by declaring that the advocates of reciprocity were right in 1911 and the opponents of reciprocity were wrong. That is to say the Star was right and the unstated were wrong. If it does the Star any good to feel that way no one will object, but we must dissent from the Star's assumptions none the less.

"Patriotic men in 1911 were misled," says the Star, "and they must stand amazed at the coolness with which the passionate appeals of 1911 are now forgotten, while the changes that were denounced then as ruinous are now quietly accepted as inevitable."

Nothing more misleading or disingenuous was penned in the campaign of 1911 nor since than that statement. The entire conditions of the two nations have changed. There is no question of our wheat following north and south lines instead of east and west. Our wheat is being directed to Europe to our own cost and privation and the tariff is not made to oblige the United States but solely with a view to our own necessity and convenience.

Reciprocity was designed as a measure which would bring us into partnership with the United States, so that as Mr. Taft said at the time, we would become an adjunct of the republic. The Star does not recall this, but it is not to be forgotten. The tariff today, whatever may be said of it, has more regard for British relations than any other and the cancellation of the special war tax on British imports is sufficient evidence of this.

Reciprocity was a measure which would have tied us hand and foot to the United States. It would probably have crippled us in the war, which as free men we were able to make, while the United States stood idle in the market place till the eleventh hour. The new tariff is the legislation of a free people, dictated by no man or state, and Canada was never less of an adjunct than in budgeting for her war debts.

Income Tax.

When it is stated that 31,310 people paid income tax for 1917, another clue is given to the cause of the unrest socially in Canada. The figures are not easily available, but from the known cases of tax evasion, and the probable proportion of unknown cases, it is certain that 31,310 does not fairly represent the number of people who should pay income tax if the collection were equitably made.

We must be careful to distinguish between income tax and the collection of it. Income tax is a fair tax, but it is easily evaded, and the evasion and the difficulty of collection, the alleged difficulty of collection, renders it as unfair in practice as any tax we have.

It has been left to the voluntary confession of the citizen to say whether he shall pay income tax or no. This, unfortunately, is a weak point. Too many people have no conscience whatever when it comes to robbing their neighbors by beating the tax collector. They talk about beating the government, but it is really their neighbors and fellow citizens they cheat.

In Great Britain they have less of the guileless faith in human nature which our government displays, and every man who looks as if he might, could, would or should have an income is billed with an amount such as the tax collector deems just. If the citizen thinks he is outraged, he appeals and proves his real income. If he lies low and says nothing he is billed the following year for a bigger income, and the process is repeated till his limit is reached and he squeals. In this way the income tax is levied with impartiality, and few escape. Living in a hotel or a lodging makes no difference. The tax collector is on the job, he marks his victim, and tracks him down.

Where there are dishonest people in society—and where are there none?—in justice to the honest people, this is the only course to pursue when income tax is to be collected.

The logic of the situation is with Henry George and his single tax, but the automatic honesty of that principle has never appealed to the people as a whole, nor to the politicians as a class. A compromise measure

like the income tax should be all the more carefully administered. With the right kind of supervision there should be many more than 31,310 people in Canada paying income tax.

Striking for Higher Cost of Living.

Labor is striking, it is said, for higher wages and shorter hours. Whether the strike succeeds in these aims or not, it will surely succeed in gaining higher cost of living and shorter commons.

Strikes are all right in times of plenty, when work is abundant, wages on the upturn and food cheap. But in the middle of a situation like that following the war, when the existing food is only a famine allowance for the population of the world, when work is non-existent except by grace of the speculative business man, and where wages are already at a prohibitive height, strikes are quite another kind of matter. No doubt all this has been carefully considered by many of the labor men, but there is an impression that the majority of labor men have not gone into the question fully.

Any policy that adds to the non-productiveness of the community lessens the wealth of the community, lessens the value of money, puts up prices, injures the national credit. There never was a time when it was more necessary for capital and labor, the politician and the citizen to sit down round a table and find out where they are jointly heading.

He Might Have Interfered.

Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., has been labeled "dangerous" by the corporation interests, and by department of justice announces that it cannot permit him to take service under the food board. Whatever the facts may be there is nothing to prevent the people in this case doing a power of thinking.

Mr. O'Connor was the one man who began to get results and looked like doing something when the high cost of living began to be a problem and he was placed in charge of remedial measures. But just as soon as he was seen to be an effective worker he was called off by the government, and a succession of camouflage experts followed him.

Now that a new call for efficiency has gone forth Mr. O'Connor is put away where he will be safe. He might have interfered with the high cost of living.

OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under this head letters written by our readers, dealing with current topics. As space is limited, we must not be longer than 200 words, and written on one side of the paper only.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE SCHOOLS

Editor World: While I do not approve of newspaper discussion of such petty incidents as that which occurred in my school the other day over the question of boys wearing ties in the classroom, I feel that a protest against such a thing is a lowing two wayward and self-important boys to raise such a rumpus over a small matter.

It speaks ill for the future of disciplinary education in Toronto if an incident like this can stir up the whole community thru large-type headlines in our metropolitan papers. It seems to me that the press of Toronto is descending to the level of the country village weekly when it serves out such twaddle as news. How gratifying it must be to these two youths to have attracted so much attention and stirred up so much cheap sympathy.

Out of 80 senior boys these were the only ones who so swayed in the heat that they were compelled to choose the alternative of going home rather than pay their coats on. It had never been the custom of the school and several teachers did not like it. A whole week of hot weather had gone by and no level of the day to take his coat off until this day, and then it was done in a spirit of bravado and mischief. It was not a question of suffering unbearable heat. Eighty boys and a whole staff of men teachers with coats on proved it. Was a question whether two boys with a strong streak of obstinacy (one of them at least) having been troublesome to his teachers) should be allowed to dictate to the authorities clearly a "smart-aleck" trick such as may occur any day in any school. I dealt with it on the spot as any self-respecting principal would do.

Yet I find the whole press of Toronto stirred up about it, wild talk about a strike, the numbers magnified, and the school board and teachers canvassed for their opinions. And this close upon the heels of the peace conference and the Winnipeg strike. Surely the press of Toronto must be hard up for news or think such a very poor of its readers when such pabulum is considered necessary.

I submit that principals might be in better business than interfering with each other's daily problems by discussing such things with reporters and setting the "heather on fire" over a matter of local discipline. Chickens come home to roost, and school boys row in the newspapers are bound to suffer some day or other.

Newspapers, too, that profess to be down on Bolshevism find it hard to encourage it by giving such incidents prominence.

E. W. Hagarty.

New Northern Board of Trade Asks Railway From North Bay

Halleybury, June 12.—The Timiskaming Associated Boards of Trade was reorganized at a meeting held here this afternoon. Wesley McKnight, New Liskeard, is president; W. H. Lewis, Halleybury, vice-president, and C. A. Byam, New Liskeard, secretary.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS VISIT TORONTO HARBOR.



Members of the C.M.A.A. meeting in convention, spent yesterday afternoon as guests of the Harbor Commission on a tour about the harbor. The party is here seen starting from the Harbor Board Building at the foot of Bay street.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

Neil Tells Barbara His Story.

CHAPTER CX.

At Neil's reply, a faintness swept over me. "Make his medicine," he had said. What did he mean? Not that he was guilty of all their charges against him? It could not be that! It could not. But even if it were, I was his wife, I loved him, and would stand by him. Then incoherently I came to my mind the inventory I had prepared, and the thought that we could give up the house quickly. That might take time to settle such affairs never occurred to me. That we would make restitution at once and end it was my thought.

"Poor boy," I repeated, smoothing his hair. "Don't feel so badly, dear. You have me and Robert; no one can take us from you."

"I—really, Bab—will you stand by me through this?" he clung to me, now sobbing outright.

"Why, of course I will! Didn't I marry you for better or for worse? Why should I run when the 'worse' comes? No, dear, I love you. If you have made mistakes I still love you. Even if you have done—wrong I love you, and always shall. Now try to get some sleep. But first let me telephone Mr. Frederick and ask him to come up here the first thing in the morning. If anyone in the world can help you, it is he. Then before he comes you must tell me everything about your affairs—your trouble. I can't try to do anything in the dark. Now go to bed, dear."

Without a word he did as I had asked, and soon fell into a restless sleep. But I lay awake all the long night, trying to pierce the future, planning to make him happy, and help him rehabilitate himself socially and financially. I was not foolish enough to want him to lay down and accept what seemed to be the inevitable. Even had I been I knew his ambitious spirit too well to think for a moment he would be satisfied to give up the struggle. If only I might help him into other nights wondrously new and startling contraption they could introduce in the public schools. That they have the sole interest of the students at heart is more than demonstrated by the desire to grant a \$2000 annuity to an official. However, that stunt is too absurd for words. But I had no doubt get all the publicity that will be necessary when the time arrives.

But to get on with the trustees' plan. At that because the trustees have a lot of time on their hands which they cannot use up in their monthly, or semi-monthly meetings. It almost seems as if the various members must sit up nights wondering what new and startling contraption they could introduce in the public schools. That they have the sole interest of the students at heart is more than demonstrated by the desire to grant a \$2000 annuity to an official. However, that stunt is too absurd for words. But I had no doubt get all the publicity that will be necessary when the time arrives.

For a class of persons who are supposed to be working merely for the benefit and good of the children, the trustees in this city rather overstep themselves. It does seem as if it might be a good thing to dissolve the whole affair, and put it on a salary basis, then have only university men and well-known educationists appointed. The old saying "Nothing for Nothing" rarely fails.

However, right today something should be done toward the canceling of all these so-called permits. One of all these aforementioned permits, and we would also like to remark that it is to be hoped none of the trustees will take it upon himself to say that we are mistaken. All that you need to do is to go down to the field and ask the first group of big fellows whom you see. If the children cannot get a proper education, surely they may get some sport.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.
(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

REVELATION

There's nothing in the world 'er came to be.
From Solar System down to stunted tree.
No thing of vast import or simple kind.
That holds no worth to the inquiring mind.
There's romance everywhere for him
Who sees
Full of most fascinating mysteries
That challenge thought, and stimulate
The soul to find the meanings they conceal
And all we know, from core of earth to sky,
Has come from striving mortals asking
So seek the wherefores of all things and you
Will find no day that holds no vistas new.

Tomorrow—A Friend In Need Is Appreciated.

IDA TALKS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

Yesterday we read with great interest an article on children's education, as it is practiced in Toronto. As you of course know, "There ain't any such animal." However, if you are a tax payer you also know that there is an enormous amount of money spent on the pretence.

In the public schools in this city, there is everything taught to the pupils but the essentials, the things which are going to make them capable of earning their livings. Teachers are asked to perform all sorts of almost impossible feats, so as to meet with the requirements of the members of the board of education.

Twenty minutes is devoted to more senseless things than we could recount to you in a week. The teachers are worked to death, and if they take their positions at all seriously, they are for the most part bordering upon the little gate which leads to stark insanity.

At that because the trustees have a lot of time on their hands which they cannot use up in their monthly, or semi-monthly meetings. It almost seems as if the various members must sit up nights wondering what new and startling contraption they could introduce in the public schools. That they have the sole interest of the students at heart is more than demonstrated by the desire to grant a \$2000 annuity to an official. However, that stunt is too absurd for words. But I had no doubt get all the publicity that will be necessary when the time arrives.

For a class of persons who are supposed to be working merely for the benefit and good of the children, the trustees in this city rather overstep themselves. It does seem as if it might be a good thing to dissolve the whole affair, and put it on a salary basis, then have only university men and well-known educationists appointed. The old saying "Nothing for Nothing" rarely fails.

However, right today something should be done toward the canceling of all these so-called permits. One of all these aforementioned permits, and we would also like to remark that it is to be hoped none of the trustees will take it upon himself to say that we are mistaken. All that you need to do is to go down to the field and ask the first group of big fellows whom you see. If the children cannot get a proper education, surely they may get some sport.

Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.
(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

REVELATION

There's nothing in the world 'er came to be.
From Solar System down to stunted tree.
No thing of vast import or simple kind.
That holds no worth to the inquiring mind.
There's romance everywhere for him
Who sees
Full of most fascinating mysteries
That challenge thought, and stimulate
The soul to find the meanings they conceal
And all we know, from core of earth to sky,
Has come from striving mortals asking
So seek the wherefores of all things and you
Will find no day that holds no vistas new.

Tomorrow—A Friend In Need Is Appreciated.

IDA TALKS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

Yesterday we read with great interest an article on children's education, as it is practiced in Toronto. As you of course know, "There ain't any such animal." However, if you are a tax payer you also know that there is an enormous amount of money spent on the pretence.

In the public schools in this city, there is everything taught to the pupils but the essentials, the things which are going to make them capable of earning their livings. Teachers are asked to perform all sorts of almost impossible feats, so as to meet with the requirements of the members of the board of education.

Twenty minutes is devoted to more senseless things than we could recount to you in a week. The teachers are worked to death, and if they take their positions at all seriously, they are for the most part bordering upon the little gate which leads to stark insanity.

At that because the trustees have a lot of time on their hands which they cannot use up in their monthly, or semi-monthly meetings. It almost seems as if the various members must sit up nights wondering what new and startling contraption they could introduce in the public schools. That they have the sole interest of the students at heart is more than demonstrated by the desire to grant a \$2000 annuity to an official. However, that stunt is too absurd for words. But I had no doubt get all the publicity that will be necessary when the time arrives.

For a class of persons who are supposed to be working merely for the benefit and good of the children, the trustees in this city rather overstep themselves. It does seem as if it might be a good thing to dissolve the whole affair, and put it on a salary basis, then have only university men and well-known educationists appointed. The old saying "Nothing for Nothing" rarely fails.

However, right today something should be done toward the canceling of all these so-called permits. One of all these aforementioned permits, and we would also like to remark that it is to be hoped none of the trustees will take it upon himself to say that we are mistaken. All that you need to do is to go down to the field and ask the first group of big fellows whom you see. If the children cannot get a proper education, surely they may get some sport.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, June 12.—The budget debate goes merrily on as the we were at the beginning instead of nearing the end of the session. Sir Thomas White's notice that the house must hereafter sit morning, noon and night every day except Sunday has not stopped the flow of eloquence. One member after another on either side of the house hands in his name to the party whip. Protectionists, free traders, Liberals, Conservatives and Unionists are all going to have their way. Everyone recognizes that the government is in no danger of being turned out of office, but everybody also recognizes that the Union government has entered upon the first stages of disintegration.

The western Unionists do not take seriously Hon. Mr. Calder's threat of a general election. They say if the government went to the country at this time it would not be able to carry over 18 out of the 48 ridings in the prairie provinces. At the same time many of these Unionist members are alive to the fact that they personally would be buried in the general collapse. Strong pressure is being brought upon them to refrain from voting or to stand by the government. F. B. Stacey, Unionist member for Westminster district, told the house in the course of his speech the budget debate this afternoon that he would vote for the government even though he was the most radical free trader on the American continent. Under no circumstances, he said, would he join hands with the political party that opposed conscription and the raising of the military age. He was greatly cheered by his speech and felt that he struck a better chord than the Hon. Mr. Calder. The western members do not like Quebec and this is the best talking point for those who want to keep them in line for the government.

Dr. Clark of Red Deer was the first man at the bat this afternoon. As usual, the floor and galleries of the house were filled with people anxious to hear him. He made a good speech, the talking overlong and not up to his laborer heavily because he evidently wanted to chastise the government, and at the same time scourge the opposition.

It was in the main a free trade speech going back to Richard Cobden and the repeal of the corn laws. The doctor praised Mr. Crerar and thought that it was a "protectionist" warranted jobs at the former minister of agriculture. He condemned the budget, but could not agree with Mr. Crerar that it was "protectionist" and some of the more radical free traders were removed, others reduced, and none were increased. Like Mr. Cockshutt last night he more than intimated that free traders had more to hope from Sir Thomas White than from Judge D. M. McKenzie. He almost said in his speech what a Canadian manufacturer and Unionist M.P. was saying in the corridors, viz., "The Liberals preach free trade and practice protection, while the Conservatives preach protection and practice free trade."

Dr. Clark condemned the McMaster amendment as being so sunnily drawn as to admit of diverse interpretations. Who was to define what were the necessities of the war? He thought coal no less a necessity in Canada than bread and meat. He would as soon starve to death as freeze to death, and perhaps a little sooner. He was sure, however, that Judge McKenzie, the Liberal leader, would never consent to take off the duty on coal, iron, steel or anything else that benefited Nova Scotia.

Having condemned both political parties Dr. Clark took his seat without announcing how he voted on the McMaster amendment. He had a better amendment of his own, but admitted that under the rules of the house it could not be offered. This "still born" sub-amendment was for the virtual abolition of the tariff for the raising of all the revenue by direct taxation. Incidentally the doctor favored immediate free trade between Canada and the motherland.

Mr. Stacey followed Dr. Clark and he was in turn followed by Mr. Trahan, Liberal member for Nicolet. Mr. Trahan is one of the few members of the house who have devoted studious thought to the currency question. He believes that the high cost of living and the consequent labor unrest can be traced almost entirely to inflation of money and credits and the starting decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Hon. Mr. Rowell spoke as he always must be self-contained so far as these basic industries were concerned and quite apart from any question of protection or free trade we must build up a self-contained nation for national safety and national defence.

Labor unrest and the high cost of living, according to Mr. Rowell, were the inevitable consequences of the war, no less than the huge increase in our national debt. We were in a war year, and it was no time for tariff revision. Indeed, in Mr. Rowell's opinion, the government would have been well advised to make no reductions at all in the tariff. In that event it would not have been embarrassed by Mr. Crerar's resignation. And then the president of the privy council spilled some cabinet secrets, which are narrated in another part of this paper.

EMINENT BRITISH PHYSICIAN

Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., of London, England, will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, on Friday evening, June 20, in Convocation Hall.

Consider Your Guests

When giving a dinner party, provide for the guests who refrain from drinking tea or coffee, especially in the evening—by giving them their choice of

O'Keefe's IMPERIAL BEERS ALE, LAGER or STOUT

"O'Keefe's" are delicious brews, thoroughly enjoyed by all who try them. No one can take exception to these non-intoxicating beverages, as their delicate flavors and beneficial effects place them beyond criticism. The best drinks of all—when friends come to call.

Order "O'Keefe's" by the case from your grocer and have some always on hand.

O'Keefe's Toronto MAIN 4202



Special De

Wool Sp

Secure one with you both practical occasion. Styles, for introduced in beautiful the wear.

Wool Sp

Fine display single and buttoned. The range, pink, green, past. Priced at 3

Cotton C

Light sumi Kimono in showing ribbon and wisteria, of colors w Dressing Ja

Silk Wai

We show a styles in La de China W fine shades, incli Our prices a

Mail Orders Re

JOHN CA

TO

ALEX. W

TAKI

(Continued

need with the po

said party since

deputation of s

upon Sir John

The secret was

were: Hon. Macle

son; John Macle

Maclean, M.P.; V

for Norville; and

David McCullough

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright was

public ownership

far back as 1881

of the C. P. R.

was projected, b

struction by the

carried out as a

taking. His view

and much apprec

of Sir John Mac

Wright's editor

resigned his post

hold a policy at

party.

Gathering an at

members of both

at a mass meeti

Wright delivered

feasibility of his

warded when the

resolution and co

with only one vo

abilities as a spe

chest quality an

that with his co

of oratory he wa

platform speaker

In the national

Mr. Wright deliv

many of them bel

amphitheatre in

where the presen

stands.

Friend T

In all his associ

had still time to

the labor inste

was appointed as

the Dominion gov

into the "sweet s

and with his co