

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

Union in West York.

A convention of the Independent Labor party and the United Farmers of West York is to select a candidate for the next federal election for the riding now represented by Tom Wallace. In the provincial election last fall, West York was contested by James Simpson for the L.L.P.-U.F.O. alliance. He was badly beaten by Dr. Forbes Godfrey. No doubt the federal candidate will be a U.F.O. man, and there will be a stronger rural vote for him than there was for the candidate, who was attacked as a Bolshevik in this disguise. But the fight will have to be on broad lines. If the bulk of the electorate, which is neither strongly pro-Labor nor vehemently pro-U.F.O., gets the idea that under the plea of giving the nation a new brand of administration, the toilers' alliance is out only for the immediate interests of the man in the sweaty shirt, it will not adventure into a political field, where the leadership is regarded as being more sectional than national.

The Labor-U.F.O. alliance is in more danger of lapsing into some of the follies of the old-line politicians than all its friends seem to appreciate. While it is good to learn that an open convention will select the candidate for West York, it can properly be suggested that something better is desirable than the procedure that was followed in the selection of one U.F.O.-Labor candidate in East York at the last provincial election. The U.F.O. clubs of the riding held a convention at Unionville, at which several members of the Labor party were present, some of them, it is said, having no residential connection with the riding. A candidate was chosen, but the rank and file of city sympathizers with Labor and the U.F.O. not only knew nothing of the convention, but had no opportunity during the election of hearing the candidate who was chosen.

In East York the majority of voters reside in the city. Neither the Liberals nor the U.F.O.-Labor men were well organized. Together they polled many more votes than the government candidate, who was elected. Many electors were almost equally willing to vote for either opponent of the government. It was up to the workers' alliance to make the election as thoroughly democratic from the start as an election can be. But they started with a strangely blind eye towards the city.

The mistake should not be repeated. The signs are that it will not be—in West York or anywhere else. The newly-aligned democratic forces cannot afford to have any fall-down thru lack of foreseeing generalship. West York gives them an opportunity to set the battle in wise and effective array.

Home Rule in Labor and Paper.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor open today in Montreal. The cynic sees in the event an illustration of the way in which Canada is being annexed to the United States. There has happened, with regard to labor, he says, what is now happening with regard to pulp and paper. American unions have long dictated the policy of Canadian labor. American capitalists are now buying Canadian pulp mills and are trying to dictate to the Canadian people how little they shall use of their own resources. Both complaints, bitter as they are, have too much foundation. They should be discussed with good temper, but also with due respect to the Canadian national factor which is involved in each.

Organized labor is pretty much of a republic in itself. On this continent it has had foreign relationships that are unlike anything else that has developed in the proletarian world. From the Canadian point of view a foreign country has exercised jurisdictions in Canada such as are exercised by no alien jurisdictions in any other free country in the world. The department of labor often counts for less, and counts after a foreign body.

For instance, Toronto newspaper publishers have found Indianapolis negotiating wage scales to be paid in Canada by Canadian employers to Canadian workmen. From time to time when labor troubles have occurred it is alien officers of international unions who have acted here for Canadian unions.

But their internationalism has been more of a name than a reality. The literature issued by the international unions has been saturated with the spirit of the republic, as some of the Sunday school literature imported into this city is saturated with the spirit of republican patriotism.

It was announced in London that the proprietors of The Times and The Daily Telegraph had gone to Paris to discuss with the heads of the Typographical Union the wages they should pay their staffs what would the com-

ment be everywhere? It would be that the French government might as well be installed at Westminster. There would be asked, "Since when did British industry become an annex of French trade unionism?" There would be no uncertain temper behind the question, and Lord Northcliffe and Lord Burnham would quickly return home.

Investigation of the relations of Belgian and French labor might yield some valuable results. The Belgian and French coal and steel areas join. The basic conditions in them both have been similar. In general the economic conditions of France and Belgium are as alike as those of Canada and the United States. Most Belgians speak French. But have the Belgian labor organizations in any sense associated their national identity with that of their French comrades? They would as soon think of doing it as of joining the French army.

The sense of nationality is as important in organized labor as in other departments of national existence. There is a growing feeling in Canadian labor ranks that there should be complete home rule in Canadian labor—that it should be exceedingly fraternal towards the republican organizations, but as distinct from them as Ottawa is distinct from Washington. No other trend should be possible in a country which claims for itself as definite and independent a national status as the United States enjoys in the world, and as recognized by the league of nations.

The pulp and paper situation develops some surprising sidelights on Canadian national control of the national resources. We are becoming beholden to our alien friends and neighbors for permission to retain our own products for use in our own country. Americans are telling Canadians that as a favor they (the Americans) will allow them to have some of the paper made in Canadian mills from Canadian spruce by Canadian hands. The facts have only to be so barely stated for the question as to where national self-respect must reside to force itself upon the attention and for the query to be asked as to how soon we shall have to review the whole matter of our international position on this continent and in this hemisphere.

Congress Yields to Wilson.

Congress has made a concession to President Wilson—the exception which emphasizes the almost ceaseless conflict between the executive and legislature ever since the election of November, 1918, gave the Republicans control of both houses.

At last our neighbors are to have a budget system of national finance, so that instead of every hand dipping into the pork barrel as deeply as the arm behind it can drive, there will be some system in the distribution of the national proceeds. For budgeting purposes a comptroller is to be appointed—the bill which congress sent to the president provided that congress should have the power to dismiss him. The president, while cordially endorsing the policy of budgeting instead of grabbing, vetoed the bill on the ground that the dismissal of an official is not the business of congress, but of the president. Congress has acknowledged the error by changing the bill, and thus an effort to "put one over" on the schoolmaster has failed.

Once more it is demonstrated that the president of the United States has very much more power than the king who sits on the throne of George the Third. Technically, of course, the king appoints and dismisses all servants of the state at pleasure, a dismissed servant of the crown has no legal redress, no matter how unjust he may think his treatment. But in practice the king is as subject to the will of parliament as the man who sweeps out the lobby. Indeed, in the most fateful field of public service the British provision is almost precisely what congress tried to enact with regard to the comptroller. But justice is more than cash; and the one house of parliament in practice entirely controls the purse, nothing less than the combined action of both houses can interfere with the bench. Judges are appointed for life, subject to removal only on an address to the monarch from both houses of parliament.

The king would never dream of over-riding the wish of parliament in any matter. It is not possible, in practice, for him to do what the president has done—tell parliament to change its mind, because he insists on his right to dismiss public servants whose policies are dictated by parliament. And yet there are good Americans who have read history and still believe that the supremacy of the people in the United States, thru their elected representatives, is more thoroughly democratic than anything that is known in the countries which acknowledge the headship of a descendant of poor old George the Third.

Sometimes we can afford to be thankful for the United States as an exemplar of our superior democracy.

Who's in on This Treaty?

The Anglo-Japanese treaty expires next year. There is much discussion about its renewal. China has protested against its being renewed without consultation with her. She will be assured that her interests will receive every consideration, and then Japan will insist on whatever seems most conducive to her interests—which is a

way all nations have, whether they profess an altruism with which we are familiar or are as frankly selfish as the Japanese.

The predominance of Japan in eastern Asia has really been indisputable, since Britain withdrew the China fleet and Russia was thrashed by Japan. During the war, which the Japanese entered in order to clear Germany off the Asiatic littoral, and to warn other European nations that she was the paramount power in that part of the world, the renewal of the treaty with Britain was much debated in Tokyo.

During 1916, for instance, when there was much more likelihood of Germany winning the war, than we liked to admit, the Japanese newspapers were frank, not to say cynical, in dealing with the chances of the treaty with Britain surviving its natural expiry in 1921. They said that if, when the time came, it appeared that Japan would be better served by an alliance with Berlin than by a friendship with London, Berlin would win the day.

One journal gave special attention to the Indian aspect of the treaty. It urged that, if the treaty were renewed, Japan must insist on recovering her freedom with regard to India. The attitude behind that contention is worth much consideration.

The existing treaty provides for co-operation in India in certain vaguely defined eventualities. Russia was the ultimate concern of much of the Anglo-Japanese diplomacy nineteen years ago. The Japanese long foresaw their armed challenge to Russian domination of the northern Pacific hinterland, and they wanted to secure British neutrality when the contest came. In Britain the old dread of a Muscovite descent on India survived. The treaty was drawn so that Japan, under conditions, could help Britain to repel trouble in India.

Talk of Japan recovering her freedom with regard to India obviously was due to the elimination of the Russian peril from Japanese calculations, and the consequent Japanese ambition to assume her natural leadership of the Asiatic peoples. Japan desires to be able to say to other European countries as to their territorial lodgment in Asia, what she said to Germany with such speedy effect. Japan aims to be the Germany of the easternmost east—as to which her handling of Korea is abundant evidence. If she consents China about the next treaty with Britain, she will do it because she sees some hope of still further dominating Chinese international statesmanship, by securing British co-operation in imposing upon China whatever interpretation of the treaty she chooses to adopt.

Where does Canada stand in relation to British dealings with Japan? The question is of prime importance to our nascent ministry of external affairs, the existence of which is scarcely sensed by most of our people.

"Colonies."

Some Canadian papers are using Frank Simonds' articles on the post-war situation, mainly as it develops in Europe, but also in its wider aspects—and particularly as it affects the United States. Mr. Simonds is a brilliant writer and very well informed on wars and the history that has grown out of them. His latest article, which appeared in The New York Tribune several days before it was served up for Ontario consumption, dealt with Canada's demand for a share of the indemnity that Germany is to pay.

With the substance of the article there is no need to be concerned. But it deserves attention for one characteristic which frequently distinguishes his references to the affairs of the British Empire. Mr. Simonds speaks constantly of Canada, Australia and the other dominions as "colonies," and Canadian papers which pay to use his stuff, blithely allow this stranger to call their country by that obsolete and undignified name.

One of his buyers in particular does not seem satisfied to allow Mr. Simonds to call Canada a colony, but does it on its own account. When giving a full front-page line to The

London Daily Express story that in future the dominion-nations will not deal with the colonial office, but direct with the privy council, this paper called the nations "colonies" that are to deal with Britain on a basis of perfect equality.

It suits the book of a certain school of Americans to allude continually to Canada as a colony—a status from which it is their glory that they were released unreservedly a hundred and thirty-seven years ago. But it ought not to be possible for any Canadian newspaper to describe Canada as a colony in this year 1920, and least of all a paper which regards Mr. Rowell as our first acting foreign minister during the time of Canada's elevation to the status of a nation equal to the United Kingdom and to the United States. Call yourself by an inferior name, and you invite everybody else to think of you as an inferior individual. As applied to Canada, it would be regarded as a species of lese majeste to use the word "colony."

How It Works Out!

Under the proposed Ottawa law regulating race track betting, the percentage allowed to the race track will average four per cent. on the turnover; the tax collected by the province will average four per cent. more; therefore, under the most favorable conditions the total percentage which the better will have to make up—and it is a long one—is ten per cent. At Woodbine and Thorndcliffe he has had to stand for nearer fifteen per cent. In other words, after every seventh bet the speculator has had to start with fresh money; under the new law he will have to pull up fresh money after the thirteenth bet. And at tracks where the bettors have, as a matter of fact, to provide the purses it is still more severe on him. The track owners can't lose in any case.

BRANTFORD SUSPENSION STORY WAS ERRONEOUS

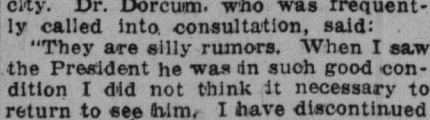
The World wishes to make a correction regarding a dispatch from Brantford, published on May 28, to the effect that Dr. Hutton, M.O.H., had been suspended by Mayor MacBride. The mayor of Brantford points out that the whole matter was refuted publicly at the city council on Monday, May 31, and published in Brantford the following day. He was not even aware that the case against the local milk dealer had been called in the police court, and consequently could not have suspended Dr. Hutton nor doing something which was not even within his knowledge, as he was at Niagara Falls at the time in an effort to prevent the strike of Hydro development workers.

WILSON NOT WORSE.

Philadelphia, June 5.—Reports that President Wilson's condition has taken a turn for the worse were denied today by Dr. Francis X. Dercum in this city. Dr. Dercum, who was frequently called into consultation, said: "They are silly rumors. When I saw the President he was in such good condition I did not think it necessary to return to see him. I have discontinued my regular visits to the President."

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

By Sam Loyd
6 MINUTES TO ANSWER THIS.
No. 207



These two rebus sketches represent articles to be found in every hardware shop. What are they?

ANSWER TO NO. 206.
Twelve pounds, 12 shillings and 3 pence when written 12.128 exactly represents the number of farthings contained in value.

(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)



The Public: "This Kind of Thing is Getting a Little Too Frequent."

EASTVIEW MAYOR GUILTY OF FRAUD

Attempted Crooked Work at Recent Election—Jail Sentence Suspended.

Ottawa, June 5.—Mayor Camille Gladu, of Eastview, was this morning found guilty on the charge that he tried to "aid and abet, counsel or procure one Miss Marie Ange Hubert, to apply for a ballot paper in the name of another person," in the recent mayoral election.

The case was tried in the Eastview police court on Tuesday, and judgment was reserved. This morning the magistrate, Mr. W. R. Cummings, found Gladu guilty and sentenced him to ten days' jail, but immediately suspended the sentence. An appeal was immediately lodged for the mayor and will be heard on December 7.

The case was tried in the Eastview police court on Tuesday, and judgment was reserved. This morning the magistrate, Mr. W. R. Cummings, found Gladu guilty and sentenced him to ten days' jail, but immediately suspended the sentence. An appeal was immediately lodged for the mayor and will be heard on December 7.

Stole Gold and Silver Wreaths Off Caskets of German Poets

Weimar, June 6.—Vandals last night invaded the grand ducal vault in the cemetery here, in which lie the bodies of Schiller and Goethe, the German poets, and did considerable damage. They stole gold and silver wreaths from their caskets.

IS VISITING IRELAND

Belleville, June 6.—(Special.)—Rev. Henry J. Farrell, who has been in charge of Marmora parish, since the death of the late Father Murtah, left this week on a visit to his home in Ireland. Before leaving he was presented with an address and a purse of gold.

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

THE TELEGRAM.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Alice Fairbanks has won her way thru life by her optimism. She has had the wonderful ability to smile in the face of the most discouraging circumstances. Her sunny disposition first attracts her to David Thorne, with whom she falls in love. When a pretty, silly little cousin of hers takes him away and marries him, she is heart-broken. Later she adopts a little girl, and afterwards meets and becomes engaged to Lawrence Marlowe. She thinks she has conquered the old love, until while at college in the city, she meets David again and finds that he, also still cares. She runs away, goes home and breaks her engagement with Lawrence. A few weeks later she learns that her cousin, David's wife, has died. She waits but does not hear from him. Meantime, Lawrence is settled in the city, and her cousin Clara has gone there too, to work. They become engaged. Lawrence writes her he has found out that David has gone west.

Chapter 103.

To be cheerful in the face of a great trouble is far easier than to smile while bearing a succession of little tribulations. A great tragedy may even be ennobling—but there is never any reward for putting up with an endless array of petty worries.

It seemed to Alice that all her life had been made up of these little troubles. Even her father's death, more than 10 years before, had not been a supreme sorrow. Mr. Fairbanks had been too obviously glad to evade the misfortunes of this world by quietly passing out of it. Her mother had never been ill enough to be a heart-breaking worry; her helplessness had made her only a care, rather than an anxiety.

While, as everyone who has passed thru it knows, there is nothing either heartbreaking or romantic about continued poverty, its worst fault is the deadly monotony it creates. All this Alice had put up with—and smiled. The numerous little trials and sacrifices found her always ready and cheerful, and always hoping, sometimes vaguely enough, for something better.

Then came the real heartbreak—her loss of David; and almost immediately after this, some sort of consolation. While she carried the one big tragedy in her heart, at least the petty troubles gradually disappeared. She no longer had to work so hard, she was able to feed her starving mind—for often she felt her brain was actually hungry for mental food—and thanks to Lawrence's father, some better investments provided a more nearly adequate income. Lawrence himself had been a great consolation—and, perhaps, the greatest one of all.

Yet Alice was in danger of losing her optimism now. Several evenings she had come home from work at the Settlement House so crestfallen, she scarcely spoke. Once or twice she forgot even to kiss Lawrence.

"It's such a hot month," Mrs. Fairbanks excused her daughter's moodiness. "It's not the heat, I don't mind that," Alice answered, leaning back in the living room seat. "I've made a nice old-fashioned strawberry shortcake for supper," Mrs. Fairbanks held out this information as who she knew it would be enough to cure any attack of blues. But Alice did not seem overjoyed. "That's nice," she answered. But in her tone was politeness rather than enthusiasm.

She leaned back with her eyes closed. Mrs. Fairbanks, coming back from an inspection of the things cooking on the stove, studied her with concern.

Alice made little attempt to keep her hair waved in the hot weather. She had followed another idea of Christine's, tho, and dressed it as it still looked very modish. But after a day at Shantytown, even the most severely fixed coiffure was apt to come loose and look untidy. Several annoying wisps of hair were creeping from under the hair net—yet Alice, tired and discouraged as she was, now, in this tiny little town? Her father had brains; only he had no practical sense behind them. Alice has—she's got my common sense and her father's mind."

She looked more closely, and Alice, compelled by the magnetism of her mother's gaze, opened her eyes and smiled a little tired, rueful smile. "What are you thinking of, Mummy?" she asked, using an almost forgotten pet name.

"You've such intellectual eyes," her mother responded. "They're large and set far apart and I've read that always means intellect, and they're a pretty color too, when you're dressed up. You've got lovely hair too—it's prettier than mine when I was a girl, and they used to say I had such nice hair. And your mouth and chin are lovely—they've lots of character. That's what your poor dad lacked."

"Dear me, you're giving me all the virtues!" Alice laughed. "Isn't it too bad I have to hide my beauty and smile a little tired, rueful smile?" "It is, I wish you'd—oh look here!" She stopped as a boy from the local telegraph office ran up the steps. Alice snatched the yellow envelope the boy held out to her, while her mother, looking terrified, signed for it. Telegrams never came to their tiny home.

Half hoping, half fearing, Alice tore open the message.

Tomorrow—News at Last.

DEGREES ARE CONFERRED BY MCGILL ON ONTARIANS

Montreal, June 6.—The following degrees were conferred by McGill University on Saturday:

The Holmes Gold Medal for highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum, C. M. Eaton, B.A., M.A., Truro, N.S.

The final year proviso for highest aggregate to fifth year subjects, A. W. Young, Revelstoke, B.C.

Ontario men receiving the degree of M.D., Q.M., are: R. S. Brown, Cornwall, H. L. Casselman, Winnipeg; J. L. Duffy, B.A., Cornwall; Vincent Farmer, Vankele Hill, A. A. Fraser, Lakeside; J. P. Gilroy, Ottawa; M. Clarke, Alexandria; C. E. Taylor, Cobalt; W. C. Tweedie, Rockland.

Degree of B.Sc. (arts) conferred on J. V. Gallery, Fakenham.

Degree of B.Sc. (applied science) conferred on D. J. Beach and E. F. Wilson, Ottawa.



O'Keefe's Has a Food Value

IN buying groceries you do so bearing in mind the relative food values of your respective purchases—look on O'Keefe's Beers in the same light. Besides being a beverage that allays thirst and overcomes tiredness and depression "O'Keefe's" carry a distinct food value.

The careful blending, the judicious extracting from Malt and Hops—Nature's gift to man, of the choicest nutritive elements that they contain, make O'Keefe's an ideal beverage for home consumption.

O'Keefe's

IMPERIAL ALE, STOUT AND LAGER

are the trio that stand unrivalled for their tonic, nutritive and thirst-quenching properties.

Your grocer or dealer will supply O'Keefe's to your order.

Keep a case in the house, they are suited for young and old.

O'Keefe's, Toronto

Phone Main 4202

O'Keefe's Beverages are also procurable at Restaurants, Hotels, Cafes, etc.

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