

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1850.
A morning newspaper published every day
in the year by The World Newspaper
Company of Toronto, Limited.
R. J. MACLEAN, Managing Director,
World Building, Toronto.
10 West Richmond Street.
Telephone Calls: Home 5300—Private
exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—31 South John St.,
Hamilton, Telephone, Regent 1946.
Daily World—25¢ per copy; delivered, 50¢
per month, \$1.35 for 3 months, \$2.60 for
6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance; or
\$4.00 per year, 40¢ per month, by mail
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.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 23.

More Advice for Sir William Hearst.

We have in the past tendered Sir William Hearst much unheeded advice. Since he has contracted the habit of disregarding our suggestions it is possible he may still be unwilling to listen. Yet we venture to think that had he listened he would have had greater reason to congratulate himself than at present. One thing that we did call his attention to over and over again, and that was the necessity of trusting the people. We renew our emphasis on that point.

Sir William has one service that remains within his official duties to render to the people before he retires from the official arena, and that is to suggest the name of a successor to the lieutenant-governor. Let him trust the people in this, and give the province one last opportunity to yield him its respect. There will be temptations to further political deals, and to participate in the attempt to defeat the people's will as it has been declared at the polls. Sir William should resist this with all his might. He has no right to consider any other name than the choice of the United Farmers of Ontario to be the next premier. Any other course would be a treachery to democracy, an insult to the people, and would afford reasonable grounds for effective protest.

The Mail and Empire has not yet awakened to the fact that an election has been held and that the party which Sir James Whitney left with 44 seats now possesses 25 representatives in the legislature. The Mail and Empire talks as if the Conservative party was still a power and had a right to dictate terms. It reminds one of Germany after the armistice had been signed. A defeat is a defeat, and the winner settles the terms. This does not involve an exhibition of the Prussian spirit on the part of those who have been chiefly victorious in the last election.

The U. F. O. has at last accounts 45 members and there may be one or two more as final results are tallied. The labor party numbers 11 and Sergt-Major McManera, who was elected as an independent, soldier-labor candidate will probably assist his comrades of the labor and farmer parties. This gives 57 out of 111, a margin which the Mail and Empire declares would be "too small to make a working majority for a government so compacted."

This entirely overlooks the obvious fact that the opposition which the Mail and Empire appears to consider so formidable consists of two utterly irreconcilable parties who could only unite, if they ever united, on one of another of the planks on which the farmers and labor men achieved their victory. If the two new parties agree to form a government there is nothing in the strength of the Conservative party, nor we believe in the disposition of the Liberal party to forbid it.

The lieutenant-governor has been talking vaguely about sending for an outsider to be a leader for the lost sheep of the legislature. It is probably difficult to get accurate information in the baronial halls of Rosedale, but we can assure his honor that the lost sheep do not feel at all astray in the wilderness, but are quite enjoying themselves on the Pelee Islands. If his honor has in mind an outsider from Ontario, such as have been conducting the affairs of the Hearst government for some time past, their success has not been so spectacular as to impress the United Farmers. They feel thoroughly capable of conducting their own business. Any one who watched the group of farmers and labor men emerging from their afternoon caucus yesterday must have been impressed with their solid, intelligent and gentlemanly appearance. They gave the impression of being superior to the average legislative membership. There is no reason why they should not be. They are the picked men of rural Ontario, the choice of the choicest, and probably have a higher average of Guelph graduates among them than any similar group of legislative members have had graduates in other faculties. These men are independent and successful farmers, and that requires resource and initiative. They are not arts like reading and writing, for special purposes, but qualities of character, capable of application in any situation, to politics as well as to plowing.

The Mail and Empire goes on to declare that "a fusion of groups of no parliamentary experience and without practical knowledge of the work of government could hardly be expected to form an administration strong enough to handle the business that must be despatched in this time of reconstruction." This language is identical with that held by the Liberal

newspapers when Premier Ross was defeated and the Whitney government came into power. The Mail and Empire will probably admit that the Whitney neophytes did not do so badly. But The Mail and Empire has another idea in view. "A non-party group," it says, "or an alliance of non-party groups must have one of the party contingents in the house associated with it, if there is not to be another general election in the early future."

No doubt The Mail and Empire has a vision of the stalwart farmer bridegroom leading the blushing Conservative bride to the coalition altar, but it is wiser to stick to the old fact that the United Farmers and the Labor men are vowed to political celibacy. They know that therein lies their only safety.

It is a perfectly absurd idea, which the war was believed to have overthrown, that "groups of no parliamentary experience" are unable to carry on government. The permanent officials carry on government to a much larger extent than politicians are willing to admit. Very frequently the interference of the politicians leads to the blunders of which the people complain.

The Prussians held a similar view about Britain and America and their military capacity. The British turned out a better army out of raw material in two years than the Germans ever possessed.

The Ontario farmers are of this British breed. They are as capable of carrying on the affairs of the province as they are of their townships, their councils, their school sections. If they know nothing of the political tricks, the machine methods and the wire pulling, so much the better. They will give the country honest government; they will not load the dice. They will not find it necessary when they resolve to hold a general election to reserve the information from the country, till they get their own campaign literature printed; they will come a little nearer to Sir James Whitney's conception of courage than the Hearst cabinet was able to do.

So we confidently recommend Sir William Hearst to advise his honor to send for the leader of the Farmer-Labor party whenever his name is announced, and thus do something to redeem his credit with the people of Ontario.

Hydro, the Nucleus of Practical Politics.

There is one policy on which the whole people of Ontario are united and that is the Hydro-electric policy. Support of this policy forms part of the platform of the United Farmers' Party, the Labor Party and the Liberal party. Most of the Conservative members pledged themselves to its support, but the party as such never had an opportunity to do so for reasons best known to Sir William Hearst.

There is not the slightest danger of the United Farmers or the Labor Party changing their minds on the Hydro policy. The success of the Hydro policies, the distribution of power, the Hydro radicals, and the generation of power by the Chippewa installation and on the St. Lawrence are essential to the success of the Farmer-Labor principles. The essence of these principles is co-operation and involves the bringing together of producer and consumer on the most equitable terms.

The carriage of farm produce at cost is the feature of the Hydro radical proposals that appeals both to the country, and the Labor-consumers who buy in the city. The farmers' co-operative stores have been very successful as well in the distribution of profits as in the distribution of produce. That they would be still more successful with the wider market available thru Hydro radical service at cost goes without saying.

It is thus obvious that the Hydro policies constitute a vital link between the United Farmers and the Labor parties. They are thoroughly agreed on this point, and moreover they have the sympathy and support of nearly every one else in the province in respect of it.

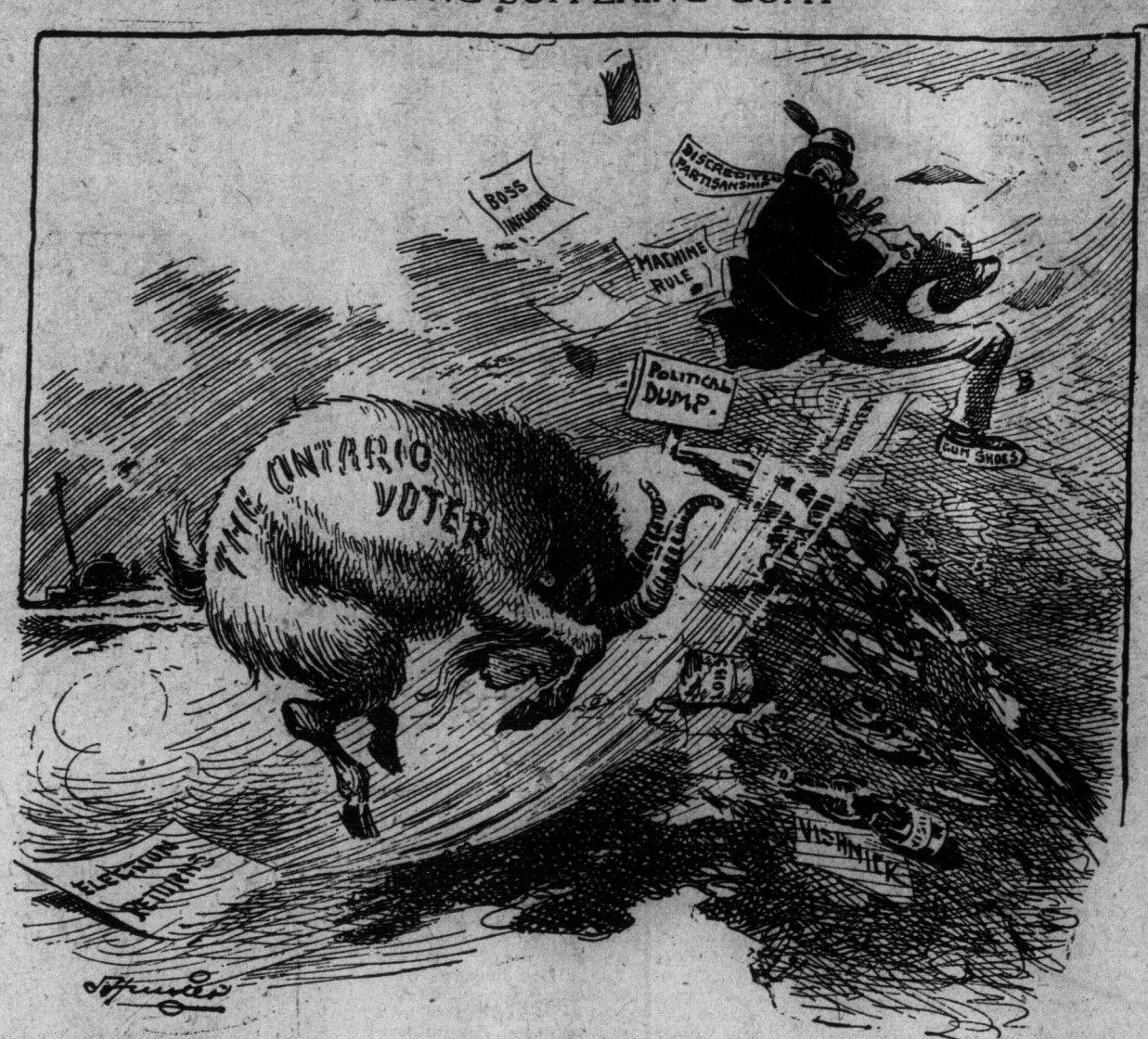
The exceptions are those who united to defeat Sir Adam Beck thru the London intrigue. They consist chiefly of the corporationists who have represented the impregnable campaign that Sir Adam Beck has conducted for the Hydro policies during the last fifteen years, and the unassailable principles have founded the Hydro-electric system of Ontario.

These men of the western municipalities are the same kind of men who compose the United Farmers and the Labor parties, and as they have been able to evolve and carry out the Hydro policy and support Sir Adam Beck in its administration, there is not the slightest doubt that they will be able to administer the lesser affairs of the province with equal prudence and ability.

The success of the Hydro-electric administration is in fact an earnest of the success that will attend a Farmer-Labor government inspired by the same degree of energy, honesty and initiative.

The Hydro policy thus becomes at once an earnest of their success, and the nucleus of practical politics which will hold the new elements in the legislature together.

A LONG SUFFERING GOAT



THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The debate on the Grand Trunk bill is still in progress and a vote may not be reached this week. Today's speeches were contributed by R. L. Richardson, Gen. H. H. McLean, Unionist member for Royal, N.B., Joseph E. Armstrong, E. Lambton, and Lucien Cannon of Dorchester. General McLean spoke against the bill, being the only Unionist so far to go back on the government. He had a carefully prepared speech replete with figures and statistics of every kind.

The chief point of it was that Canada was in debt to the tune of five billion dollars, two billions of which was national debt, another billion was the debt owed by provinces and municipalities, while the remaining two billion represented British and American investments in the Dominion. These figures are large, but they would seem to indicate that this country has not had much trouble borrowing money in the past. General McLean, however, did not have much trouble borrowing money in the future, and argued that we would be rushing into national bankruptcy by taking over the Grand Trunk. The obligations of the Grand Trunk, figures at four hundred millions dollars. He read over a list of liabilities with considerable unctious and was evidently disconcerted when W. P. Maclean of South York asked if the Grand Trunk with its subsidiary systems and branch lines is one of the big corpora-

tions of the world, and its great plant worth a good deal more than four hundred millions dollars. When General McLean quoted President Beatty of the C. P. R. company as opposed to the government's acquiring the Grand Trunk, Gen. H. H. McLean, Unionist member for Royal, N.B., Joseph E. Armstrong, E. Lambton, and Lucien Cannon of Dorchester. General McLean spoke against the bill, being the only Unionist so far to go back on the government. He had a carefully prepared speech replete with figures and statistics of every kind.

The New Brunswick man, however, made a good speech, and probably presented the most comprehensive argument yet advanced against the government's taking over the Grand Trunk. He added little to the arguments that have already been presented in favor of the Grand Trunk bill. This was not to be expected, as the debate has been in progress for many days, and it would be hard to add anything to the arguments already advanced by Mr. McLean, Mr. Rowell and Sir Thomas White.

There is still much discussion of the recent cyclone in Ontario, and great curiosity as to what will be the result of the present situation. A good many members of the house of commons view the farmers' movement with great anxiety. Both Unionist and Liberal members are more or less disconcerted. Lambton and Middlesex counties, for example, were swept by farmers on Monday, and Conservatives like Armstrong and Glass are no less up in the air than Liberals like Ross and Pardee. They are all well enough pleased to think that the Dominion election is still a long way off.

ing over their heads. Public men need the aid of the newspapers more than they need their three meals a day, and if they deny it they are merely showing a bravado of their nature, which will never get them anywhere. There is no man so mighty that he can stand the combination of the press and the public, and at the same time there is no one in the city council who could not quite easily be done without.

When Controller Cameron repeats time after time that he is weary of the misrepresenations which appear in the press, he is insulting the men who are forced thru circumstances to sit in the council chamber and listen to his ramblings. So far as we can see, he might thank the press for the truth, and reports do get into the papers, because if the force was reported as it is some of the members would look foolish when they were reproduced in print.

There is not one newspaper man at the city hall who has not given the members of the city council the best of it, and right now when, with the glare of election blinding Mister Cameron's eyes, he makes charges of incompetency against the fellows, it is time for the public to know the truth.

The truth of the matter is he usually says so very much on any subject that it would take columns of space to report him. Therefore, the best portion of his argument, providing there is such a thing, is picked out and printed, and instead of being grateful he rises up in some particular sort of righteousness and declares that he is not getting the best of it. If this controller has put over his night and day, when he makes the argument, he personally knows nothing about it. Usually at the board of control meetings he gets into a temper and leaves the room, or he will argue himself hoarse on some issue which invariably passes without his assistance. However, if he would like to see all of his "talks" in print, he might try buying advertising space, and telling the public himself. No doubt the citizens would be extremely interested, and most particularly so on the days when he makes the thousand dollar bets. At the same time they might be also glad to know if he ever pays them.

And so while there are such temperamental men in council, and such long talkers, it would be well for the mayor or the vice-chairman to make a 10 to 15 minute rule and also see that it is enforced.

ALFONZO TO VISIT LONDON INCOGNITO TODAY

London, Oct. 22.—The King and Queen of Spain are expected to arrive here Thursday for an indefinite visit. The king prefers to play the part of a private individual rather than of an official visitor during his London sojourn and will stay at the Ritz Hotel, as usual, instead of being entertained in a royal palace.

BOOKS

REMOVAL SALE

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY

Jas. M. Robertson, Depository,
2 Richmond St. East, Toronto.

Great Ten-Day Sale,
Beginning Tuesday,
October 21st, 1919

Books in great variety at greatly reduced prices.

Call in and see our stock.

MCPHERSON MAKES REPLY.

Editor World: In your editorial in today's paper, under the title, "What Happened in London," you say:

"An edict went forth from the Orange Order in Toronto that Beck must be beaten." It will be remembered that Hon. W. D. McPherson, who, when asked to do so on the ground that he was a member of the government, is a high official of the Orange Order. On Thursday last the members met in London and agreed to carry out the commands. But there was a reaction, and those who set the snare were caught in it. Mr. McPherson fell among the first. The Hearst administration has been cleaned out."

Let me say:

1. I was not asked to pledge myself to Mr. Beck; neither did I decline to do so.
2. No edict went forth from the Orange Order in Toronto that Beck must be beaten, and any statement to that effect is false from beginning to end.
3. I did not set a snare, and was not caught in one.
4. The facts are that on Sunday evening last Controller Maguire called me by telephone and asked me if I would pledge myself to "Hydro expansion," and I replied that I had always supported Hydro expansion, but without knowing what particular Hydro expansion he might be alluding to, I could not, as a member of the government, so pledge myself in advance. I was not then aware that his deavors were being made, as appeared in

the issue of your paper the next day, to secure pledges from the various candidates for the legislature in Toronto, and did not know until the following morning the form of the pledge, as same was not stated to me by Controller Maguire, and nothing further took place between us than as above stated. The following morning I saw The World, for the first time, the form of pledge referred to, which reads as follows:

"I will, if elected, support Hydro power expansion and railway construction where recommended by the Hydro Commission and endorsed by the municipalities." I shall be obliged if you will give the same publicity to this letter as to my statements above referred to.

Wm. David McPherson.
Toronto, Oct. 22, 1919.

SPANISH WEAVERS STRIKE.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—Fifteen thousand weavers employed by fifty mills at Alcoy engaged in the manufacture of cloth for uniforms, struck today demanding a fifty per cent. increase in wages. The employers have offered a 20 per cent. advance, but this has been rejected.

A Company tank truck employed to keep service stations, garages, other dealers and larger users supplied with Imperial Polarine and other Imperial products.

Imperial Limited
Polarine
Gasoline
Motor

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MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

MOONSHINE.

CHAPTER XVI.

No two people ever married with less sense of responsibility than Louise and Harry. Life had not been complex for either of them. They loved, therefore they married. It was done so in books, and one closed the cover on a happy ending. That the heroine clasped ecstatically in the hero's arms in the last chapter, ever had to get up early and cook coffee and eggs for him the morning after the honeymoon and all the mornings following, was an unwritten and consequently unthought-of detail.

Harry and Louise were both young and unusually romantic. There were splendid possibilities in each, but so far each was untried. Harry had never had to think of anyone but himself; no one had shown him much affection as a lad, so he had felt drawn to no one particularly, and brooded much over himself. The loveless child is always introspective.

His struggle thru college, had indeed been lonely and full of little inconveniences, but he always made enough for his needs, and the experience had not thrust upon him any sense of responsibility. The army had been a glorious adventure, in spite of the many hardships. In fact, his sense of responsibility rather grew when he was in service; essentials of life—food, clothes, even amusements—were supplied him, he had nothing to do but obey orders along with other soldiers. The spirit of the soldier more bent on a task possessed him—as it did some millions of other young men in khaki.

It was not until he met Louise that the sense of his manhood and of responsibility came to him, and the feeling was pleasant. There was something about this slim, pretty girl that affected him as had nothing else in his life. Harry had rather avoided the attractive and popular girls; they always seemed to him so self-sufficient, so absolutely able to get along without his friendship—to dispense with even his casual attentions. But Louise was different. There was a wistfulness buried deep in her eyes and a tenderness hidden at the corners of her mouth which went to his heart, he could not have explained how it happened. He simply knew that he wanted to work, and work hard, to build a solid foundation under himself, and then—

And then he knew why this was—he had seen much of Louise in the brief

time since their meeting, when he made his first stumbling efforts to tell her of his love; he discovered that she, too, wanted a home, a place of her own, as ardently as he did; and on that basis he had first asked her to marry him. But, romantic as they were, they knew that no sort of engagement was yet to be thought of; Harry was first to "get on his feet," as he expressed it, and, when he was so, financially, they were to be married. Meantime, no one was to know. Thus they drifted for nearly a year, Harry found a position he liked. He worked hard and lived cheaply, as he had learned to do in college, saving money regularly but slowly. They had agreed not to talk of being married until they were "out-and-out engaged," as Louise phrased it. They saw much of each other, and the charming but care-free crowd of girls and boys that Louise knew welcomed Harry into their favorite.

His protective instincts manifested themselves chiefly by worrying over her when she looked tired, by forcing her to bundle up well on cold days, and by insisting that she wear rubbers when it was rainy. He gave her despatch orders as to caring for herself, which Louise accepted smilingly and happily because Louise's self-dependence or responsibilities; she might talk of the burdens of poverty early enough, but since most things in life had always come to her on a silver, she hadn't much real idea of what these burdens were.

It was, then, not so strange that these two should have entered matrimony largely blind as to its material aspects. It was to be all moonlight; there was no thought of matters so gross as money. They had an ideal, these two, and the ideal was a "home." They knew that the home—or its outer aspect, the house—was to be. Now they were married and starting on their honeymoon, with no one about to worry them. And it was yet to be seen whether the ideal could stand against the real; whether the shimmering vagueness could lend glamour always to the more prosaic aspects of existence which are bound up so inseparably with the problem of Money.

Tomorrow—The Honeymoon.

WILHELM WOULD BAN FILM AS AN INSULT

Berlin, Oct. 22.—Former Emperor William has commissioned Attorney Siebert, of Berlin, to institute a suit against the actor, Ferdinand Bonn, who prepared what was known as the "Kaiser Film," which were barred in Berlin, but were permitted to be exhibited elsewhere. The ex-emperor charges insult and the misuse of his portrait and asks for the suppression of the films.

The Bonn film was to have been produced in Berlin on October 10, but was suppressed by government order on that day. The title of the picture was announced as "Wilhelm's Good Fortune and Bad Luck." The government announcement read the suppression grew out of a desire to prevent the film being made a cause for political combat at a time when party feeling already was at a high pitch.

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