

The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

Government's Winnipeg Signal?

The exposition of the revised policy about the deportation of British-born immigrants, given to the senate by the minister of labor, suggests the question, whether the government is inviting labor to take new ground with regard to the Winnipeg strike. Senator Robertson, in supporting his bill to repeal last year's amendments to the immigration act, authorizing the immigration department to deport without trial British-born men who are accused of sedition or of unduly opposing the government, or of belonging during the previous ten years, to societies banned by the government, made admissions which, from the government's point of view, were superfluous, and from labor's point of view enforces the demand that the strike leaders now in Stony Mountain penitentiary, be released. But they have been made, and they are so significant that the government must wish them to be carefully noticed by the nation.

The minister of labor said, first, that the deportation authority "was adopted during the Winnipeg strike when it was found that there was no machinery provided by the criminal code to deal with the situation"; second, that the machinery provided by the amendment to the immigration act "had caused unrest, was anti-British in spirit, according to the collective and considered opinion of the cabinet," and third, that "the passage of what we now propose will make for peace, order and good government; its rejection will have a contrary effect."

These three statements are of profound significance to the operation of what we call British justice. The first intimates that after the Winnipeg strike had existed for several weeks it was found that there was no machinery, within the criminal code, for dealing with it. If that were so, and the government's word can be taken, how could the strike have been an illegal strike?

Can the second statement of the minister mean anything else than that if the legislation is anti-British in spirit as it now stands, it must have been anti-British when it was passed. Does not the anti-British spirit consist in making a criminal code operate retroactively against the conditions which had developed without illegality? The spirit of British justice does not vary with the temper of those who temporarily administer it.

Thirdly, if to keep on the statute book a criminal code which is anti-British will have the contrary effect of making for peace, order and good government, must not the perpetuation of the conditions that have produced by what the government calls an anti-British and arbitrary measure, be against peace, order and good government? Then why maintain those conditions that are against public contentment?

In short, is it in the interests of public policy to keep leaders of a large and organized section of the community in jail under sentences which were the direct consequences of an expansion of the criminal code which is now admitted by the government to be arbitrary and un-British?

This, as The World understands it, is the position that is broadly taken by the units of organized labor that are calling for release of the imprisoned Winnipeg leaders. After what Senator Robertson declares to be "the collective and considered opinion of the cabinet," is it not time for the government to find an outlet in Stony Mountain penitentiary—a dungeon of oblivion in which admitted mistakes of labor leaders, as well as those of the government, might find everlasting internment?

Everything that has happened during the last year has tended to convince most at least of the advanced labor men that such talk of revolution that undoubtedly was indulged in by some of the men now in jail, was and is so foolish that to imprison them for it can only make the constituted authority look ridiculous and supply to its critics such phrases as "anti-British, arbitrary," and so forth, as are now used by a minister of the crown to express "the collective and considered opinion of the cabinet."

The question has ceased to be primarily one of ignominious punishment of leaders of opinion who went too far. If a revolutionary spirit is being propagated, it is the government's business to refuse to play its game, and to give common sense and largeness of mind a chance.

The Winnipeg strike was distinguished for practically all of its course by extraordinarily peaceful behavior by the strikers. No one paid warmer tribute to this than Mr. Allan, a Winnipeg M.P., who was dead against the strike and all its leaders.



MR. PUBLIC: "There's a hard, cold winter coming, Mr. Drury. Can't you do something to fix up some kind of coal supply?"

A considerable section of the community was and is in sympathy with the labor position—as the Winnipeg municipal elections proved. Nothing will retard the growth of good will in Winnipeg so much as a continuance of the feeling that has prevailed for too long. If the minister of labor's declaration in the senate does not mean that the government is looking for an outlet the government is surely not as shrewd and statesman-like as its friends would like to believe.

Gospel Before Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Cayley does well to give the Anglican Synod his views of the harmlessness of racing and of the dangers of prohibition. There cannot be too much fearless expression of views, even if they are not always popular. Canada's life has been terribly constricted by the articulation that has grown upon her citizens, for fear of unpopularity for merely saying what they think. Unhappily the age of punishment for mere opinion is not past.

The prohibition question should not be affected, as Dr. Cayley seems to think it should, by the dread that some of the "best" laymen will leave the church if it is prohibitionist. Men as a rule don't leave their political parties because they do not entirely agree with their policies and champions. They look beyond the passing discomfort to the ultimate goal.

There is danger of excellent churchmen forgetting that the church is founded to preach a gospel, not to magnify an institution. The year before last, when the Methodist general conference took advanced ground on social life and economics, it was threatened by the loss of sundry rich men—perhaps the healthiest sign that could be vouchsafed.

There was a certain rich man who went away sorrowful because he wasn't ready for a new economic teaching. But he was not implored to come back. It is the gospel more than the institution that has grown upon it, that counts.

Feudal Foe of Movies.

For faithful devotion to feudalism, the attack on movies by Mr. Casgrain in the house of commons is one of the choicest things disclosed for a long time. He thanks Heaven that there is not a picture show in his county of Charlevoix, formerly represented by his father-in-law, whose railway on the St. Lawrence shore, thru that county, was not promoted in an odor of financial sanctity. Mr. Casgrain finds in moving pictures "an invitation to the people of the poorer classes to revolt, and they bring disorder into the country."

The idea that the poorer people should not learn anything more than is necessary to enable them to serve the rich is old and hoary with the suffering of the poor. Moving pictures give the populace a knowledge of the world and its ways that they are entitled to know as the practitioners of those ways are to practise them.

Mr. Casgrain's attack on the movies, and his dread that the poorer people will "revolt"—this fear of revolt be-

tokens a singular conception of Canada in the twentieth century—reminds one of what was said to his father by a friend when the first attempt at national education began in England. Fifty years ago, "Why," said the indignant feudalist, "it will soon be that you can't leave a letter on the dining-room table but what your parlormaid will be able to read it." That man wasn't named Casgrain, but he was a near mental relation of the member for Charlevoix.

Wilson's Veto.

Both houses of congress seem bent on continuing to make their country an international laughing stock and a source of mourning for historians by their treatment of the results of the war in which they sacrificed a hundred thousand American lives. Here is the greatest republic in the world entering an appalling war under great provocation; professing a sacrificial devotion to world-wide freedom and democracy; sending across the ocean the greatest army that ever sailed the seas; believing that its intervention saved civilization from the greatest disaster of all time—this country, by the two branches of its great council, decides that it will end the war which cost it so much by simply saying no more about it—neither making friends with, nor exacting retribution from, the common enemies of mankind.

It is the most pitiable spectacle in the history of international peace-making Congress deserves every word of the rebuke administered to it by President Wilson in his message vetoing the resolutions which would end the war merely by calling it off.

At the time of writing it seems that congress will vote by a majority to override the president's veto; but

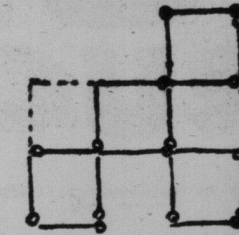
WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD
5 minutes to answer this
No. 200.

Each of the following sentences contains the name of a city or state in the United States. In the first we find Bude. What are the others?
If I finish the washing tonight, I will be ready to do the family mending in the morning.

Two miles east on West street will take you to South street.
With the ore gone, the promoter thought it a good time to sell the mine.
If you go into the bear den, very well, but what shall I tell your widow?

Answer to No. 199.



The diagram illustrates the method of changing the positions of three of the pins so as to show four squares instead of five. Dotted lines indicate positions of the three that were moved to form the upper right hand square.
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THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

BY MARION RUBINCAM.

LAWRENCE GOES AWAY.

CHAPTER VI.

Yet it was natural that Alice should feel a little regret that Lawrence turned so soon to find consolation in another girl. But she did not resent the fact that a real affection was springing up between Lawrence and Clara. It would have been properly romantic if Lawrence had stayed heartbroken a little longer—or perhaps his love had not been very deep after all!

"I think," she remarked, suddenly, to her mother, after a brief period of contemplation, "that I'm not the sort of woman that inspires a great love in a man."

"Why not?" Mrs. Fairbanks asked, only half-understanding, yet ready to defend Alice against any sort of slur, even one cast by the girl herself.

"Well, Lois didn't have much trouble getting David away from me," Alice answered. "And now Lawrence is beginning to fall in love with Clara. A month or so ago he was quite heartbroken."

"Men never stay heartbroken long," Mrs. Fairbanks remarked, with the pessimism of age. "I remember when I was real young, there was a man kept courting me, and I wouldn't have him. I was making eyes at your father then. Anyway, he threatened to shoot himself or go away forever if I wouldn't marry him. But, bless you, two months after I refused him he was married to another girl."

The little old lady leaned back in her rocker, darning a white sock of Berenice, and smiling a little as she recalled the far-off days of her own youth.

Alice giggled. Her mother's gentle discouragement, and her habitual pessimism always roused the fun in her own healthy young soul.

"I'm not heartbroken about it," she said. "I love Lawrence dearly, but not enough to marry—that is, not enough when I know that David still does care."

The smile died from her eyes. Unconsciously she looked down the street in the direction from which the mail man came.

"Aren't you going over to Shantytown?" Mrs. Fairbanks asked. She always changed the subject when David was mentioned. She did not feel kindly toward him at all.

"Not this afternoon," Alice answered. "I've arranged to be there this evening, instead. Lawrence is coming around this afternoon to see me."

Lawrence came a few minutes afterwards, and, in accord with Alice's own suggestion, he left his car in front of the house and the two started off for a walk into the country. Dexter street was within a short distance of real country farmland, and the spring was getting past the tantalizing state. It was warm and sunny, the trees were fresh and green, and there were early flowers to be found in the woods.

"This is like old times," Lawrence said, after a while. Alice nodded. "I came around today because I wanted to see you, and also because I wanted to tell you something," he went on.

"Perhaps I can guess what it is," Alice turned to him with her ready smile.

"Can you? I wanted to tell you that I can't come to the city for a few months; in fact, for the summer."

This was not the news Alice had expected to hear, but she waited for more details.

"I'm going to take charge of the New York end of father's business," he said. "The man he had left, and I'm to be there for the summer to learn the ropes, and, if I want, I can become New York manager."

"How fine!" Alice answered. "Yes, father had planned that anyway, as you remember," he turned with his warm smile and looked at her. "Only you were going to marry me then, and we were to live in the city while you finished your college course."

"What a mess I've made of everything!" Alice answered, all the joy gone from her face. "I didn't finish the course; perhaps I never will; I'm home earning money now. I'm doing social settlement work, when my ambition was to be one of the teachers on the Model Farm. And I nearly made a wreck of your life, too—but not quite, did I?"

"You'll hunt up Christine?" she begged. "She likes you so much."

"Oh, yes, I had forgotten her. All right, since you ask me, I will look her up."

And Alice little dreamed the important developments that would come from that chance remark of hers.

Monday—A Letter.

These Men Lead

—IN THE—

"Digest's" 11,000,000 Poll

WOOD
JOHNSON
HOOVER

McADOO
WILSON
EDWARDS

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S national presidential poll of 11,000,000 voters is now in its seventh week, and the results are of more than usual interest as the date for the Republican National Convention approaches. More than a million and a half votes have been counted up to date, and they sound the depths of political feeling in every part of the nation. The votes, state by state, of thirty-five candidates are tabulated in this week's DIGEST. In scanning this tabulation it is noticeable that since the Southern states have become more adequately represented in the balloting, the disproportion between the total number of declared Republican and Democratic voters is not so great.

Don't miss reading THE LITERARY DIGEST this week, May 29th, not only because of the article showing how more than one million and a half voters have declared their choices for the Presidential nomination, but for the additional satisfaction you will derive from reading these articles:

The Collapse of High Prices in Sight

The Meaning of the Wave of Price-Slashing That Has Swept Over Clothing and Dry Goods Stores.

The Hopes of the Socialists
The Sims-Daniels Row
British Vision of "An Irish Republic"
How Spain Pays for War
Recovery of Southeastern Europe
City Growth and Rural Loss
Expert Opinions on Coal Prices
The Promise of Cheaper Shoes
Syria's Self-Determination (Translations from the Arabic Press)
Preventing Crooked Weights and Measures

Mapping the Influenza Zones
The Benign Howells
Easing the School Teachers' Vacation
Chinese Shy at Co-education
"Liberalizing" the Y.W.C.A.
Why Ministers' Sons Make Good
"Farmers" and "Hired Men" on the Farm
Labor Shortage
Postal Employees Who Actually Go Hungry
Sports and Athletics
News of Finance and Commerce
Topics in Brief

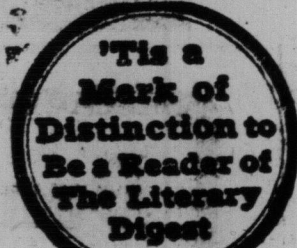
An Interesting Collection of Illustrations Including Humorous Cartoons

MOTOR TRUCK ADVERTISING

The four hundred thousand manufacturers and business men who subscribe for THE DIGEST are interested readers of the advertisements of Motor Trucks which for seven years have appeared in its

pages in greater variety and number than in any other periodical. The advertising contests of this issue, May 29th, are of unusual interest to those about to invest in transportation equipment.

May 29th Number on Sale Today at All Newsdealers



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