

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1858.
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Canada Just Now Has Little Money to Spend on Warlike Preparations.

Militarism will not stay dead, and its ghost keeps tramping around in daylight as well as at night and turning up in most unexpected places. France, crushed to the earth by militarism within and without, feels that she must keep a big standing army. The German peril is little less real to her now than it was six years ago. Even this far away we learn of "huge hidden armies" in Germany. When these cease to frighten Red Russians numbering millions upon millions are envisioned as descending upon western Europe. American correspondents dream of gigantic preparations for a great war being made by Great Britain on the plains of Mesopotamia. Australia learns that at any moment the Japanese, already infesting many islands to the north of the continent, may suddenly attack with "four \$3,000-ton battle ships of the 1920 class, and its modern air force, comprising 700 efficient pilots."

Good humor and good sense do prevail in this part of the world that not even the most simple-minded can be made to believe that the United States is preparing to invade Canada, or that the British Empire via Canada, is preparing to invade the United States. Many Americans, however, sincerely believe that a war with Japan is inevitable, and the militarists are doing their best to make them believe that it is going to break immediately. No one is quite able to figure out who is going to attack Canada, but Canadians are sagely warned against living in a "fool's paradise" and are exhorted to "get ready." Is there a movement toward militarism in Canada? Parliament has authorized an increase in our standing army, and military expenditures are every year increasing. These, however, will be negligible in comparison with the expenditures possible upon a great scheme of naval preparation. Canadians want to do their duty by the empire, but just now they are hard pressed for money. They have not finished paying for the last war by any means. Would it not be well, therefore, to have parliament discuss, and in a general way decide, what we are able to do, instead of sending our minister of militia and our minister of naval affairs with unlimited authority to the imperial defence conference, soon to open in London?

Making the Sympathetic Strike Unlawful.

Labor leaders and the labor press are denouncing in unmeasured terms the recent decision of the United States supreme court, by which the sympathetic strike appears to be forbidden. They compare it with the Dred Scott decision of slavery days, and darkly intimate that the recent judgment may hurry on the fight to the finish between capital and labor, just as the Dred Scott decision hurried on the Civil War. The nullification by the courts of statutes intended for the benefit of the laboring class breeds disaffection and gives a fruitful text to the agitator.

The case appears to be this: Members of the International Association of Machinists, employed by the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, went on strike. To make that strike more effective the union ordered their members employed by customers of the Duplex Printing Press Company to go on a strike against their employers, in case such employers purchased or installed any of the Duplex presses. In short, sympathetic strikes were resolved on, and to prevent these sympathetic strikes being ordered, the Duplex Company obtained an injunction against the machinists' union. This injunction is now upheld by the supreme court, apparently upon the broad ground that concerted action to bring about sympathetic strikes constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

This surprised the unions, because in 1916 congress passed the Clayton Act, intended to exempt labor unions from the penalties of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and to prevent the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The supreme court, by a vote of six to three, holds that congress only intended to favor men who were striking for redress of their own grievances, and not men who were striking to show sympathy with or help other men employed by somebody else.

Coming just at this time, the decision seems to cripple labor in its impending battle with capital over the

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ROMANCE IN STORY

OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC

E. B. Biggar's Work of Interest to Students of Public Ownership.

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The World's Weekly Serial

The Duke of Chimney Butte

By G. W. Ogden

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(Continued From Yesterday's World.)

"When the Wakes Up."

IT WAS mid-afternoon of a bright autumn day when Lambert arrived at Glendora with Kerr chained to the seat beside him.

They stepped off the train almost directly in front of the waiting-room door. There was nobody in sight but the postmaster with the mail sack, the station agent, and the few citizens who always stood around the station for the thrill of seeing the filer stop to take water.

Few, if any, of these recognized Kerr as Lambert hurried him across the platform and into the station, his hands manacled to his back. Kerr had to back for one quick look up and down the station platform, then stumbled hastily under the force of Lambert's hand. The door of the telegraph office stood open; Lambert pushed his prisoner within and closed it.

The station agent came in as the train pulled away, and Lambert made inquiry of him concerning the sheriff. The agent had not seen him there that day. He stood in front of his chair, looking up and down the platform with anxious face out of which his natural humor color had gone, leaving even his lips white.

"They're layin' for you out there," he whispered to Kerr, "and I don't like it."

"I kind of expected they would be," Lambert told him.

"They're liable to cut loose any minute," the agent said, "and I tell you, Duke, I've got a wife and children depending on me."

"I'll take him outside. I didn't intend to stay here only a minute. Here, lock this scoundrel up. He belongs to Vesta Philbrook. If I have to go with the sheriff, or anything, send her word to me."

It was un