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The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1918

A Pay-As-You-Go Policy.

The war revenue bill, which has just passed the United States House of Representatives, and will doubtless go through the senate this week, will raise by direct taxation over six billion dollars. The customs tariff duties upon which we so much rely for revenue in Canada will not build large in the American budget. The revenue bill now before congress lays a heavy hand upon personal incomes and business profits, and by a ten per cent. tax on all sales of luxuries and semi-luxuries brings the tax gatherer to every door. The comparatively poor will pay more, but what they pay will go directly to the government. The rich not only have to pay more than before, but they will be less able than formerly to recoup themselves by shifting the burden to those less able to carry it. The farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer and the man with a fixed income are all hit, and hard hit, but each will have the satisfaction of feeling that the other fellow will not escape. The poor man may groan under the burden, but he will have the satisfaction of hearing his millionaire neighbor squeal when the income tax collector gets after him.

So far the only criticism of the bill is that it does not go far enough and may not produce enough money to pay the heavy commitments of the government for the coming year. The people of the United States have piled up an enormous war debt which they do not wish to increase, but which they will set themselves resolutely to paying off. There is a time to borrow and a time to pay. Nations are justified in borrowing money to meet emergencies, but a rich, resourceful nation should pay as it goes in ordinary times. The budget should balance without borrowing.

Expenditure upon great public works like the Panama Canal, may be financed so as to be paid for on the installment plan, but, generally speaking, every nation, including our own, should pay as it goes. Just now our national commitments are large, but so are our national resources and our national resources. Another Victory Loan may be needed, but we should, as soon as possible, and as far as possible, raise the money needed for governmental purposes by taxation.

When the United States sets a good example, it should be followed in a whole-hearted, substantial way. We followed our neighbors in providing for military conscription, but we did not enforce our law universally and impartially. We followed their example in providing for the reduction of the national currency of good securities discounted by the chartered banks, but the law was administered in a half-hearted, almost shame-faced way, and we have here no such banking system as that which has brought the United States successfully thru the war. We will no doubt have a revenue bill somewhat modeled upon theirs, and we hope Sir Thomas White will move boldly and fearlessly in that direction. He has proved himself a great finance minister in war time, and we hope he will be no less successful in the days of reconstruction. Hard work and close economy is the only salvation for the average Canadian during the trying times ahead. Saving money, not borrowing money, will be the great task to which the energies of the government and the cogitations of the finance minister should be addressed. If large expenditures are needed, higher taxation must accompany them. It is easier to borrow than it is to tax and borrowed money is more readily spent. None the less we must soon quit borrowing and raise more money by taxation.

Workmen's Houses—Action, Not Talk!

Everybody has discussed the proposal of moderate-priced well-built, well-equipped houses for workmen within, if possible, the single family area of Toronto; and then when they have mentioned it they all run away from it, saying that the province will help and that the city will help, yet how are you to get cheap land for it? The mayor has talked about it, and Sir John Willison has talked about it in connection with the committee he presided over; but have the mayor and the others who have discussed the question tried to locate a block of land that would be a suitable site for such houses, and found out a price at what it could be had, and how cheap it could be sold to workmen who wish to get their own houses?

The World believes that if the mayor were to advertise that the city was prepared to buy 500, 1,000, or 2,000 acres in one or more large blocks within what we could call the industrial area of Toronto, he would

be surprised at the low price for which it could be got. And those who are talking about the high price of land would be surprised also. We believe that they would get land that the city could sell after paying therefor plus the cost of handling it, at from five to ten dollars a foot, and nearer five than ten. Fifty foot frontage for \$300!

In order to set this whole question at rest why does not the mayor authorize the commissioner of finance, Mr. Bradshaw, or the assessment commissioner, Mr. Forman, to put such an advertisement in the papers right away? It will clear the air more quickly than anything else we know of, and be the means of genuine action.

And if the city then got any kind of a lead on cheap land, and we are quite sure this would be the case, then the next advertisement ought to be to ask architects and builders to say what they would build workmen's houses for on this property; the plans of the layout of the ground and houses themselves to be submitted to the approval of experts in building and experts in laying out land of this kind to the best advantage and best welfare of those who would be prepared to build houses thereon.

One or two moves of this kind is worth more than all the talk that is going on; and we have had barrels of talk and many adjournments of discussions, but no actual performance. Mr. Mayor, are you prepared to do something of this kind or is the talk to be continued and nothing accomplished?

If we get the cheap land and a moderate building cost the financing is comparatively easy. Give the so-called "land sharks" a chance to come across. Or are the land owners who'd like to get \$50 a foot and their newspaper friends too strong for the city hall or the Ontario government who'd help to raise the money?

A Fatal Weakness in the Temperance Act.

There has been a fatal weakness in the Ontario government's handling of the Ontario Temperance act. From the first the government sought to shift the responsibility for the enforcement of that act to the shoulders of the permit and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was suddenly charged with the duty of enforcing total prohibition.

We have repeatedly pointed out that the attorney-general of the province would be specifically charged with the duty of enforcing the Ontario Temperance act, and that he should have all the men and money at his disposal that may be required for that purpose. The law should not rely for its enforcement upon the cupidity of the informer, or the officiousness of the local constable. There should be no checker-board enforcement by which some localities laugh at the law while in others it is rigorously enforced.

We admit that the difficulties of the provincial authorities were greatly increased by the action of the Dominion government in prohibiting inter-provincial traffic. The cornerstone of the Ontario Temperance act was the right of the householder to freely import and when that right was taken away by the Dominion government the carefully constructed provincial statute fell into hopeless confusion. But there has been a session of the legislature since then, and in any event a special session should have been summoned when the government found itself up against the unsatisfactory situation which now prevails, and has prevailed for some months past.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

The Tone of Nell's Letters More Loving.

CHAPTER V.

Neil sent the books, and the picture. He answered my letter almost at once, which made me very happy that I had not allowed my pride to make me wait as long as he did before writing.

The books I not only read, but studied. When he wrote of them I was thus able to discuss them intelligently with him. They were mostly light reading, but by well-known authors. The picture I placed on my bureau. I begged mother to buy me a frame for it. She bought one, and very pretty one, better than she could afford, yet it seemed but a poor setting for Nell's handsome face.

We now wrote regularly. As the winter ran into winter, and the wind again whistled thru the brown stalks of the shrubs and the naked tree branches, I longed for the sun and the warmth of friendship from Nell. Although I neglected none of my duties, helped mother, joined in all the little affairs at the church and at the homes of my young friends, my heart was not in any of them. Nell was constantly in my thoughts.

At Christmas he sent me a set of O. Henry. He was a great admirer of that writer, and had said in one of his letters that he wanted me also to become familiar with his work. I was surprised and delighted, but when in addition I received a wonderful box of American beauty roses I was so happy I cried.

"Looks pretty serious to me," father said, as I arranged the flowers. I recall now what a time I had finding "holders" for them, and how I cut the stems, as mother suggested, so I placed them in the big water pitchers we used in the big rooms. The only recollections in the house deep enough to hold them.

One, a beautiful half-opened bud, I carried upstairs and pressed it between the leaves of my Bible. That I would keep always.

As winter waned and the spring winds blew softly and the New York girls grew a little more affectionate. Now he often said something about other girls, comparing them to me, always in my favor. "There is no one like you, Bab. No one a fellow feels is so brave, so true, so good. The more I see of these New York girls the more I think of you, dear, and your girlish ways. Keep all your ideals, Bab. The world is pretty hard and cold at times, but we all need something to cling to."

He often wrote somewhat in this vein. Then at times he would ask me to excuse a short letter, say "I'm so busy," and he would be gone, and he was terribly busy. I had no slightest idea what he meant. That he was busy was all I grasped. Then he would tell me the market was scooting upward so fast no one could catch it.

WHITE EXPLAINS ALIEN SITUATION

Answers Requests of Veterans' Association for Deportation of Foreigners.

ACTION ALREADY

Government Has Brought Matter Before Canada's Delegates at Versailles.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The Great War Veterans, thru their Dominion secretary-treasurer, C. G. MacNeil, have brought to the attention of the government a number of resolutions forwarded by branches of that organization, principally in the west, urging the deportation of undesirable aliens. Some of them, while expressing the examination into the loyalty of those suspected of enemy sympathies, and the curtailment of certain civil rights of such as may be permitted to remain in the country. To these, Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, has replied, in part, as follows:—"The resolutions which you have been good enough to send me have been presented to council, and will receive our most attentive consideration. Some of them, while embodying ideas which have our general support and sympathy, would present great practical difficulties so as to be carried out, and particularly so as to the present time. Some of the matters dealt with also, are under our constitution, with provincial rather than Dominion jurisdiction, such as deportation of those dangerous aliens, deportation of those dangerous and undesirable is being carried out as speedily as international conditions will permit.

Thousands Ready.

"The government has brought to the attention of the prime minister the question of provision of shipping and of passports for those alien residents of Canada, numbering, as he is advised, many thousands, who desire to return to their various countries at their own expense, but who are unable to do so owing to their inability to obtain transportation. We have also requested the prime minister to have the conference specially deliver the stipulations which may be necessary in the peace treaty to enable deportation from Canada for a period after the official conclusion of peace of dangerous or undesirable persons of enemy nationality, and of their admission to the countries of their origin.

"In view of the difficulties and complications surrounding the whole question in a country of mixed nationalities, such as Canada, we feel that we can rely upon the full support and co-operation of the Great War Veterans' Association in aiding, by their influence, the successful solution of the matter of parliamentary legislation needed to effectually deal with some of the problems involved in your under consideration by the government."

Clemenceau Forbids French Ace To Visit United States

Paris, Feb. 10.—Permission for Rene Fonck, the French ace, to go to the United States, was countermanded by direct order of Premier Clemenceau, it was learned today. Fonck is said to have already boarded the liner Touraine at Havre, en route to New York, when the premier took action. No reason was assigned.

Tomorrow—Neil Tells Barbara of His Love.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

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LIVE CHEERFULLY.

If you'd duty the clouds that loiter Live cheerfully the present hour. And as you run keep up the pace With every atom of such grace As in a cheerful heart and mind. And smiling spirit you may find— No clouds can keep the light of day From him who smiles his tasks away.

Practical Politics.

(Calgary Alberta, Feb. 6.)

Hon. A. G. Mackay says that the way for the west to get the natural resources is for 500 supporters of Sir Robert Borden to go down to Ottawa and read the riot act to him. A sure way would be for the 40 western supporters in the house of commons to read the same riot act in the sanctity of parliament. That would have results.

Ida re the Police Investigation

By IDA L. WEBSTER.

Yesterday we sat in at the investigation, which is being conducted at the parliament buildings, in regard to the troubles of the Toronto police force. To say that the affair is one that will clean up the grievances of the men would be stretching the truth too far, because such is not the case.

First and foremost there should be some sort of system. That is, the men should all be heard, and their troubles told by them personally, and after that the commissioners should be given a chance to explain. But as for this stunt of having the evidence put in writing and submitted, the very thing that is being done for words. Sir William Meredith, and the other two gentlemen sitting on the case, should try to remember that the investigation is being conducted for the purpose of giving the policemen an opportunity to air their troubles and to give, beyond all shadow of a doubt, that the method of conducting affairs on the force is either fair or not.

Every charge should be laid on the investigation, and right now we are asking innocent or guilty. To do this it will be absolutely necessary for the men to be summoned to the investigation, and to have an opportunity to tell exactly what they know. The men might do well to recall to mind that the government promised them a fair and unbiased trial.

We have just been "regaled" with a story which certainly needs a thorough investigation, and right now we are asking the Great War Veterans to take the case up where we leave off; because in this way there is no doubt but what the men will receive at least justice. But to begin at the beginning.

There is an acting detective attached to the force, who is called for the home of a woman in his neighborhood, knowing at the time, we might mention, that her husband was overseas, and that he had been since the first call. In any case, he called at the house and told this lady that he had seen her husband, who was in the German spy in the neighborhood, and that he wished to talk the matter over with her.

He was half-way in the hall by the time he had gotten that far in his story, and the woman, knowing who he was, invited him into the front room. After a short preliminary talk, he deliberately assaulted her, or perhaps we should say "insulted," whichever might be the official term. Her son, 11 years old, was a witness to this disgusting display of beastliness.

The woman went the next day to the City Hall, and, as is customary, had to repeat her story to two or three dozen people. She landed in the detective department and was questioned by Detective Kennedy, who, we have been given to understand, was anything but gentle with her. However, she eventually got into the deputy chief's office, which position was held by Mr. Archibald at that time.

First General Strike IS ENDED AT SEATTLE

Seattle, Feb. 10.—Seattle's general strike, the first of its kind ever attempted in the United States, will end officially at noon tomorrow. Decision to call off the strike was reached at one o'clock today by the general strike committee, composed of delegates from the 130 "locals" on strike since a four-hour strike last week.

The resolution calling off the strike advised all labor unions, which returned to work Sunday or today, to go on strike again until tomorrow noon as a demonstration of the solidarity of labor, so that all would return to work together.

Tacoma Strike Off.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 10.—Following the decision of the Central Labor Council last night, the general strike is off in Tacoma today and members of the unions who went out in the sympathetic strike went back to work at 5 o'clock this morning.

AWARD FLYING CROSSES FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION

London, Feb. 10.—It is officially announced in the Gazette that the King has conferred Distinguished Flying Crosses on the following Canadians in recognition of gallantry in flying operations against the enemy.

Lieut. J. W. Clark, Central Ontario Regiment, who on Oct. 5 carried out a very successful shoot, causing fire and explosion and completely destroying the position. During the shoot he was continually harassed by eight Fokker airplanes. By exhibiting marked courage and skillful shooting he drove down one on fire and dispersed the remainder.

Lieut. K. B. Conn, Third Reserve Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, who on Oct. 18, when raiding enemy troops in retreat, descended to 300 feet, and attacked three companies of infantry with machine gun fire.

Lieut. J. E. Halconquist, 19th Reserve Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, always displayed the finest skill and courage, setting a fine example to other pilots.

Lieut. J. M. Mackay, 8th Canadian Battalion, has since April carried out over 130 patrols and has been conspicuous for gallantry and devotion to duty.

PART OF CREW LANDED.

Turk's Island, B.W.I., Feb. 10.—The captain and seventeen of the crew of the steamer Elmer, having landed at Calcoors, in the ship's boat on the 3rd inst. The captain reports his vessel totally destroyed by fire fifty miles north of San Juan, Porto Rico, on Jan. 30. Another boat with the chief mate and ten men is missing, but it is thought the men are safe. The Elmer was bound to San Juan from Newport News with coal.

PATRONS THROG ATLANTIC CITY

Winter Pleasure Resort Attracts Tired Business Men.

Atlantic City, Feb. 10.—Nature's sunshine and sea air in combination with the man-made Boardwalk make Atlantic City the favored spot of the North in the winter and early spring. Breezes sweeping over the ocean from the sunny southland temper the winter air and make the Boardwalk a place of pleasure and health unrivaled in America.

That year with its important post-war problems of reconstruction gives Atlantic City new importance as a place of rest and recuperation for the workers of the country. Business and professional men barred by lack of time from trips to far southern resorts are bringing their families to Atlantic City within easy week-end reach, while many women still bused with war work are making trips of shorter or longer duration for the purpose of recuperation combined with pleasure.

Winter does not hamper outdoor sports in Atlantic City. The Boardwalk with its rolling chairs, its big piers and its many amusement places is the centre of attraction, but the beach offers the finest sort of ground for strolling and driving, while elegant highways tempt the motor enthusiasts to trips up and down the coast or to the mainland. Two fine golf courses are in play throughout the winter and spring when all other links of the North are closed. More ardent yachtsmen keep their cruising craft in commission because of the lack of ice in the salt bays and inlets. Big swimming pools and spacious pier dancing floors are among the Boardwalk attractions.

Atlantic City has been highly favored by the federal officials in charge of railroads who recognized the need of rest for the workers of the land. New trains are being added each month to the lines running from New York and points farther north. Sleeping and dining cars and Pullman services the accorded Atlantic City at this season of year.

Hotels which set the standard for the resort hotels of the world are among the great attractions of Atlantic City in winter as in the summer season. Immense fireproof structures have been reared along the ocean front and fitted with every form of luxury along with the finest service. Smaller houses, proportionately comfortable line the side avenues close to the Boardwalk and also are noted for hotels of their class. All of the big houses and most of the smaller hotels are open and ready for reception of crowds of patrons which will increase from now until the arrival of the Easter throngs.

Atlantic City is in a class by itself as an all-year resort city and is recognized as the most noted winter resort of the United States, if not of the world.

Osgoode Hall News

Appellate Court—First Division. List of cases set down for hearing on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 11 a.m.: Peel v. Peel. Cole v. Steel Co. of Canada. Hess v. Greenway. Woolings v. Barr. Sproule v. Murray. Cote v. Wabash Railway. Dominion Produce Co. v. Toronto Railway. Judges' chambers will be held at 11 a.m. before Mr. Justice Maclennan.

At the closing session of the Navy League of Canada, which was held in Victoria, B.C., Mrs. A. E. Goddard, president of the I. O. D. E. was elected one of the vice-presidents.

Ready-Garme

Great stock of Winter Suits, Dresses, and are being on regular new and popular fabric. The result a suit.

Dressmaking Tailoring

These departments equipped to prepare the best in ship-canting. We give our town custom. Each of our styles.

Viyella

We show a variety of Viyella, which is unshrinkable, beautiful, and washable. It is a range of colors and all kinds of night wear.

JOHN Q. SPARTAN

Soldiers Eichhorn Zurich, Fed disorders broadcast evening received here commanded by Eichhorn are led Alexander troops eight persons the big houses and most of the smaller hotels are open and ready for reception of crowds of patrons which will increase from now until the arrival of the Easter throngs.

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Population, Number of Telephones and Telephone Development as of January, 1918, with rates now in effect, for cities in the United States comparable with Montreal and Toronto

NAME OF PLACE	Population	No. of Telephones	Telephone per 100 of Population	BUSINESS		RESIDENCE	
				Individual	2 Party Line	Individual	2 Party Line
DETROIT, MICH.	900,000	117,020	13.0	†108.00	84.00	†60.00	•
PITTSBURGH, PA.	870,000	95,183	10.9	•	•	•	•
CLEVELAND, OHIO	868,000	93,193	10.7	†108.00	•	†60.00	•
MONTREAL, QUE.	733,000	69,718	9.5	55.00	•	26.00	•
BALTIMORE, MD.	670,000	62,294	9.2	•	•	†48.00	•
CINCINNATI, OHIO	670,000	77,873	12.6	†100.00	•	•	30.00
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	593,000	130,390	22.0	•	•	†42.00	•
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	572,000	132,629	23.2	†63.00	45.00	†27.00	24.00
JERSEY CITY, N.J.	571,000	31,400	5.5	•	•	†48.00	•
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	529,000	63,526	12.0	†87.00	72.00	†42.00	†33.00
BUFFALO, N.Y.	488,000	53,947	11.1	•	•	†48.00	•
TORONTO, ONT.	482,000	69,538	14.4	50.00	42.00	30.00	24.00
NEWARK, N.J.	459,000	38,593	8.4	•	•	†48.00	•
KANSAS CITY, MO.	450,000	45,208	10.0	60.00	•	†36.00	30.00
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	411,000	27,484	6.7	†96.00	•	†48.00	36.00
WASHINGTON, D.C.	405,000	71,445	17.6	•	•	†48.00	•
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	381,000	67,242	17.7	72.00	48.00	30.00	24.00
OAKLAND, CAL.	355,000	52,231	14.3	†84.00	•	†36.00	27.00
SEATTLE, WASH.	360,000	60,224	16.7	†90.00	•	†36.00	30.00
LOUISVILLE, KY.	331,000	18,376	5.6	†72.00	51.00	†36.00	24.00
PROVIDENCE, R.I.	317,000	39,648	12.5	†80.00	†60.00	†39.00	†33.00
PORTLAND, ORE.	308,000	51,143	16.6	†96.00	60.00	†36.00	27.00

† Measured rates also quoted. • Measured rates only quoted.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



Liberal-Con

The following Great War Veterans, who are commencing Zephyr, by Macdonald, Hon. Geo. S. 8 p.m., Hon. A. H. Henry, Hon. G. S. Heron, Hon. I. S. Henry, Hon. Geo. S. A number of houses will vest and will be in the hands of the modified plan, which will be imposed on the government.

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HART

Havana, Feb. 10.—A Spanish steamer, the result of the port of Havana, caused an