

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18.

Credit and Charity.

Ambassador Geddes told the Canadian Club of Toronto not long ago that Continental Europe needed credit, not charity.

Everyone would shrink with horror at the idea of innocent children being allowed to perish for food in this world of plenty.

Nations no more than individuals like to be imposed on, and we might quote what Mr. Hoover said a year ago, namely, that this is positively the last time we will come to their aid.

Neither the Red Cross nor any other organization can expect individual citizens to go down in their pockets to buy food for the unfortunate people of Central Europe.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day this year crowns a bountiful harvest, an autumn of singular beauty and a year of profound peace and general prosperity.

Holidays, however, cannot be made to order, but gradually work out their own peculiar destiny. Our Thanksgiving Day, at first a reflection of the English harvest home festival and to some extent of the American Thanksgiving day, is now developing an individuality of its own.

We wisely standardized the day of the week so that Thanksgiving now always falls on a Monday, and the time is ripe to agree upon the day of the month, the month by common consent being October.

portion of the population, but there seems to be no reason why the third Monday should not be chosen as a permanent date for Thanksgiving Day.

Remark in Passing.

New York and Montreal are partners in fighting deeper St. Lawrence waterways. It's a queer combination against Canada's best interests.

With Crown Attorney Corley at the head of the new "liquor squad" of Toronto's police, bootleggers are going to really earn some of the big profits they are reported to be making.

York and Halton county school teachers are organizing to secure an overdue raise in wages. Their pupils are reported to be spending sleepless nights as the result of their fears that a strike may temporarily close the schools.

It is on occasions like last Saturday when holiday crowds prove the utter inadequacy of the Union Station that Toronto citizens gaze at the new building and wonder how long it will be before it is put to use.

Chairman of board of commerce says his famous sugar order is now "sub judice" and must not be talked about. It's good thing for most of Canada's population that they can't be talked for talking about this forbidden subject.

Keep the Board.

The man who, on being served with a writ, shot the sheriff, was a little mixed in his orientation. He knew somebody ought to be shot, but beyond that his powers of reasoning did not go.

The Sugar Case Next Wednesday. Ought not the consuming public, as represented through the municipal government of Toronto or the provincial government of Ontario, be represented at the public hearing on the sugar embargo before the governor in council at Ottawa on Wednesday next?

FINES FOLLOW PROBE OF FORT WILLIAM NIGHTS. Fort William, Ont., Oct. 17.—Fines, amounting to \$1700, and a six months' sentence for keeping a disorderly house were imposed in the local police court yesterday as the result of a visit to this city of two alleged liquor "spotters."

GREAT UPHEAVAL MENACES BRITAIN

It is the settled view, as Oct. 30 the pulp men and other employees who are sticking to their jobs should be called out.

Troops Held in Readiness. It is indicated tonight that Premier Lloyd George will take no hand in the matter before Tuesday, when parliament meets, and undoubtedly will discuss the situation. No disturbances are reported and no troops have been sent to the mining centres, but they are held in readiness.

Notwithstanding the food ministry's assurance that there will be plenty of food, even the strike lasts some time, London provisions report that housewives are having to make do with a ration of only fifty per cent. Monday.

The strike began at some of the coal fields Friday, the men bringing their tools up when they had finished their shifts. Nottinghamshire, Durham and South Yorkshire were the first thus to respond to the strike call, while a large section of the men in some of the coal fields welcomed the call, it is evident that elsewhere the strike is not only unpopular, but unexpected, the men having felt confident that, notwithstanding they voted against the "atum line," a settlement would be made.

This attitude is partly explained by a member of the miners' executive, who said: "A large number of the men who entered the industry as boys just before the war had no trade union experience and had become so accustomed to ready concession of their demands in wartime that they had no conception of the real meaning of negotiation."

Notwithstanding their surprise, however, there is no indication of weakening. It is foreseen that every mine will join with the extremists, who are largely responsible for the position of affairs.

With respect to the action of the railwaymen, it is said that considerable numbers of these workers are discontented and are inclined to cease work without the consent of their leaders. It is also declared that many of the transport men are equally ready to join the belligerents, the more so as many of them are already unemployed owing to the restricted coal exports.

IF YOU'RE GOING TO JUMP, JUMP!



Hon. Arthur Meighen: Have a chair, Mr. Norris! Little "Willie" King: Have a couple of them, Mr. Norris!

ORGANIZED WAR IN IRELAND SERIOUS

(Continued From Page 1)

pears better to me than that we should leave Ireland to herself and thus open the floodgates of organized war, and later embroil us with the United States."

Mr. Churchill previously in his speech had declared that the reign of terror in Ireland would be suppressed, and that it would then be time for a complete and permanent settlement of the Irish question.

Will Break Up Assassins. Referring to an earlier speech in the city, the secretary for war declared that the soldiers serving in Ireland, far exceeded that of the soldiers who served in the trenches during the recent war.

"But," he added, "we are going to break up this murderous gang and it will be broken up absolutely and utterly, as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow."

Mr. Churchill said that when the reign of terror was suppressed it would be time for a complete and permanent settlement of the Irish question. He stated that the plans of Viscount Grey and Mr. Asquith did not agree, but that this did not matter much since De Valera would accept neither.

During a denunciation of Bolshevism, Mr. Churchill declared that representatives of Bolshevism in Great Britain had tried to teach labor leaders how to run a revolution. There were Lenin and Trotsky here, he said, waiting for reports of their delegates to Russia.

Sugar and Paper Famines.

(From The Sunday World.)

The supposed famine in sugar was suddenly discovered to be a myth when shipping was available to bring out the accumulations in Java, Brazil and other places. The paper famine promises to end in a similar revelation. The output all over is being enormously increased, and one printer in the city told The World that he had sold some stored paper at a loss of six cents a pound, and since the idea of any shortage is dispelled it will be surprising to see the amount of paper that will be brought sight from hoarding. The paper stock bulks may get a dose like that given the bulls in Atlantic Sugar.

LABOR CONVENTION AGAINST RAILWAY

(Continued From Page 1)

governed by this decision of the convention. Several resolutions were passed, one calling for the cancellation of D. B. Hanna's order prohibiting employees of the Canadian National Railways from engaging in political activities, and another requesting the government to rescind the order of the board of commerce prohibiting importation of sugar from the United States.

An important announcement was that respecting the splendid progress of the co-operative movement in Toronto, fully co-operating with the U.F.O. Roland Palmer is the president of the party in this connection.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, James Simpson; first vice-president, John Duggan; second vice-president, John Macdonald; third vice-president, Dick Russell; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Dickson; recording secretary, J. W. Buckley (who is also president of the Ontario Independent Labor Party). The executive will be elected by the various branches. An interesting note in connection with the elections was the fact that in the case of two offices, those of secretary-treasurer and recording secretary, twelve to fourteen names were put up for nomination, but in each case all but the elected officer declined nomination, thus electing these two officers by acclamation.

Strong Finance Committee. Dick Russell, who is one of the "Old Contemplatives," with service records going back to the very beginning of the great war, advocated the need of a strong finance committee, and it was finally decided to appoint a committee of six, three women, three men. This committee will consider ways and means of dealing with the financial end of the party, and it is anticipated that either quarterly or monthly dances will be held with a two-fold purpose in view, increased finances and increased membership.

The campaign for Northeast Toronto is now in full swing, and James Higgins, Soldier-Labor candidate for this riding, was one of the principal speakers. He stated that there was much promise in the situation, and that the ex-service men were gathering the clans behind him with enthusiasm. He hoped that the I.L.P. would prove loyal to its best principles, and

ement the comradeship between the ex-service men and the workers, having in mind the fact that at least 75 per cent. of the ex-service men were members of the labor fabric of society.

Perhaps the most important matter brought up for discussion was that relating to D. B. Hanna's orders prohibiting employees of the Canadian National Railways from engaging actively in politics. J. W. Buckley, president of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, pointed out that this order was a direct contravention of the rights of the worker, and, in short, was aimed directly at his right of electoral privileges. It was a well-known fact that the majority of workers on the Canadian National or any other railway were to all intents and purposes members of the labor movement, and this order meant, in effect, that these members of the labor movement would be prohibited from active expression of their franchise rights. What would be the meaning of this order in its final analysis? It would mean this, that if the public utilities of the Dominion were to become completely nationalized, and the restriction of active political activity on the part of their employees was permitted to become law, that law would mean nothing less than the prostitution of government ownership to the subject of those who made it possible. This was a matter of grave moment.

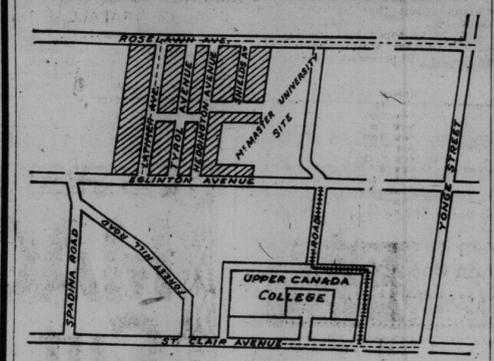
State Capitalism. Alfred Mance expressed the opinion that such an order constituted state capitalism of the worst kind. John Loan pointed out that the same rule had been in effect among Dominion employees for many years. James Higgins stated that he had understood that the order related only to salaried employees, and not to those working by the hour, but he always understood that returned men had fought for the principle of democracy, but it was evident the wheel had slipped a few years. He believed that the Dominion minister of labor should not be permitted to hold place in the old men's home of the Dominion House—the senate of government ownership. A resolution finally carried to protest against the order, and to request its cancellation, and to send the protest on to the Massey Hall meeting of Sunday afternoon, as well as to the Trades Council and other representative bodies.

Another resolution which occasioned strong feeling was that proposed by Joseph Marks, general organizer for the party in Ontario, to protest against the recent order of the board of commerce, prohibiting the importation of sugar from the United States into Canada. In this connection, James Simpson stated his opinion that the real cause of the trouble was not the Bolsheviki were to be found but in the corporate interests and in the house of commons. As a matter of fact, the government appeared to be the executor of the corporate interests, conscientiously believing that the interests of the commercial combinations should be rigidly protected against the interests of the "undue" competition of government ownership. The tariff and possible bankruptcy, said Mr. Simpson, "that while we ourselves are urged to be constitutional in our methods of procedure, the corporate interests, aided and abetted by the Dominion government, do all in their power to make unconstitutional that which was enacted as constitutional and that these members of the labor party of Sunday afternoon, as well as to law." Finally, the resolution was carried that which endorsed the stand of Rev. Canon Scott who had been reported as charging the Dominion government with offering a \$3,000,000 bribe to hush up the Ross rifle scandal. In this connection, James Simpson, touching upon the commercial institutions of the country, stated his opinion that the presiding geni of these institutions were nothing less than gamblers, gambling in those things which meant life or death to the women and children of the nation. They were the curse of civilization, and the Bolsheviki of the North American continent.

Strike in Dresden Over. Dresden, Oct. 17.—The strike of municipal workers which, since October 15, has disrupted the electric, gas and water service, has ended.

IS KILLED BY EXPRESS. Chatham, Ont., Oct. 16.—William Huckle, a fruit-grower of Cedar Springs, was hit by a C.P.R. express at a Chatham township sidroad today and instantly killed.

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THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER X. Continued.

"Yes," she cried, "that is so correct that it is quite wonderful. My father had a half-hunter gold watch and a chain of twisted leather which he wore as long as I can remember. Both had gone when he came to us in Paris; when I missed them, and asked what had become of them, he said they were lost, much to his annoyance, and he had been obliged to buy a new watch in London."

"There is nothing wonderful in treating a watch and chain as the first objects which would lead to a man's identification," said Armathwaite. "Now, don't let your admiration for the excessive wisdom of the court tempt you to interrupt again, because the court has not fully made up its own mind, and is marshalling its views aloud in order to hear how they sound. Where were we? Still in Section D, I think. Well, granted that an obdurate policeman or a perplexed doctor refused to admit that Stephen Garth was dead, the letter would clinch the matter. Indeed, from the report of the inquest, we see that it did achieve its purpose. The remaining heads of the argument may be set forth briefly:

E.—Stephen Garth is buried at Bellerby, and Stephen Ogilvie steps into new life in Paris, wearing a literary cloak already prepared by many years of patient industry, the no one in Elmdale knew that its well-known resident was a famous writer on folklore.

F.—After some months of foreign travel, it was deemed safe to return to England, and Cornwall was chosen as a place of residence. The connection between rural Cornwall and rural Yorkshire is almost as remote as the influence of Mars on the earth. Both belong to the same system, and there would be trouble if they became detached, but, otherwise, they move in different orbits; they have plenty of interests in common, but no active cohesion. In a word, Stephen Ogilvie ran little risk in Cornwall of being recognized as Stephen Garth.

G.—Mrs. Ogilvie, a most estimable lady, and quite as unlikely as her scholar-husband to be associated with a crime, was a party to all these mysterious proceedings, and the combined object of husband and wife was to

keep their daughter in ignorance of the facts for a time, at least, if not forever.

"I don't think I need carry the demonstration any further tonight. You are not to retire to your room and sob yourself into a state of hysteria because your coming to Elmdale has threatened with destruction an edifice of deceit built with such care and skill. I am beginning to recognize now a fatalistic element in the events of the past 24 hours that suggests the steady march of a Greek tragedy to its predestined end. But the dramatic art has undergone many changes since the days of Euripides. Let's see if we cannot avail ourselves of modern methods, and keep the tragic denouement in the place where it has been put already, namely, in Bellerby churchyard."

The girl stood up, and gave him her hand. "I'm almost certain, Bob, that if you and I had five minutes' talk, there would be an end of the mystery," she said.

"And a commencement of a long friendship, I hope," he said. Their eyes met, and Meg's steady gaze faltered for the first time. She almost ran out of the room, and Armathwaite sat many minutes in utter stillness, looking thru the window at the dark crest of the moor illuminated against a star-lit sky. Then he refilled his pipe, and picked up the book he had taken haphazard from the well-stored shelves of that curiously constituted person, Stephen Ogilvie.

It was a solid tome, entitled, "Scottish Criminal Trials," and lay side by side with "The Golden Bough," which Marguerite had spoken of, and a German work, "Geschichte des Teufels." Turning over the leaves, he found that someone had marked a passage with ink. The reference had been noted many years ago, because the marks were faded and brown, but the paragraph thus singled out, had an extraordinary vivid bearing on the day's occurrences.

It read: "A student of James I., still in force, enacts that all persons invoking an evil spirit, or consulting, covenanting with, entertaining, employing, feeding or rewarding any evil spirit, shall be guilty of felony and suffer death." Continued Tomorrow Morning.



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