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MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1921.

Our New City Council and a Greater Toronto.

The policy of the city council from now on must be based on a wider area and a broader vision.

Toronto's future lies not within its present limits nor in its adjacent townships. It lies most of all in its growing suburbs, its three adjacent townships and country; most of all in the development of all Ontario.

So that when the city council thinks its main concern is to look after the area covered by its assessment roll it is narrow-minded and will retard its own advancement. And the motto of the city on its first and present coat of arms is: "I advance."

As to the immediate suburbs, they are the growing rings of the metropolitan tree-trunk. Heretofore our council, still more some of our aldermen and newspapers, have regarded the abounding life of these suburbs as a burden if not a menace! They are our greatest asset and without them Toronto would be dead. There is more real vitality in this burgeoning ring than in the stabilized centre.

We have had a better conception of the neighboring country, of the entire province. And in this respect Toronto has taken a leadership and freely spent her money and given her credit with all the province in lining up for a distribution of electrical energy and radial railways and supporting provincial and federal policies of a forward nature.

On account of our narrow attitude toward the near-at-hand, we have refused to share with our suburbs, most of all the townships of York, Etobicoke, Scarborough, in a policy of joint development and joint government. Annexation is denied; the use of the city's water supply, sewers and the like are refused, the under ordinary common law one owner must let a neighbor get to water or drain thru him. If the city's water system is not on a big enough plan or if its sewers are contracted, that is not a fair excuse. She must enlarge her works and the would-be beneficiary must pay a fair share thereof. And the same of roads and highways, street cars, radials.

True, the municipal law is rather narrow and not especially adapted to these present-day conditions. But it is the duty of Toronto to lead in having the law improved. And one way of doing this is for us to ask the Ontario government to appoint a small but efficient commission to hear evidence, study the subject, make a complete survey and draft a measure of relief. The legislature will grant any necessary amendments to the law.

As to the suburbs and the three townships that contain them, they must join in this survey and accept its findings. And the key condition is the recognition of three kinds of assessment: City assessment for city privileges, suburban assessment for suburban privileges, a third kind of assessment for market garden and farm properties, used as such, but within the metropolitan area of growth and rising values arising therefrom, and for which they will partially share in the general benefits. Unearned increment must be assessed, but unearned increment is not in the outlying portions only; there is more unearned increment in the centre than there is without it. Also that the city rate of taxation should steadily extend outward, gradually taking in the suburbs and making them pay their share.

Toronto ought to be made a metropolitan district under one governing commission, composed of say five representative men selected by election, or appointment, or ex-officio because of office, say of mayors or Reeves; well paid, giving all their time to working out metropolitan problems. A city must be administered like a big business concern.

Has the new city council, the three townships, the provincial government, any leadership in these directions? And what do our people who live in this metropolitan area think about it? Mr. Drury has many problems and this is but one of them. And so have the present municipal councils of Toronto, the townships of York, Scarborough, Etobicoke.

Treat 'Em Rough.

A new school of philosophy is arising in the United States, or is it an old school under a new name? At any rate it gets off to a good start by having a name easy to say and easy to remember. Some schools of thought scare off converts by unpronounceable names. Many a person who agrees with the doctrine of laissez faire



THE PUBLIC: If they keep up the way they're starting it ought to be a good year.

shrinks from inquiring his way to the school because of misgivings about the way to pronounce the name. Anyone can remember the name of the new school; it is, "Treat 'Em Rough."

The protagonist, if not the founder of the school, was an officer in the American expeditionary force who had charge of a prison camp in France. To this camp were sent soldiers who did not behave. One of them, before a congressional committee, told how he was sent to the camp and paraded before the officer in charge, who thus addressed him:

I am Hard-boiled Smith, do you get me? There is no way of getting out of here except on my written pass. A couple of prisoners last week thought they knew another way to get out. You probably saw their graves when you came thru the gate; they are the two new ones this side of the gate and a little to the left.

After the war there was an outcry against Smith's system which was graphically described as "treating 'em rough." It was, after all, the system rather than Hard-boiled Smith personally that came under review, and the supporters of treat 'em rough methods insisted that they had accomplished such good results that no one should complain of any inconveniences that might have been inflicted upon this or that individual.

They are now proposing to check the crime wave by treating 'em rough. They seriously favor a law that shall require every policeman upon arresting a man to beat him up to the point of insensibility. This they say would insure the prisoner receiving some punishment no matter what weak-kneed judges and weak-minded juries might do at the trial.

To those who object that the man arrested might not be guilty of the charge against him, the hard-boiled reply that the safety of the state is the first law, and that a system must be judged by its general results, without regard to the inconvenience it may inflict upon this or that individual. They further suggest that even tho the arrested man be innocent of the particular charge he is probably guilty of something worse, so the beating up will not be amiss. Many a boy at school or home has got a licking upon this kind of reasoning.

Some of the big employers of labor in the United States are adopting the hard-boiled philosophy. The big steel companies not only employ non-union men themselves, but refuse to sell to customers who do not practice the principle of the open shop. In the mining districts of West Virginia, the operators in their efforts to prevent the unionizing of their miners, have collected a force of special constables and private police big enough for an army, as armies were a century ago, and they have adopted the treat 'em rough method.

Yet it must be admitted that the treat 'em rough policy works out better than might be expected where it is impartially applied to all. A citizen will submit to a good deal so long as there is no discrimination against him. Consenting men for military service may be treating 'em rough, but when all have to go no one can complain. Our neighbors, by consorting everybody and doing it on the jump, saved themselves a lot of futile argument and unnecessary heartburnings. They have also been remarkably successful in achieving a universal language and a system of universal education.

The newly-arrived immigrant realizes that he must speak and his children must be taught English, not because English is any better than any other language but because some one language must be established. He pays taxes for the public school not because it is necessarily the best, but because it is the only one possible. He may prefer to send his children to some other school, but that is nothing to do with his paying taxes. He would be taxed just the same if his children were all dead, or if he never had any children. In dealing with the Indians

hard-boiled methods prevailed. Proceeding upon the principle that the only good Indian was a dead Indian all difficulties vanished. The Indian who became good never backslid; he remained for all time to come a good Indian.

Remark in Passing.

Hamilton's teachers are reported to be going on strike—"Hear, hear," says the small boy.

The city tax rate would look like the number on a freight car if all the notices of motion presented by aldermen suggesting new ways of spending money were taken seriously.

Four new aldermen will start in today to save the city from ruin for the paltry compensation of \$300 a year.

The appearance of a bootlegger at Mattice, Ont., will convince the three returning balloonists that they have at least entered civilization.

The best man at a recent New York wedding is now in jail for having abducted the bride. He was evidently out to prove his right to the title he bore that wedding day.

It's a good thing Canada's clergy are not prohibiting women with powder on their noses from entering church, as the leader of the Latter Day Saints is doing in Zion City or most of our temples of worship would be but sparsely attended.

In all fairness to Belgians, scientists reason to state it is \$5,000,000,000 times larger than this earth, and not only 1,300,000 as large, as has been stated. Having made this clear, we hasten to ask what is a few billions in this sort of thing, anyway?

WILLING TO WORK FOR HOME RULE ACT

Lord Decies Offers Himself as Candidate for South Ireland Parliament.

Dublin, Jan. 9.—The first candidate publicly to offer himself for election to the Southern Irish parliament is Lord Decies, who has written a letter for publication tomorrow in the Irish newspapers in which he admits that the home rule act is far from perfect, but says "it represents a gift of self-government which is ours for the asking."

Expressing the belief that the home rule act can be made still better, Lord Decies announces his purpose of asking some southern Irish constituency to elect him a member of the southern parliament. "They may refuse me," says Lord Decies, "but I shall feel that I have attempted something practical and done more for Ireland than those who, however sincere their purpose, continue to quarrel indefinitely with an accomplished fact."

The action of Lord Decies is supposed to be part of the plan of the government to encourage willingness to work for the new act and it is expected that more candidates like Lord Decies will be announced.

DECLARES BEST HOMES FURNISH WHITE SLAVES

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 9.—The white slave traffic and its sister evils, immorality and the evils of the dance, were the subjects discussed by Mrs. (Dr.) A. T. Robinson at a meeting of the women of Walkerville, held today in the Lincoln Road Methodist Church.

The speaker stated that over fifty thousand young women in America are given over to a life of shame each year, these girls coming from some of the best homes in the country and who are innocently trapped into a life of degradation.

Mrs. Robinson warned the young girls not to pick up with strangers on the street and to value the purity of their soul and body above everything else.

SAY BROCKVILLE MAN WAS SELLING WHISKEY

Brookville, Jan. 8.—License Inspector Taber and Provincial Officer Lee raided the house of E. Cooper here and seized ten cases of whiskey, alleged to have been held for sale.

TO RESTORE DUTY ON FOREIGN FISH?

Representatives of Fishing Interests at Gloucester, Mass., Being Sounded for Views.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 9.—Representatives of the fishing interests in this city were being sounded out today to obtain their views on the proposal to restore the import duty on fish.

Committees representing the fish exchange, vessel owners' association and master mariners' association, held an informal conference last night, at which was apparently agreed that a tax on both fresh and salt fish from foreign vessels should be asked of congress, and it was stated that a definite program would be prepared after the committee had had an opportunity to report back to their organizations. Speakers expressed the opinion that the duties should be drawn to the several grades of fish rather than to apply a general rate similar to that of the last tariff when three-fourths of a cent a pound was charged.

A committee representing the several associations to present Gloucester's arguments at Washington is expected to be named within a few days. Boston fishing interests, who are mainly commission men, are understood to favor free fish.

MARINE MEN DISCUSS NEW BILL OF LADING

Matter of Amending Law Comes Before Dominion Association, Gathering at Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Dominion Marine Association held its annual business meeting here Saturday with delegates from Toronto, Kingston and Winnipeg present, and also from Cleveland, representing the Lake Carriers' Association. Following conclusion of the business program, there was a conference between the ship-owners and a group of members of the Winnipeg grain exchange on the subject of certain changes that have been under consideration in regard to an amended bill of lading. Committees were appointed of representatives of each group to further discuss the drafting of a new bill of lading along the lines of the one now in vogue in the United States, and this will be considered at the meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association, to be held in Detroit Jan. 18, at which all parties will be represented.

The annual report of the association showed a membership of 28 steamship or barge companies, representing a total tonnage of 155,240, and barge tonnage of 33,920.

Unemployed Men Attended New York Historic Church

New York, Jan. 9.—After services had started this morning at historic Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall street, 141 unemployed men, members of the "Hoboes' Union," entered the church and filled up the front pews. The men filed quietly into the edifice during a prayer and took their places, without any commotion in the pews designated by the sexton.

Urban J. Ledoux, an official of the Hoboes' Union announced yesterday that 500 jobless men would attend the services today, but 141 were all he could muster this morning on the Bowery, the starting point of the parade.

The marchers did not appear dejected by their forced idleness, many of them singing lively tunes as they wended their way thru the streets from the Bowery.

NORTHCLIFFE'S NIECE TO WED U. S. OFFICER

London, Jan. 8.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Terry, Durham, a lieutenant in the United States artillery and son of W. A. Durham, of Appomattox, Virginia, to Mary, daughter of Sir Leicester Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe.

FIRE DESTROYS GARAGE.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 8.—Fire from unknown cause completely destroyed the Junction Garage at Nokomis, Sask., with a loss of \$300,000. Twelve automobiles and a large number of accessories were lost in the blaze.

HARDING LED COX BY SEVEN MILLION

Total Popular Vote for Presidency Increased More Than Eight Millions.

New York, Jan. 9.—(Canadian Press).—Interesting comparisons of the popular vote for president in 1920 and 1916 are made possible by official figures of various state election canvassing boards, compiled by the Associated Press and made public here today. They show a total popular vote of 26,739,708 for the candidates of seven parties as compared with a total popular vote of 18,515,340 for the candidates of five parties in 1916. The returns from Tennessee alone are unofficial.

Harding's plurality over Cox was 7,001,768. Four years ago President Wilson's plurality over Charles Evans Hughes was 591,385. New York state gave Harding a vote of 1,568,411, his largest return in any one state, as compared with 780,744 for Cox. Ohio, 139,886; Debs, 91,869; Walkins, 187,470; Christensen, 252,485.

1,182,032 and Cox 780,027. Illinois gave them, respectively, 1,420,480 and 534,394, and Pennsylvania 1,218,215 and 503,202.

The 1920 vote for Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate, was 914,869, while in 1916 Benson polled only 55,113. Four years previously, however, Debs polled only 28 votes in South Carolina and 38 in Idaho, while in Vermont the party filed no nomination.

Prohibition Vote Falls. Dr. Aaron Watkins, nominee of the Prohibitionists, polled a total vote of 187,470, a decrease of 33,038 from the party vote of 1916. Out of a total of more than half a million votes cast in North Carolina, the "dry" candidate received 17. Georgia gave him 3. Greater New York, including New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties, with a total vote of 1,276,768, polled 1,660 "dry" ballots.

The total vote polled by Farley, Christensen, Farmer-Labor nominee, was 52,435, all cast in 18 states. Cox, the Socialist-Labor candidate, received 42,950 votes and Macaulay, nominee of the Single Tax party, 5747. The votes for the candidates were: Harding, 16,141,629; Cox, 9,139,866; Debs, 914,869; Walkins, 187,470; Christensen, 252,485.

FIRST MENNONITES TO ARRIVE TODAY

Advance Guard of Colony From Canada Expected in Alabama.

Yellow Pine, Ala., Jan. 9.—The advance guard of the colony of Mennonites from Canada, who recently announced their intention of migrating from Canada to the states of Mississippi and Alabama, will arrive here tomorrow. The advance contingent is composed of men only and will build hotels and community houses to take care of the other members of the colony pending settlement of the lands acquired.

The Mississippi department of the American Legion recently protested to the state department against permitting the Mennonites to enter the United States on the grounds that they were "pacifists" during the war, but the state department officials pointed out that the individuals of the sect could not be barred on any such grounds.

We Are Going To Leave You!

Hickey's Farewell Sale Is Our Last "Good Bye"

HICKEY'S has been a familiar men's store on Yonge Street for years. We have enjoyed and carefully sustained a reputation for quality and value which we rated among the assets of our business.

But conditions have arisen which oblige us to relinquish the "good will" built up by years of satisfactory service. We are going out of business—permanently. Our lease expires in a short time and it won't be renewed. Our directors have so resolved.

THIS SALE IS DIFFERENT

Yonge Street has seen many sales in its time. It is accustomed to sales. But we ask you to come to Hickey's Farewell Sale on Monday and note the difference. We are not advertising bargains to help sell other goods. We are clearing out this stock of Men's Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings because we are shutting up shop, and we won't be back.

It's hard to pick out definite lines and tell you about them. They are selling out so fast. Come here and see, and pick out what you want. You save money on whatever you buy.

Just to give you some idea of the Farewell prices, we'll quote a few.

FAREWELL SUITS

Men's \$34.00 Suits for \$18.95
Men's \$40.00 Suits for \$23.95
Men's \$45.00 Suits for \$34.95
Men's \$65.00 Suits for \$39.95
Men's \$70 and \$75 Suits for \$44.95

FAREWELL OVERCOATS

Men's \$35.00 Overcoats \$18.95
Men's \$40.00 Overcoats \$23.95
Men's \$45.00 Overcoats \$28.95
Men's \$50.00 Overcoats \$34.95
Men's \$65.00 Overcoats \$39.95

Farewell Furnishings

Men's \$1.50 Socks, 79c
Men's \$4.50 Pyjamas, \$2.39
Men's up-to \$5.50 Gloves, \$2.89
Men's \$3.50 Wool Mufflers \$1.89
Men's up-to 40c Collars, 2 for 25c

Come on Monday Before Your Size is Gone

Hickey's, Limited
97 Yonge Street

