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POLITICS AND CLASSES.

A correspondent who signs himself "One of the Workers" has sent a letter to The Journal, stating that he cannot agree with an editorial in these columns on Wednesday under the caption of "Municipal Experiences." The article drew attention to the mistake attending the projection of any one class as such in a community into municipal government. It contended that the results of political combinations and alliances, formed and fostered ostensibly for the purpose of forcibly securing certain advantages for individual classes, were not in the interests of the highest citizenship and the greatest domestic harmony.

The opinion expressed by the correspondent seems to be that the so-called "workers" of any community are as much entitled to organize parties and enter municipal affairs as are any other groups of men and women, and that the sentiment of The Journal's article was to condone such organizations among all but the working class. To the credit of the subscriber, however, it should be acknowledged that he is anxious to hear more on the subject, and does not want to be biased in his judgment.

In justice to the correspondent and The Journal a further analysis of the question may be permitted.

In the first place it may logically be contended that there are comparatively few in a city of this size who are not workers of one kind or another. There are some, it is true, whose wealth or position is such as to place them in affluence and ease. There are those who are known, as employers, and as such give the major part of their lives to management, direction and financing, an occupation which looks to the mechanic and artisan to be both lucrative and delightful. Behind the scenes the facts may be different. Then again, there is the professional class, limited in its numbers, which may be regarded by their neighbors as socially a degree apart from those who are tradesmen and trades workers.

If one wishes to draw sharp lines of demarcation in this way he could go on ad infinitum, for even a city of twenty thousand persons comprises a large variety of vocations and pursuits, but the thinker who would insist upon such lines, is committing an offence. In the older countries of the world, where centuries have settled estates and fortunes, moderate and ponderous, upon a few families, there is to be found a rather bold demarcation between the upper few and the lower many, but in Canada, in the smaller centres at least, ninety of every hundred residents are workers in one department of life or another, just as much as the man is a worker who earns a daily wage by laying brick, pounding an anvil or painting a building. Differences, if there be any, are due generally to the frugality of one man and the shiftless temperament of the other, the high moral principles of the one

and the coarseness of the other, the strowl economy of the one and the wanton waste and expenditure of the other. These elements in human nature play more of a part in locating men and keeping them located than the mere fortune of birth and prosperity. This is amply proven by the numerous examples of men who were born obscure and poor, but who by devious ways and hard toil get on the upper rung, still holding the esteem and confidence of their fellows. The mechanic of today may be the employer of tomorrow. On the other hand memory can recall many who were given opportunities and advantages, but who went down hill rather than up. Surely the whole history of Canadians from our hardy pioneer forefathers till now undeniably establishes that this is a land where social caste and accident of birth are not considerable barriers. It is a land, we claim, which has heard little of class distinctions until those movements began among trades unionists to form close societies for mutual protection and promotion. So long as these unions are for the purpose of bettering the working conditions of humanity, getting wages more in keeping with the part they play in production and improving the social and economic status of the worker their motive and work are perfectly legitimate. The same may be said of any other groupings of persons who follow the same callings in life and whose earning conditions are technically similar.

What the writer of the letter has overlooked, and what indeed most men ignore who organize and belong to certain classes, is that all classes form the community, the province and the state. What may be of vital importance to a plumber in his every day trade and relation with his employer may be of very minor interest to the manufacturer, exporter, teacher or merchant. What may be of immediate concern to either of the latter may have no significance for the plumber, but where public legislation and administration are concerned all of these groupings have a right to be heard and recognized, not by seeking to dominate affairs as one class but as units in a government for all in the interests of all.

It may be said here that old line political parties have held the reins of government in Canada alternately since Confederation, then why not the farmers or the Labor party? The difference is that political parties as we have known them have embraced, in their membership the dark and the white, the Catholic and Protestant, the Jew and the Gentile, the tradesman and the employer, the farmer and the consumer. There was no class distinction recognized, but when a United Farmers' party is formed it politically excludes from its membership all but farmers. Similarly with the Labor party, it radiates a subtle prejudice against all who are not of its ilk, and most of those who are not wage earners are considered scarcely eligible for membership.

A concrete example may be found in the selection of a purely rural and farmer, candidate for the Federal House in a riding where part of the population is urban. The United Farmers' party would seek to gain control as a farmers' organization, regardless of the will or the wishes of people in city or town. On the other hand the Liberal and Conservative parties represent all classes regardless of their daily calling. Each took in every conceivable occupation.

While not maintaining that Liberal and Conservative are the only parties, for the same comprehensiveness may apply to a Nationalist, Unionist or other party, what we do hold is that the unification of any one particular section of a community is wrong in principle. How would it be, for instance, if all the merchants of Canada were to combine and form a political party? If all the employers created another and all the professional men and women, still a third? Each has as much moral right to create a party organization to influence municipal and other political activities as the Farmers or the Laborites. And yet is such a thing were to happen the defects of

the whole caste system would be thrown into bold relief and the strife and contention consequent of it would teach a permanent lesson.

Not only the loftiest ideal but the most practical solution of our present social, economic and industrial problems is to get away from class distinctions and encourage the doctrine of "the greatest good for the greatest number."

THE PROPORTION AND THE FORM.

Assuming that music has a place in public education and that it is the right and privilege of every boy and girl to receive a part of the general training of specific routine in music, there remain yet two important matters to be considered; (First) the proportion of such training, and, (second), the form that it should take. The proportion of music work as compared with the sum total would probably vary considerably with each individual outlining the course—but then that is not peculiar with music.

An enthusiastic mathematician can wax eloquent over equations, while the enthusiastic agriculturalist will sing of corn and hogs in lays befitting a minstrel. The man whose heart is not in his work minimizes the importance of that work; so we have no quarrel with the musician who wants to include more music training in the scheme of things than the general public is willing to accept. Surely if he is not enthusiastic about musical education, nobody else may be expected to be. However, it is only fair to state as a fundamental requirement that the music in a public school education shall serve the same general purpose as any other element in that education.

The high school does not pretend to turn out specialists in English or mathematics or manual training or domestic science. Its business is to furnish an all round basis upon which the higher and specialistic development may gradually be built. In the same way the music teachers in the public schools have no right to aim at nor to expect preparation, even in a slight degree, for professional activity in the young men and women who have completed the high school course. The aim of the music-teaching in the school should be first, an acquaintance with some of the best musical literature and some idea as to its standards. Necessarily the music must be adapted at all points to the mind of the child, so that while the child in the lower grades may feel most at home with simple ditties on a par with "Mother Goose" and the other literature which is dear to the childish heart, the taste gradually forms and matures until the high school boy or girl ought, if properly led to it, be able to appreciate the classic in music as much as in literature. This does not in any sense presuppose nor include intensive technical training. It means acquaintance with the compositions themselves rather than the attempt on the part of the immature child to perform such compositions adequately. You may call it "appreciation," or anything else you please, but this is the first and most important thing that needs to be done along the line of music study in the schools.

THE MARRIAGE BOOM NOW ON IN FRANCE. PARIS, Feb. 19.—France has a marriage boom. Figures for 1920 so far break all records, doubling the number of the first two months of 1914. The civilian population of France has decreased 750,000 in four years.

Double murder and suicide

but for the Grace of God NOT long ago a shamefully wronged husband started out to do away with his wife and the destroyer of his home

HE was intercepted, reasoned with, pleaded with. After two days and two nights spent in prayer and meditation, through the manifestation of the Holy Spirit he was turned from his intense and terrible passion to a magnificent attitude of forgiveness.

THE instrument through which husband and wife were reconciled—and a ghastly tragedy prevented—was a Salvation Army Officer.

SUCH a change of heart wrought by the spirit is not rare in the world-wide experience of the Salvation Army.

308 Services Posts in this Territory. Use them!

OTHER VIEWS

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS

(Toronto Globe.) The attempt of the Communist element in the trade unions of Ontario and Western Canada to divert these organizations from their legitimate purpose of dealing with the economic side of the relations between Capital and Labor to direct political action is of a piece with what is happening across the border in Great Britain. Direct action everywhere is advocated as the only effective means of unhorsing Capital and putting Labor in the saddle.

These "Reds" are impatient of the results obtained by the trade unions. Increase of wages, reduction of hours of labor, the improvement of conditions in the workshop or factory, unemployment insurance, old age pensions—all such measures of practical reform are anathema to the Marxists because they make the workers less discontented and postpone "the emancipation of the proletariat." The Communists ignore the economic conditions that have followed hard upon the setting up of Marxism in Russia. Even if emancipation and starvation and wretchedness indescribable go hand in hand they are all for "emancipation."

The workers of this continent, who have no desire to reproduce the Russian inferno here, begin to understand that Trade Unionism cannot keep company with Red revolution without defilement. There is a growing feeling that separation must come, that the Trade Unions must continue to pursue their policy of economic betterment of the condition of their members in the time honored way, and that the members of the Unions must be left free to make whatever political affiliations appeal to them.

DANCER ENDS ENGAGEMENT TO MARRY TITLED GIRL

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Carl Randall, of Chicago, internationally famous as a dancer, has ended his engagement here to marry an English girl of a wealthy titled family, the Paris Mids stated yesterday.

COOK'S COUGH CURE COMPOUND

A soft, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in bottles of 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

SUBTLE AND OTHERWISE

Winnipeg has a considerable thirst even under "prohibition." With a population of less than 200,000, the doctors of that city last year issued over half a million prescriptions entitling the holders to 156,71 gallons of liquor. This is pretty high proportion for a city of that size, even if it adds considerably to the incomes of the doctors, remarks an exchange.

Object: Cocktails.

A New York newspaper recently contained an advertisement which stated that "a lady with a bottle of vermouth would like to meet a gentleman with a bottle of gin; object, cocktails." It is a pity that the lady stepped in, because it would be interesting to know whether the parties met.

Who Won the War?

"Monsieur" Tommy is American "Doughboy." "What's the meaning of all them stripes and things on your sleeves?"

"Doughboy": "This is for the length of service in the States, this one for going over, this one for service in France, that one for being wounded."

Tommy: "But what's all them paint samples for?"

"Doughboy": "That's the sign of the American 'Rainbow Division.'"

Tommy: "Oh, now I comprehend! You're one of the Yankee bunch that came over after the storm was over, eh?"

Father, Dear Father, Come Home.

Recently there appeared in the Muggleton Times the following advertisement: "If John Jones, who deserted his wife and babe some twenty years ago, will return, the said babe will knock the stuffing out of him."—Exchange.

A Man of Parts.

Census Taker—What's your husband's business.

Mrs. Dibbins (who takes in washing)—He's a contractor.

Census Taker—What line?

Mrs. Dibbins—He contracts debts, colds and a jag whenever he gets a chance.

At a charge of Canadian troops near Ypres the officer suddenly cried out, "Lie down!" as a hail of German bullets from a machine gun came over them. They all dropped but one.

"Great Scott, man, lie down!" shouted the officer.

The soldier tapped his hip pocket and called back in an explanatory way: "I can't. I've got a bottle of Scotch in here and it hasn't any cork in it."

An eminent Englishman, whose chief hobby in life was statistics, was being entertained at a dinner given in his honor by the Provost of a Scottish borough. Out of deference to his guest's hobby the Provost in his speech of welcome delved into figures.

"In 1878," he said, "our wee little town had two distilleries, one woolen mill, a quarry and a population of 9,875. In 1893 we had five distilleries, three woolen mills, two quarries and a population of 9,982. Today, in 1919 we have no less than twelve distilleries, five woolen mills, four quarries and a population of 10,123."

Rising to reply, the Englishman congratulated his host on the steady progress of the borough. "I notice, however, that while your industries seem to have developed with rapid strides, there seems to have been no proportionate increase in your population. I presume that the laws of nature are in force here the same as elsewhere and that there are the usual number of—"

"Weel," remarked the deep voice of a gloomy citizen, "I'll tell ye. Whenever a wain is born here, some man leaves town."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. In Use For Over 30 Years. Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

ONTARIO RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

During the year 1919 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its agricultural representatives, distributed seeds and eggs to 78,946 pupils in 3,278 rural schools of the Province. R. S. Duncan, B. S. A., writing in the Agricultural Gazette for January, states that the following quantities were distributed:—1,500 bushels of potatoes, 432 bushels of grain, 12,875 packages of root seeds, 30,700 packages of vegetable seeds and 41,045 dozens of eggs of a bred-to-lay strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the school fair movement in Ontario.

The first school fair was organized in 1909 with three schools taking part. Ten years later 357 rural school fairs were held in the Province and the pupils had 69,848 home plots and made 111,823 entries. It is estimated that about 250 people saw the first school fair in which 58 pupils took part, while last fall 92,600 children and 107,690 adults attended the school fairs in Ontario. This is truly a wonderful growth.

RUPEE ADVANCING ADDS TO THE COST OF TEA

A cable received yesterday states that the rupee has now advanced in value to 2s. 11½d. Before the war the rupee was worth 1s. 4d. and, as money has to be changed into rupees to buy Ceylon and India products such as tea, this greatly enhanced the cost to purchasers here.

Portuguese is the language of more than 30,000,000 people.



Professor H. Strames, M.D., of the Charity Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., has supplied the means for curing the most frequent of which is rheumatism, sciatica, neuritis, sometimes from there.

When your kidneys feel the pain of the invalids' host, Buffalo, N. Y., is an antidote for this condition. It is a potent diuretic and acts as a coffee substitute. It is a potent diuretic and acts as a coffee substitute. It is a potent diuretic and acts as a coffee substitute.

Send 10 cents to Dr. P. J. Quinn, Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for full particulars.

Farmers' Business THE DOMINION BANK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

EXPORT TRADE THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

It is a National Duty That All Should SAVE The Royal Bank of Canada

NO CLOTHING TO COVER NAKEDNESS

Destitute Jewish Children of Eastern Europe Suffer Terribly From the Cold.

The destitute Jewish children of Eastern Europe are almost entirely without clothing to protect them from the ravages of the winter weather. It is not a question of their being without shoes, or without underwear, or without any one thing, it is a question of their being without any clothing to cover their nakedness, and to protect them from the cold. There is almost a total lack of linen, cotton or woolen clothing in Eastern Europe, and what there is sold at a prohibitive price there is sold at the poverty-stricken Jews have worn all through the winter. It is almost a greater issue than the food problem today.

The help already given by the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Funds, the Red Cross, and the Fish Funds, and American Relief Administration is all that has kept on face alive this long in Eastern Europe. I was an eye-witness to the suffering that comes to the children of America they would all be dead now, except a very few. Only America can keep them alive through the winter that comes to Poland. There is almost no wood in Poland, even for those who have the money to buy it, and thousands of refugees and families whose homes have been destroyed are almost on the streets. Almost none of them has sufficient clothing.

SIX MILLION JEWS HAVE LITTLE FOOD

Heart-Rending Stories of Suffering and Death Coming From Eastern Europe.

The cans in which oil was sent to the destitute Jews of Poland are being turned into still another use, according to reports brought back to the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee by relief workers abroad. In several months the Jewish children are receiving their daily bath in these old oil cans.

Conservation is whittled to a point of necessity in these countries and 5,000,000 Jews are at a point of starvation, and even the aged cans are not allowed to go waste. They are used to patch holes in the roofs and walls of the devastated houses. Cold is a much of a problem as disease in Eastern Europe this winter, since the Jewish population, almost without exception, clad in rags, and the wretched plight in which so many of them live, slight protection against the weather.

BLACK TYPHUS IS KILLING THOUSANDS

Hundreds Upon Hundreds of Children Become Orphan and Wander Until Overcome by Starvation.

The tragedy of the wandering orphans of Poland and the other parts of the mothers of that wretched country to care for the help less ones, is an appealing phase of the big heart-breaking story of affliction that relief workers bring back from abroad. Thousands of youngsters, not less and fatherless through the ages of the "black typhus," trudge wearily from village to village in the desolate country seeking food they can find to keep their starving bodies. Some bands of refugees find the little food and take them in charge. Now then some almost equally poor men give them shelter and give them their small portion of food. And in the course of a day or two, children take up the tramp again, and so many more are added. Once while a woman will mother the travellers and aid them until she again overtakes them.

Jacky Baschin, who had been charge of a relief unit for the Jewish Relief Committee and the Jewish fund-raising relief organizations, told of these tragic pilgrims. The Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee is appealing for funds to alleviate this terrible suffering.

RECEIVE ME There is Nothing Better For That Cough or Cold Or Soreness of the Throat Than A. & M. Lung Balsam

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA Save Because-- Unless you master money, it will master you.