The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.
H. J. MACLEAN, Managing Director.
World Building, Toronto.
40 West Richmond Street.
Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—31 South John St., Hamilton. Telephone, Regent 1946.
Daily World—2c per copy; delivered, 50c per month, $1.35 for 3 months, $2.60 for 6 months, $5.00 per year in advance; or $4.00 per year, 40c per month, by mail in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.
Sunday World—5c per copy, $2.50 per year, by mail.
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13.

Mr. Drury and Hydro.

Premier Drury was sufficiently definite in his reply to the Hydro-Electric deputation at Queen's Park yesterday morning. He avowed himself heart and soul in favor of Hydro. The waterpowers of the province, he declared, must be devoted to the needs of the factories and the farms. He had no fear that as long as the United States took coal from eastern and western Canada that Ontario would be deprived of her share, but for economic reasons the development of Ontario's waterpower was essential.

He was particularly interested in the supply of power to the farms, and Sir Adam Beck had a plan which in this respect met his, the premier's, views. There was no friction whatever, he asserted, between himself and Sir Adam Beck, and he recognized the great services of Sir Adam to the province.

He felt that the Hydro organization should be under the control of the province, and, therefore, under the government. He would not, therefore, undertake to appoint a permanent chairman of the Hydro Commission, but he thought it only reasonable that Sir Adam Beck should be assured of some stability in office. He was quite sure Sir Adam and he could come to an agreement on this point which would be mutually satisfactory to them.

He also thought it reasonable that the municipalities should desire to be represented on the Hydro Commission, and he promised consideration on this point.

Altogether Mr. Drury's speech was a pro-Hydro utterance, and gave assurance that the blockade policy of the past few years has come to an end. If Premier Drury lives up to these indications, the province will be the gainer and the government will be the stronger with the people.

Appointing an Architect.

Yesterday's decision of the board of control, however arrived at, and whether conscientiously dictated by concern for the public interest, or on the recommendation of those desirous for personal reasons, of seeing the appointment made that was recommended, is not in the public interest. No one identified with the former period of incompetency and disorganization of the architect's department is a suitable subject for promotion to the control of the department. It is said that if the appointment now recommended be confirmed and conditions are again found unsatisfactory, a change can be made. It took years to reform the department and bring about the change in 1914, just as it took years to bring about a change in the treasurer's department, and in the street cleaning department. The city cannot take any chances in facing a similar period of confusion and attempted reorganization.

Lieut.-Col. Moorehouse, who has been strongly recommended by the architects and engineers of the city, is fully qualified for the position by experience, by academic distinction, and by character. His executive and organizing ability are emphasized, and his service at the front was not only distinguished and recognized by the bestowal of French and British military honors, but was of a nature to prove his suitability for such a position as that of city architect. Both in architecture and engineering his qualifications are unquestioned, and such as the city cannot afford to be without.

Without such qualifications, which place him ahead of any other proposed candidate, it would be unwise to urge his service at the front. But it is unaccountable that the board of control, which has professed so much interest in the returned soldier, and makes a great to-do about giving a petty appointment to a returned man, should hesitate when a fully qualified veteran is eligible for a senior post. The soldiers of the city have not pressed their claims unduly, and they have relied on merit in seeking appointments.

If the aldermen do not reverse the decision of the board of control on Monday, they need no longer protest that they seek either the welfare of the city or the recognition of the service of the city's soldiers.

A Tariff Policy Needed.

In June Sir Thomas White's budget speech promised a ministerial commission of inquiry into the tariff. A few days later Sir Thomas retired from the government, and Sir Henry Drayton holds the purse in his stead. The tariff inquest has not begun, and it is said that the board of commerce is likely to be the government's tariff eye. This will satisfy nobody.

The farmers are assailing the tariff, under the far-flung generalship of Mr. Crerar, who has jumped from the west to New Brunswick, and will discourse to the United Farmers' convention in Toronto next week. The necessity for Canadian financial control of Canadian industry has no place in the Council of Agriculture platform.

The president of the U.F.O. has been elected to the house of commons for North Ontario after a campaign in which the farmers nailed the free trade flag to the mast.

Champions of the Macdonald National Policy see in the apparent surrender of the Canadian packing industry to American control an abandonment, by large financial interests, of the fight for Canadian fiscal independence, which inspired so much of the campaign against the reciprocity agreement of 1911.

When the Canadian dollar is worth less than ninety cents across the line it is high time the whole question of our economic strength were probed and illuminated. If the government has a fiscal genius this is the perfect hour for him to disclose his resources.

Coal Puzzle; Coal Muddle.

There seems to be a glorious confusion about old King Coal in England. The cable flashes word that a bill to reduce mine-owners' profits to twenty-eight cents a ton until the end of next March has been introduced in the British House of Commons. The mail at the same time brings report of a discussion in the commons on Nov. 24, during which the president of the board of trade announced a reduction of ten shillings a ton in the price of household coal.

This, compared with a former half-promise to reduce by six shillings, and a subsequent declaration by the minister that that was an impossibly large drop equally delighted and muddled the public and parliament. The simple explanation seems to be that such huge profits are being made on exported coal that domestic rates can easily fall spectacularly.

To propose limitation of profits, after so great a decline, frightens the owners' friends and makes the miners' leaders in parliament more eager than ever for nationalization. Both factions and their friends unite in condemning the government, and much trouble seems to be laid up in store.

But a ten-shilling reduction by government direction gives you furiously to think on what can be done.

WINTER FAIR RECEIPTS WELL UP TO AVERAGE

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 12.—(Special)—Secretary R. W. Wade, of the winter fair, this morning expressed himself as delighted with the attendance during the week. He said the skeleton-ed train service no doubt had its effect on the attendance this year, but taking everything into consideration it was most satisfactory. The total receipts taken in at the gates amounted to $4,347.20, which compares very favorably with other years. In 1912 the receipts were $3,700; 1913, $4,000; 1914, $4,200; 1915, $4,350; 1916, $4,500; 1917, $4900; and in 1918, when the flu was so bad, they dropped to $2,800. With a return to good train service in 1920 Mr. Wade expects to break all records.

Senator Ross Issues Writ Against Paper Controller

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Senator Ross of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. has taken out a writ against the paper controller, Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C., the minister of justice, and The Manitoba Free Press, which, from its nature, is most important, not alone to the Fort Frances Company but to the Dominion at large.

The writ, which has been issued by Messrs. Pringle and Guthrie, will raise the question as to whether or not the Dominion war measures act is now in force. There have been different views expressed upon this question, and as to who is right is now up for judicial determination.

Present Annual Statement Sherwin-Williams Company

Montreal, Dec. 12.—The annual statement of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, presented at today's adjourned meeting of the shareholders, showed earnings for the twelve monthly period ended August 31 last of $990,919, compared with $1,162,951 in the previous year, which was the record one in the history of the paint enterprise, and $945,272 in the preceding one. The year's surplus represents earnings at the rate of 8.7 per cent. on the common stock of the company outstanding, compared with 14.7 per cent. a year ago and 9.8 per cent. in 1917.

CHANGE IN CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Toronto-Hamilton Train Service.

Effective Sunday, December 14, train No. 701, leaving Toronto 7.50 a.m. for Buffalo, will run daily. Train No. 721, leaving Toronto 9.15 a.m., will run daily except Sunday to Hamilton only.

Guelph Deputation to Discuss Winter Fair Matters in Toronto

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 12.—(Special)—At a meeting of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce this afternoon, a special committee, composed of Messrs. George J. Thorp, W. A. Mahoney, J. Kennedy, J. H. Simpson and Mayor Carter, was appointed to represent the chamber at Toronto next week, when matters pertaining to the winter fair will be discussed with the executive of the fair. The Guelph Fat Stock Club and the Guelph Poultry Association will also be represented.

HONOR GALT PRINCIPAL.

Galt, Ont., Dec. 12.—(Special)—Principal William Linton, of Victoria School, who is about to retire after 45 years' service in the profession, was tonight presented with a gold watch by the teachers of the city, at a banquet given in his honor at St. Andrew's School.

DANGER IN THE WOODS.

TIMBER CRUISER DEWART: Take care, Beniah, that was no faithful watch dog. That was a timber wolf.

PROVINCE TO CONTROL HYDRO, DRURY SAYS

(Continued From Page 1.)

ours, and should be kept for the people, are most logically developed by the people and for the service of the people. (Applause.) On the future development and distribution of that power depends in a great measure the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the country. There is no doubt about that.

"My ideal of Hydro," the premier went on, "does not stop at towns and villages by any means. Perhaps being a farmer I see the rural viewpoint." He did, however, want to see the manufacturers supplied with Hydro power for various reasons. He did not think there would be an end to coal coming from the United States, but Hydro development was necessary for the factories and farms of the province. He wanted it to develop until every farm could have it as common as they had the telephone. Sir Adam Beck had outlined to him (Mr. Drury) a scheme by which he hoped to use part of the rentals of water powers for distributing. He was in entire accord with that.

On the first request of the deputation regarding representation of the municipalities, Mr. Drury said it was a reasonable one, but he was not going to make any promise at present because some objections might develop which he could not foresee. If such representation involved increasing the number of members that would have to be done. He wanted to see commissioners on the job not once or twice a year, but all the year.

Commission Chairmanship.

"Regarding the chairmanship of the commission," Mr. Drury went on, "I may say absolutely that there is no friction between this government and Sir Adam Beck. Personally he and I are on the best of terms, and I regard him like Niagara, as a great force to be used for the good of the province and its development. As to appointing him permanently I am not prepared to say that would be wise. Whatever we do we have to ensure that the province thru the legislature controls Hydro. I think you will agree with me on that line. I do realize that great personal injury and inconvenience is suffered by Sir Adam not having a continuity of office. I think that can be remedied satisfactorily to him, the government and the people of the province. He is a great force, and we want to use him as long as he will work on that line.

"I think," the premier said, "that Hydro is something for the people greater than any one man, and that when that one man is called away Hydro will go on. On the other hand, we want to consider some term of appointment to let Sir Adam know where he stands. I think we ought to do that. It is only fair. I do not think the precedent would be a wise one for a permanent charmanship, but it will be given due consideration, and I think we can reach a solution satisfactory to all concerned. Sir Adam Beck and I have talked the matter sympathetically from both sides. We are not in discord. We are in accord, and I think we will to some extent be able to meet your wishes in a satisfactory way." (Applause).

Radial Railway Project.

Mr. Drury said the radial railway project had not been mentioned in the resolutions, but it was likely that it would be discussed by the cabinet and the legislature. Since the radial scheme was first brought before the public circumstances had changed. There was the nationalization of railways. The G.T.R. would undoubtedly become a Canadian National line, and as such Ontario was vitally interested in its financial success. He would like to know whether in view of the fact of the probable electrification of parts of the G.T.R. there would be any radial duplications or parallel lines.

J. W. Lyon replied that there would be no duplication of existing railways. The plan was to deal amicably with the Dominion government, by which certain branches should be handed over and made profitable as electric roads.

Wants No Millstone.

Mr. Drury said he only wanted to be assured that there would be no duplication. He intended to carry on the affairs of the province in a strict business-like way. If in the fortunes of war he did not carry them long that would not be a vital matter. He could not go home happy, however, if he knew that he had committed the province to any undertaking that would prove a millstone round his neck. He was glad of the free expression of opinion on Hydro that day. It would do a great deal of good and clear away popular misconceptions. He hoped before long to get in touch with the Dominion government on the railway question. He had already taken certain steps with that end in view and believed there was a solution. They must look out for the danger of being over-railroaded.

Mayor MacBride suggested that a committee should be placed at the disposal of the premier to advise him or consult with him on various matters. This will be done, and Mr. Drury expressed his gratitude.

Willoughby Ellis declared this was the first deputation at which he had ever received any satisfaction.

Resolutions Submitted.

T. J. Hannigan, secretary of the Hydro-Electric Municipal Associations, submitted the following resolutions:

"That the municipalities of Ontario engaged in the distribution of electrical energy as a public undertaking have in conjunction with the commission, been responsible for the unprecedented success of the present system of power distribution to the sections of the province so served; and

"That these municipalities have a very large investment in this project as well as a very heavy capital liability in connection with the work of the power transmission system, and the immense sums that are being guaranteed in connection with Hydro-Electric railways; and

"That those municipalities, altho bearing all the financial responsibility, have no direct representative on the board of commissioners, who are the trustees of this great enterprise; and

"That owing to the increased operations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the immense investment involved, we feel that it is desirable that the board as now constituted being of a temporary nature, should be made of a more permanent character to insure the continuity of service and policy of the Hydro-Electric system.

"Therefore be it resolved:

"That the board of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission should consist of five members, appointed for such terms as would ensure the continuity of the board, and

"That Sir Adam Beck, K.B., be made chairman of the board for a term of six years, and

"That one-half of the remaining members of the board be elected by the municipalities using Hydro-Electric energy, acting thru their respective municipal councils on a voting basis similar to that set forth in the constitution of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association."

Mr. Hannigan said the resolutions set forth that there should be some continuity with regard to the commission. He pointed to the fact that $100,000,000 was now invested in Hydro, with the prospect of another $50,000,000 in the next five years, and it was thought that, so far as the administration was concerned, the municipalities should have some voice as to the men who were going to administer the project. It was desired that at no time should all the members of the commission drop out at one time, and also that Sir Adam Beck should be given every chance to finish his work. (Applause.)

Beginning of Hydro.

J. W. Lyon, president of the Hydro-Electric Association, recalled that he was a member of the deputation that saw Sir James Whitney, who did what was promised, and that was the beginning of the Hydro, which had grown to such enormous proportions. The reason it had grown was on account of their leader, Sir Adam Beck, who was the master-builder, and to whom the people were loyal and true. It came now that Sir Adam must either rearrange his affairs in London or hand Hydro over to someone else, which, in the opinion of the municipalities, was unthinkable. (Applause.) They desired Sir Adam recognized in such a way, permanently, if possible, that there would be continuity in the chairmanship of the commission. In these democratic days, people were more and more getting their rights. There were 244 municipalities using Hydro, and they had the rights as set forth in the resolutions. In the absence of coal, they must have Hydro, in which every dollar was well invested. "Let Beck finish his work," emphasized Mr. Lyon, in conclusion.

Beck the Best Man.

Willoughby Ellis, Hamilton, president of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, believed Sir Adam Beck was the best man to see the Hydro business thru, and should be allowed to finish his task. "Beck has worked faithfully," he said, "and we are behind him to a municipality. This is not a project that is going to stop tomorrow. The first thing we know will be that Ontario will be Hydro-Electric north, south, east and west."

D. Derbyshire, Brockville, said many of them were old partisans, "but," he added, "we get licked and smile. We say God bless you and go to it." (Laughter and applause.) All they wanted was equal-handed justice, as there were millions of power in the east undeveloped. Eastern Ontario had equal claims with the west for power at $8 or $9 a month.

Enemies of Hydro.

Mayor Buchanan, Ingersoll, thought the new government had given every indication of being democratic and looking for suggestions to benefit the people. He believed they were all agreed that but for Sir Adam Beck Hydro would not be what it was today, and he should be given every opportunity to complete his task. No doubt Hydro had enemies. The Financial Post, Mr. Buchanan claimed, was playing upon every municipal representative it could reach, trying to ridicule the project. He thought it would be a good idea for the new government to start out by giving the municipalities which had backed bonds representation on the commission.

W. H. Brown, Bruce County, pointed to Hydro as the greatest undertaking in Ontario. Mr. Elliott of Kingston spoke strongly in favor of Sir Adam Beck being appointed permanent chairman of the commission, and urged representation for the municipalities. Mayor Winter, Windsor, spoke on similar lines, claiming that Sir Adam had done wonderful work for the people. T. J. Mahoney, Wentworth County, F. Newman, Preston, and H. P. Stephens, Niagara Falls, also supported the resolution. "Irrespective of our previous political affiliations, whether we have been Liberal, Tory, labor or anything else, I believe I am voicing the sentiments of this great representative body of Ontario when I say we are behind the government. We are bigger and broader than any single party and for Ontario first, last and all the time."

Thoroly Behind Beck.

Mayor Duncan of Peterboro said his town was thoroly behind Beck. Mayor MacBride of Brantford believed the underlying principle of the new government was to give service for the people, and said Hydro had been an unqualified success in every particular. The whole industrial development of Ontario was wrapped up inseparably with Hydro, and he claimed that Sir Adam Beck was the only man to carry the Hydro project to further success. Sir Adam should be appointed for as long a term as he would give his services.

Philip Pocock, London, spoke of the success of the London and Port Stanley line, and urged the government to deal favorably with radials. P. W. Ellis, chairman of the Toronto Hydro Commission, favored permanent representation on the Hydro-Electric power body. "Beck is our choice, and I believe he will be the choice of the government," Mr. Ellis said. It would also be necessary for Ontario to take such steps as would render the province independent of coal from a foreign country. Water powers must be controlled, harnessed and owned by the people.

The members of the deputation all seemed delighted with the result of their visit.

Can make him happy this festive season by giving him something useful and ornamental for his car. We have an excellent assortment of such goods for your inspection. Why not call and look them over?

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EVER TRUE TO BERKMAN.

New York, Dec. 12.—Rather than be separated from Alexandra Berkman, her companion of years, Emma Goldman announced tonight thru her attorney that she had abandoned her legal fight in the supreme court to prevent her deportation to Soviet Russia with Berkman and some eighty other radicals.

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NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

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MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

WRECKED LIVES

CHAPTER 60.

The doctor left at dawn, satisfied that the crisis was past for the time at least. Louise went to her room and fell asleep from pure exhaustion, and Mr. Driscom went down to his study, where he found left over bits of kindling and tried to build a small fire. He had paced up and down the halls during the night, smoking innumerable cigars.

The doctor had given Mrs. Driscom something to make her sleep, assuring them that everything was all right for a time and that he would come back in the afternoon.

Very late in the morning, Louise dressed and had breakfast with her father downstairs.

"I am supposed to go away to Chicago," he said. "But I called up the office and put it off for a while."

Louise nodded. She had very little idea what her father's business was; she simply knew it had always supplied them with more money than they could possibly use.

"The doctor told me sometime ago that there was something weighing on mother's mind," Louise said. "He thought I might help her by finding out what it was and adjusting it. At least, he thought she would feel better if she shared with me. But she won't tell."

"That's like her, isn't it?" Mr. Driscom said. "I never knew a woman with so much determination of character." There was almost a touch of pride in his voice.

"Of course, I can imagine it's something between you two," Louise hesitated to say it, but the nearness of death the night before brought them to the real facts of life. Where Louise would never before have dared mention this great mystery, she now had but the slightest hesitation.

"Let your mother tell you if she wants," Mr. Driscom said. "If she doesn't and if she doesn't—live—I'll tell you. But I don't think it will relieve her mind any to talk about it."

Louise went up wearily to the sick room. Her mother was awake now, but looking, in the clear daylight, as tho indeed she had died the night before. Her gray pallor had an appalling quality. Louise felt chilled when she looked at her.

"Was that man's footstep outside in the hall your father's or Harry's? she asked abruptly.

"Father's," Louise answered.

"I thought it might be Harry," her mother said in the curious half-smothered voice she had used for the last few days.

"You don't want Harry around, you know," Louise reminded her gently.

"No," the other woman answered. "I didn't want you to marry him, and I don't want you to go back to him. But you love him and I suppose it's the best thing for you to do after all. But if you do, I want you to let your father give you enough money to live on comfortably. You must promise this. I have none to leave you, but your father has plenty. Then you will have at least the comfortable life I have had."

"Go on," urged Louise gently.

"That's all I've had, physical comforts, and you. My married life began as yours did. I was not as young, but I'd lived away in the country and saw very few people and I was more foolish than you were a year ago."

"But didn't you love father?" Louise asked.

"Yes. I idolized him, I was mad about him. He was handsome, rich, he had charming manners, he was the only nice man I'd ever known. I loved him too much, with a blind, furious sort of passion that must burn itself out in time, in a short time."

She paused for breath, but presently hurried on, as tho afraid she might not finish the story.

"In the city as he kept growing richer and our friends increased, he was made much of by men and women too. Some of it went to his head. He liked to go about with people; I wanted to stay home with him. I was jealous and unreasonable. That's all, it's the usual story. It wrecks eight marriages out of ten.

"I fretted, then nagged, then quarreled. One day he told me he didn't love me any more. I told him I hated him. We didn't speak for weeks."

"Did you—hate him then?" Louise asked.

"No, but I thought I did. He thought I did. And we nursed along the feeling. And by and by we did hate each other earnestly. He began to live at his clubs. I forced him to come home once a week because I said you had to know your father by sight at least. I did it because I knew it hurt him to come.

"And so," she went on, "everything that makes marriage a success went little by little. All I had was the material comforts. And I want you to have those, at least, when the other thing goes."

"But it won't go, I still love Harry," Louise protested.

Her mother simply smiled grimly.

Monday—Tragedy.

Fair Prices for Clothing Are Listed in Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The first "fair prices" of clothing were listed today by the Chicago clothing sub-committee of the Illinois fair price committee to show that dependable merchandise can be bought at reasonable prices. The prices were not fixed as maximum or minimum figures.

As long as present stocks last, women's suits can be purchased as low as $25, dresses at $15.25, shoes at $4.95; men shoes at $4.95; suits and overcoats at $24.50 each. These prices were made by the sub-committee consisting of five executives of Chicago's larger stores and their statement said the figures were "fair prices for serviceable articles in the various lines mentioned," but that "replacement orders at the present prices would increase these figures."

The Wanless Co., Jewellers, always give value. Office and Sample Room, 1st Floor, Room 1, 243 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Proclamation of Peace

will create an interest in the new boundaries of Europe.

The Toronto World has obtained a limited supply of the NEW MAP OF EUROPE, size 41 x 54, printed in colors, and inset maps of Australasia, Asia and Africa, showing the new divisions.

Readers of this newspaper may obtain a copy by clipping this notice and sending same, together with fifty cents, to The Toronto World.