

PAGE SIX  
**The Toronto World**

FOUNDED 1892.  
A morning newspaper published every day except on 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—30 per copy; delivered, 50c per month, \$1.35 for 3 months, \$3.50 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.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 10.

**A New School Policy.**

There is only one bad feature about the appointment of Mr. Pearce, the city architect, to the position of business manager and superintendent of the board of education's affairs, and that is the difficulty of replacing him in the city's department.

An entire reorganization of the board of education's business methods is obviously demanded by the report following the recent investigation. There had been no attempt to keep pace with the growth of the city in the conduct of affairs, and the effort to adapt the system of forty years ago to the work of today was utterly futile. Six hundred thousand people can not be handled in the same way as one hundred thousand, and Mr. Pearce must make his preparations to handle a million in the next fifteen years.

School accommodation in Toronto is utterly inadequate and has been steadily from five years upwards behind the times. Part of this is due to lack of foresight, part to the chronic stinginess of the ancient type of Toronto aldermen and school trustees, and part to poor management in the department itself. Over the last of these Mr. Pearce will have full control and will be expected to show his gifts of initiative and executive guidance. The second is a matter for the citizens. A cleanup is as necessary as it was in Queen's Park.

The first point mentioned will have to be corrected in co-operation with the new government, and will involve an entirely new consideration of the status of Toronto in the province. Whether the city will receive a charter or not, there should be no question about the creation of a metropolitan area in which the problems of school extension would have to be provided for on a basis of city population.

The setting aside of school and park areas should be done without question, and the community will be unfairly dealt with if all such problems are not dealt with in the most modern way.

Mr. Pearce will be looked to as a leader and reformer in these matters, and the people should be made aware of the importance and pressing parts of his program so as to be able to support him by their votes in the election of the trustees.

**What Some Women Are Doing.**

It is still alleged, in spite of the number of women in business, that women as a class are not business-like, and do not show up well in handling their business affairs. It is an ungracious criticism, considering the recent opportunity that men have given women to learn the principles and details of business method. How many men make fixed and adequate, or, at least, fair allowances to their wives for household expenses and for pocket money? It is a reproach that few men like to face to be told that they make no allowance at all, but get their wives into the habit of running bills, which they pay with grumbling, while for personal expenses and pocket money too many have to beg like paupers for their needs, and the idea of having even a quarter extra of spending money is never permitted to occur to them twice. The explosion of niggardly wrath on the first occasion is sufficient. After all this, women are accused of being unbusinesslike.

Another thing that women have found out is that if they do save a little money, and frugal husband gets wind of it, it is not very long before he negotiates a loan, without security, and not payable on demand.

There are husbands of another stripe, however, who recognize the value of clear independence in their wives, and who are glad to have them cultivate business habits thru the opportunities afforded by the household management, or in other ways, not only to present advantage, but with an eye to a possibly unprotected future.

Fortunately, there are many such happily situated women, the best of comrades to their husbands, and the best of advisers for their children. They are not confronted by the weekly terrors of supervised bills, because they have shown that they can be trusted, and their husbands are glad to trust them. Besides these there are all the bachelor business women who do not spend all their money on clothes and candy, having passed beyond the "lilly early" stage, and having carefully considered the art. These women are finding Victory Bonds the safest and the most profitable investment they can make of their savings. They are buying bonds outright out of their accumulations, and they are subscribing on the instalment plan, in view of economies possible before spring. Most business women are aware of the excellent opportunity that Victory Bonds create, but some

of the home-keeping tollers have not given the matter attention. They should listen to the official canvassers who present the case of the bonds, and subscribe up to their limit.

Women in general are apt to be tempted by the alluring promises of speculative stock prospectuses. The solid security of the Victory Bond, with 5 1/2 per cent. interest, outvalues anything in the speculative line that the plausible promoter can produce. There is no better lesson in business security for a woman than to learn to understand the absolute safety of the Victory Bond, with its relatively high rate of interest, compared with other investments she may be tempted to make.

**An Important Reform.**

Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, chief provincial officer of health, has summoned a meeting of those interested in the operation of the venereal diseases act in order to consider the best disposition of the sum appropriated to Ontario, amounting to \$75,000, for the purposes of control, which will probably be supplemented by a similar provincial grant. Representatives of the local health authorities, the medical profession, social workers, the press and others have already been engaged for some years in this work, and from among these it is hoped to gain some suggestions for the future.

There is a great need for local adaptation in all such work. While the broad principles involved are much the same everywhere, details must be adjusted to suit local conditions.

Very much depends on education and publicity as effective preventive agents, but there is still much timidity among some who prefer the existence of the hidden horror to any attempt to face it and destroy it in the open. The late administration was not very approachable on the policy of publicity. In fact, it might be described as reactionary.

But the machinery for reform has been created, and, judging from the reception accorded to workers who have discussed these questions at the women's institutes, and in other rural assemblies, the new government will adopt a more enlightened attitude towards the subject than the old.

**Use the Grand Trunk Victory.**

Like some armies, public ownership was never in so much danger as on the morrow of a great victory. It often takes far more generosity to use than to win a victory.

The government was driven by events into taking over the Grand Trunk as a result of our financial junkies overreaching themselves. We have reached a stage very like the armistice stage of the war. We are swiftly running into a period that is comparable to the long and difficult peace-making and, the longer and more difficult period of reconciling and fusing the interests of many peoples who were taught to believe that the interests of these people were antagonistic instead of co-operative.

There is danger that the defeated magnate men of Montreal and their staunch but silent allies in other cities will become a Bolshevik army, trying various sorts of guerrilla warfare against the nation's complete recovery of commercial self-government, which the Grand Trunk bill brings near.

To all intents and purposes the Grand Trunk in Ontario is now as much a public enterprise as the railroads themselves. The strategic necessities of public ownership, which were centred in Ottawa, have dramatically been spread all over Ontario—a vast and vital battleground, with a combination of eastern and western front.

There must be a co-ordination of all the public ownership allies, with the possibility of a united command. On it the future absolutely depends. It is up to big men in the public service to show the people how to do big things.

**OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS.**

The World will gladly print under this head letters written by our readers, dealing with current topics. As space is limited they must not be longer than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

**Police Dogs.**

Editor World: Toronto is alarmed at the prevalence of armed burglars operating in the city and shocked at the recent murders of our policemen committed by this lawless gang. The force is considerably undermanned, suggested that two officers should be on the one beat at night. Permit me to suggest that every officer be accompanied by a trained police dog (Airedale preferred). These dogs should be kept in a kennel where no one would be permitted to pet them except the man in charge or the officers. Dogs are the bane of the burglar, he has got to kill him to get away from him. The added cost would be practically nothing compared to the added efficiency. Protection.

**FOR MOTOR BUSES.**

Editor World: Mayor Church has on several occasions talked of trying out motor buses as an auxiliary for our present transportation facilities. I venture to suggest for the consideration of the board of control and city council that the experiment should be tried out in Moore Park. This fine residential district waiting to be built up rapidly if some kind of transportation were provided. It would take only three buses to give a five-minute service from the city line at the corner of Yonge and St. Clair to McEwen Avenue, or even farther east. There would be a substantial revenue, almost at once, and in six

THE TORONTO WORLD  
**SPOILING THEIR SLIDE**



months' time it would be considerable. The residents would pay any reasonable fare for such a service. Besides, they deserve nothing but a few street lights.

**HOUSE ENDORSES SENATE CHANGES**

Commons Debate on Amendments to G.T.R. Bill Results in Government Victory.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—R. W. Wignmore, St. John, moved for leave to introduce a bill in the house of commons today to amend the senate and house of commons act. He explained that at present it is provided—that there shall be payable to the leader of the opposition an additional sessional allowance of \$7,000. He wished to amend the act by substituting the words "additional annual" for "additional sessional." He thought it was not the intention, when the act was passed, to give the leader of the opposition a sessional allowance when the prime minister and ministers received only an annual allowance. In the case of two sessions the leader of the opposition would be receiving \$15,000 a year, or \$4,000 more than the prime minister. The motion was agreed to and the bill read a first time.

Mr. Arthur Meighen moved concurrence in the Grand Trunk Railway bill. The only amendment which was of any importance, he said, was the one which fixed the maximum award of the arbitrators at a sum which would yield not more than \$2,500,000 annually on the preference and common stock, with the amount agreed upon as an annual interest payment. The government had done, because the Grand Trunk shareholders might feel that such action was contrary to the principle of the amendment. However, as it might prove a safeguard, the government would not oppose it.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt expressed the view that the amendment was absurd. He did not, he said, often criticize the senate, but this was too absurd to pass. The idea of appointing a board of arbitrators at a fixed price and then fixing a maximum amount for their award seemed ridiculous.

Mr. Frank Cahill remarked that if there could be one more vicious clause in the bill than those already there, the senate had added it. Why should the arbitrators be asked to put an amount on these stocks, which might or might not be valueless? The government, in the commons, had been bad; but, in the senate, it was evidently worse in its treatment of the bill. If he were in order, he would move in amendment that the word "dollars" be struck out and the word "cents" substituted.

Mr. Meighen said the amendments did not alter the intention of the bill. Hon. Mackenzie King thought that any award should be based on the actual value of the road and its equipment.

D. D. McKenzie protested that he would not be a party to passing such an amendment. Yesterday the house said, in effect, that it was too poor to give money to the soldiers. This morning it proposed to hand \$60,000,000 to the railways.

Hon. W. S. Fielding wanted to take the amendments separately, so that he could vote for one and against the other. He would not support fixing any maximum.

On the division the motion to concur in the senate amendments was carried by a vote of 57 to 28, a government majority of 29.

**ORDER ON PORK PRICES CONFIRMED AT OTTAWA**

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The board of commerce, in a judgment signed by Commissioners Robson, O'Connor and Murdoch, confirms the order of the board in respect to prices charged by the packers of and dealers in pork products. The order was made after hearing the packers this week. However, the judgment makes amendment with respect to commodities, those pork and lard that originate in the United States. These are exempted from the order.

**COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED IN BERLIN**

London, Nov. 9.—Sixty independent socialist and communist leaders in Berlin were arrested in connection with the attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian revolution, according to news in the Berlin papers telegraphed hither. Other arrests will follow. The most prominent leaders, it is stated, are in hiding.

**A CLOSE FINISH IN PROHIBITION BALLOT**

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—Whether Ohio voters last Tuesday approved or repudiated the action of the legislature in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment probably will not be known definitely for a week or ten days. The vote, as tabulated by the secretary of state's office, was so close today that it was apparent that nothing but the official count could determine the result.

**HOUSE ENDORSES SENATE CHANGES**

Commons Debate on Amendments to G.T.R. Bill Results in Government Victory.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—R. W. Wignmore, St. John, moved for leave to introduce a bill in the house of commons today to amend the senate and house of commons act. He explained that at present it is provided—that there shall be payable to the leader of the opposition an additional sessional allowance of \$7,000. He wished to amend the act by substituting the words "additional annual" for "additional sessional." He thought it was not the intention, when the act was passed, to give the leader of the opposition a sessional allowance when the prime minister and ministers received only an annual allowance. In the case of two sessions the leader of the opposition would be receiving \$15,000 a year, or \$4,000 more than the prime minister. The motion was agreed to and the bill read a first time.

Mr. Arthur Meighen moved concurrence in the Grand Trunk Railway bill. The only amendment which was of any importance, he said, was the one which fixed the maximum award of the arbitrators at a sum which would yield not more than \$2,500,000 annually on the preference and common stock, with the amount agreed upon as an annual interest payment. The government had done, because the Grand Trunk shareholders might feel that such action was contrary to the principle of the amendment. However, as it might prove a safeguard, the government would not oppose it.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt expressed the view that the amendment was absurd. He did not, he said, often criticize the senate, but this was too absurd to pass. The idea of appointing a board of arbitrators at a fixed price and then fixing a maximum amount for their award seemed ridiculous.

Mr. Frank Cahill remarked that if there could be one more vicious clause in the bill than those already there, the senate had added it. Why should the arbitrators be asked to put an amount on these stocks, which might or might not be valueless? The government, in the commons, had been bad; but, in the senate, it was evidently worse in its treatment of the bill. If he were in order, he would move in amendment that the word "dollars" be struck out and the word "cents" substituted.

Mr. Meighen said the amendments did not alter the intention of the bill. Hon. Mackenzie King thought that any award should be based on the actual value of the road and its equipment.

D. D. McKenzie protested that he would not be a party to passing such an amendment. Yesterday the house said, in effect, that it was too poor to give money to the soldiers. This morning it proposed to hand \$60,000,000 to the railways.

Hon. W. S. Fielding wanted to take the amendments separately, so that he could vote for one and against the other. He would not support fixing any maximum.

On the division the motion to concur in the senate amendments was carried by a vote of 57 to 28, a government majority of 29.

**ORDER ON PORK PRICES CONFIRMED AT OTTAWA**

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The board of commerce, in a judgment signed by Commissioners Robson, O'Connor and Murdoch, confirms the order of the board in respect to prices charged by the packers of and dealers in pork products. The order was made after hearing the packers this week. However, the judgment makes amendment with respect to commodities, those pork and lard that originate in the United States. These are exempted from the order.

**MOONLIGHT AND MONEY**  
BY MARION RUBINCAM

**A NEW FRIEND.**

**CHAPTER 31.**

Curiously enough, the it was Carol who caused the envy that swept over Louise with such over-powering force, it was Carol also who cured the unhappy feeling. Her sincere admiration for the house was so great that presently all of Louise's old enthusiasm came back again, and she forgot her backache, and her paint-stained hands and arms, as she piloted her guest about.

"I never dreamed such a marvelous house could exist," Carol said in her extravagant yet charming fashion. "It's perfect, dear, I was so afraid last summer when I first came that you would not do it justice when you fixed it over. Outside it's perfect old English; I never saw a better example of the type anywhere in England. But I was afraid, you know—she hesitated a bit, she even seemed embarrassed. "Well, of course, I know Harry isn't a millionaire, and I was afraid you'd have to put in cheap furnishings. But these hand-painted pieces are marvelous, Louise, you are a genius."

"No, I'm not a genius, and I wouldn't want anyone to know about you," Louise answered thoughtfully. "I did over the place this way because I had to, because we could not afford anything else. But I'm ashamed of that fact—that we couldn't afford things like everyone else." She was scrubbing her arms with turpentine as she talked, and her cheeks flushed suddenly.

"I shan't tell, of course, if you don't want me to," Carol answered. "I'd be so proud I'd give an exhibition and tell everyone about it."

Louise laughed, and some of her discomfort vanished. "I'm not a genius. I'm a product of necessity, I think."

"Well, isn't necessity the mother of genius? Or is it invention? I always mix my proverbs. Tell me, Carol asked, "have you learned to cook as well as to do interior decoration?"

"You'll see, presently, if you'll stay," Louise said. "I'll change my dress now and start dinner."

"But when it came to helping, Louise found Carol rather useless. Her fragile chiffon dress prevented her from getting near the stove. Her one attempt to peel potatoes ended disastrously in a cut finger, and her efforts to set the table were humorous but not practical. She ended by sitting on a chair in the kitchen and telling first of her social affairs at Newport, then, as she suddenly remembered, by changing the conversation and enthusiastically going over the house. She was, somehow, a different girl from the Carol of the old days. Louise felt as though she had lost an old friend and gained a new one. She wondered vaguely, whether she would like this new friend quite as well.

It was a merry party, however, that sat down to dinner in the now perfect dining-room. Louise was too

tired to talk much, but Carol had many other thrilling tales of her summer of masquerade dances where single costumes cost thousands of dollars, of dinners served on private yachts, of motor parties to "camps" in the mountains—camps that turned out to be private homes as large as hotels with every modern convenience transported by the magic of money and set up in some mountain fastness. Carol's social star had certainly risen. An aunt had taken advantage of her pretenses and charm to introduce her into a new and expensive set, where she had become a favorite. She was prettier than ever, more exquisitely dressed, and her manner had taken on a brilliant yet somewhat artificial gleam.

Louise felt restless with her. She was indeed a new friend. Her very enthusiasm of the house rang slightly false. It was as though she were deliberately praising.

So, when Harry commented, "She has certainly been having a wonderful time," after they had seen Carol off on the train to town, Louise did not answer. The road from the station was dimly lit and the air was cold. It was refreshing to the woman who had breathed paint and turpentine all day.

They walked along in silence for awhile, then Harry said his arm around his wife's waist.

"I wish you could have had a wonderful summer, too, dear," he said wistfully. "Are you sorry you spent your time working, instead of playing, as she has?"

"No," Louise answered, but the whole truth was not in her voice nor her heart. But Harry did not sense this, and the kiss that he gave her there in the dim shadows of the road was one of pure content.

Tomorrow — A Tea Party.

**BELGIAN ROYALTY ARRIVES AT LISBON**

Madrid, Nov. 9.—The king and queen of the Belgians arrived in Lisbon last night on board the American transport George Washington, according to a despatch to El Imparcial from Lisbon. The royal couple landed and drove about the city.

**Housing Commission to Build Hundred Homes in Kitchener**

Special to The Toronto World.

Kitchener, Ont., Nov. 9.—A housing commission was formed here on Saturday of representative citizens. A contract was closed with W. N. McEachern Sons, Ltd., for the erection of houses to relieve the unusual shortage here. The provisional directors are Mayor David Gross, Alderman George Lippert, Ald. Armand Schreier, City Solicitor H. J. Sims, Assessment Commissioner J. H. Ward, Oscar Rumpel, Walter Hartung, Norman McEachern, Ex-Mayor Carl Kranz, C. A. Ahrens, George Schlie. It is expected that before spring over a hundred houses will be available.