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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 2.

The Paisley Election and the New Politics in Britain.

Paisley has been selected as the possible scene of the rehabilitation of the old party system in Great Britain. It is fairly obvious that but for local pressure the managers of the Tory party would not have opposed the former prime minister, Mr. Asquith. The local Unionists were not to be suppressed, however, and are making the motions of a campaign, aided by Lady Asquith, who is apparently unable to resist the temptation to break a lance with the knights-errant (it wouldn't do to say ladies-errant), Mrs. Asquith and her step-daughter, Mrs. Asquith is a clever campaigner than Lady Asquith, tho, and if there were no one else in the field, Mrs. Asquith and her husband would probably have a walk-over.

Mr. Asquith's real opponent is the labor candidate. The contest is between the new politics and the old, between the old world of before the war and the new world that is to be henceforth, or as soon as it can get itself established. If any representative of the old world was to be selected Mr. Asquith is the man. The new world is not yet born and any man may be its characteristic representative, or he may not. That remains to be seen. But there is no doubt about the new world program. It is clear and definite and plain for the wayfarer to read as he runs. There is no "wait and see" about it. The voters who tot at ledgers and behind counters and at other unseemly occupations have suddenly become aware that labor, which was once not regarded as respectable, is now receiving a much more respectable income than the "men in black clothes" can ever hope to do under the present regime, and their sentiments have crystallized around the reasonable slogan of nationalizing the coal miners. This will suit Paisley as well as anywhere, and the men who labor "with hand or brain" are unlikely to allow Mr. Asquith to defeat their aspirations.

A decisive victory for labor in Paisley over both Unionist and Liberal will mean an early domination of British politics by labor principles. It is believed that Lloyd George is ready to throw in his lot with labor. No man has labored harder with his brain, and his pre-war record was altogether on labor platform lines. Paisley is, therefore, the nucleus of contemporary history, and if the reports are correct the result of the election, which will not be announced till the 25th inst., will mark the beginning of a new era in Britain.

A la Moratorium.

Lord Fisher, in one of his crackler-like letters to The Times, calls for a "Newtonian Cromwell" to enunciate the law that will make the world free for freedom and free from Bolshevism. Sir George Paish has seen the apple fall, knows it is in the dirt and bruised, and sees in it a league of nations bond, which he mistakes for the law of gravitation hanging in the air. While Sir George confuses gravitation and levitation, he is catching on to a great truth when he distinguishes between the economic and financial condition of the world. He says the economic is worse than the financial, but he wants to treat the second trouble first. The Newtonian Cromwell will treat first things first, and if he has to push finances out of the way in order to get room to handle economics, he will justify his name.

Perhaps the principle which Mr. Newton-Cromwell might operate is at his hand. It has been in use for five years. When the war came it accentuated financial troubles which were secondary to the economic needs of the war—needs which had the extinction of human life as their first objective. The war has ended in much greater financial trouble, but, as Sir George shows, it is secondary to the economic demands which have the saving of human life as their first objective.

Everything is in chaos because the pre-war obligations have demoralized the world's financial machinery, and men talk more about finance than they do about economics. In 1914 the moratorium postponed settlement of certain pre-war obligations in order to meet the economic obligations of the war. The appalling obligations of the peace suggest to statesmen whose bowels have not been frightened into water to put aside temporarily the financial obligations of the war and tackle the economic necessities of peace—feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, comforting the shivering and so permitting the world to recover its tone and get to work. The first thing to do with a sick man is not to worry him about his debts, but

SEES HIS SHADOW



*THE GROUNDHOG: "Another bad spell of weather comin', by gum."

to restore his health. The financiers are to meet in London on Thursday, February 18, to ratify the sale of the road to the Dominion government; it is almost certain that the deal will go thru with the modifications that were consented to by the federal officers of the crown. In that case the representatives of the Grand Trunk and the joint committee of the National Railways and of the Grand Trunk to begin the coordination of the two systems will be named at this meeting, and there is immediate prospect of the merger taking shape to the extent of the national railways giving direct service between Toronto and Ottawa over the Grand Trunk to Cobourg or Trenton, and from there to Ottawa direct over the old Canadian Northern line. Many other changes in the way of working will take place later.

Taking Over the Grand Trunk.

From The Sunday World.
The shareholders of the Grand Trunk are to meet in London on Thursday, February 18, to ratify the sale of the road to the Dominion government; it is almost certain that the deal will go thru with the modifications that were consented to by the federal officers of the crown. In that case the representatives of the Grand Trunk and the joint committee of the National Railways and of the Grand Trunk to begin the coordination of the two systems will be named at this meeting, and there is immediate prospect of the merger taking shape to the extent of the national railways giving direct service between Toronto and Ottawa over the Grand Trunk to Cobourg or Trenton, and from there to Ottawa direct over the old Canadian Northern line. Many other changes in the way of working will take place later.

"Discovery."

A new magazine has been issued by John Murray, London, entitled "Discovery," which is to give a monthly review of the advance made in the chief subjects in which investigations are being actively pursued. New ideas in abstract subjects like mathematics or social science will also be touched on. Four trustees will maintain the magazine: Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., Sir E. G. Kenyon, Prof. A. C. Seward, F.R.S., and Prof. R. S. Conway. Articles are promised on chemistry and physics, classical and kindred studies, English literature, geography, history, modern languages, psychology, biology, geology, astronomy and physiology and a brilliant list of contributors has been made. "The Secret of Philae" is an interesting article in the first number of Prof. Conway, dealing with its relation to Vergil. Other articles deal with "Smoke Screens at Sea," "The Modern Study of Dreams," "Discovery and Education," "The Conference of Paris," "The Hanging in Wartime," "Spitzbergen," and reviews.

CHURCHILL AIMS AT BOLSHEVISM

Says Ghost of Russian Bear Will Cross Snow and Menace Allies.

Sunderland, Eng., Feb. 1.—Winston Churchill, British secretary of state for war, declared in an address he delivered here that while no one can tell what will emerge from Russia, it will be something very menacing to civilization, and especially dangerous to the British Empire.

"Bolshevist fanatics are determined to destroy civilization, democratic parliaments, and the liberties of free peoples," declared the minister. "Europe and Asia are in a desperate condition. The allies may abandon Russia, but Russia will not abandon them. The ghost of the bear will cross the snows and menace them."

"New forces are springing up in Asia Minor, and by Russian Bolshevism and Turkish Mahometanism should join hands, the situation in Great Britain would be grave. Kolchak and Denikin have protected British interests in the past, but the armies of Kolchak are almost gone, the armies of Denikin are in jeopardy, and if they were to disappear serious danger would immediately arise."

PREMIER DRURY AND ELECTIONS

(Continued From Page 1.)

gether—even if they attempted it they could not keep the stroke. The building outlook for "Nehemiah" Drury is therefore to be considered bright. But he was not so sure of Mr. Raney as when he spoke in Oakville on Thursday evening. Then he said those who thought Mr. Raney could not get a seat were taking a great deal for granted. Tonight he said that Mr. Raney would win only said, "I hope Mr. Raney will find a seat. I think he will. The province will be the poorer if he does not."

Mr. Moore described himself as a life-long Liberal who was proud to be chairman of Premier Drury's meeting. Most other Liberals were of his mind, because that afternoon the Liberal executive had met at Milton and decided not to put up a candidate in opposition to Mr. Drury. Accordingly he felt justified in introducing Mr. Drury as member-elect for Halton.

Mr. Secord was of the same mind as Mr. Moore and the audience was unanimously so. Mr. Drury's address in the main stuck closely to the lines of the Oakville speech. There were, however, a number of interesting digressions and near-apophthegms. Referring to Hon. R. H. Grant as a "safe, sane" minister of education, he said "the success of our democracy depends upon our education."

Hon. G. W. Ross' comparison of the Ontario education system with a ladder which all the children of the province could climb until they reached the university degree at the top, was a rather unhappy one. Referring to Hon. R. H. Grant as a "safe, sane" minister of education, he said "the success of our democracy depends upon our education."

Mr. Drury did not tumbled off from the first rung of the ladder himself, but he confessed, "I could not solve a quadratic equation today if my life depended on it, tho I spent many weary hours studying them."

He drew a reminiscence picture of the ideal common school. It was built in 1827 on the old Penetang road, or rather on a side road leading down to the lake, for the children of the English settlers. The teacher was a distinct type who taught as he saw fit, the result being that he turned out a distinct type of man, who was to be credited to any school or to any university—thinking, reading, and good men.

"Today we have regulated the life out of our school system, the energies of teachers and pupils all being given to passing examinations."

Looking at the general task facing the public school a stepping stone to the high school into which only seven per cent of children pass.

"The business of the province depends not so much upon the minister in office as the man who is on his job on time."

In the three months of U.F.O. government, fire protection alone is needed to ensure reproduction of our forests. Non-partisan fire-rangers will afford fire protection. Fire-rangers will be the safety valve to the seasonal occupation of the farmer. When the farmers from Ontario go north in the fall to protect the forests by picking up the cigarette stubs, cigar butts or carelessly thrown matches of the tourists and prospectors, or when they take to the winter woods in the capacity of lumberjacks they will cost the province nothing because the additional cost will come from the government's proposed additional revenue, which will be applied to forest fire protection.

Bensha, one of Nehemiah's "valiant men," will handle the forestry department, "a little more intelligently than a lawyer from the other end of the province," was another crack that Sam-lalut, in Horvitz, got from the boss of the new Jerusalem job.

Passing on to his common-sense road policy, Mr. Drury said "The road is the heart of the province. The experts we have are delighted to get our system going instead of the one they would have had."

The premier praised Hon. Manning Doherty as a "good man, an able man," and said that the government was "the agricultural department. He said the farmers had themselves by experience and common sense."

Coming to a survey of his own troubles Mr. Drury said: "Frankly I hope I'm not opposed. I don't want to have to give a week carrying on a campaign in Halton County. But if there is a fight I'll throw every ounce of my strength into it."

"If I were opposed and defeated I don't know whether it would mean an appeal to the country. But I don't know whether this new government could not carry on. If the Farmer-Labor government cannot carry on, I don't see where the government is to come from unless we have another election. Do you see any other solution?"

Do you find anything we have done that we should have left undone or anything undone that we should have attended to?"

No one answered this rapid fire of questions and the premier went on: "We are not open to reasonable criticism. In fact, I think we are not. We are not open to reasonable criticism. In fact, I think we are not. We are not open to reasonable criticism. In fact, I think we are not."

Mr. Drury repeated his sentiments on prohibition expressed at Oakville. Drink, he said, may be a comfort or a pleasure. The case for drink is not a matter of science or religion, but of expediency. The minority must bow to the majority. The majority may be wrong, but it is the majority.

"I am a prohibitionist and I'll turn out and try to do a little educating myself. I see nothing constructive in it. It is nothing but what is destructive. We want a chance to show what we can do, and if we can't show it we'll be doing something worthy of the province of Ontario."

REPEAL PAPER DUTIES

Washington, Jan. 31.—Repeal of all tariff duties on print paper, wood pulp and rag pulp was proposed by a bill introduced today by Representative Connally, Democrat, Texas, and referred to the house way and means committee.

MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM.

TALKING IT OVER.

CHAPTER 103.
For a week Murray Butler stayed away from the Driscolls. To Louise's invitation he phoned an apology and pleaded that he was busy. Which was not exactly true, for the only work he did during the week was to finish up the portrait of Louise to his satisfaction. Then one day he went down to his club and found, as he had expected, Mr. Driscoll behind a newspaper at one of the windows.

"I counted eight gray heads turn the windows as I passed along the street," Murray observed. "Why is it men's clubs always have a row of gray-headed men in the windows? Don't the young members ever sit here?"

"Perhaps the old ones grab the best chairs and keep them away," suggested Mr. Driscoll, looking at his eyes. "Will you pull up a chair and add your not so very gray head to the collection you were speaking of?"

Murray sat down in another of the deep leather chairs and started his usual process of hunting thru all his pockets for his cigar case. Then, having found and lit one to his satisfaction, he leaned back prepared to talk. The two men were alone in an alcove formed by the deep cushioned chairs and the recess of the big window.

"I used to unburden my soul to you regularly here," Murray said after a time. Mr. Driscoll blew out a thick cloud of cigar smoke and smiled encouragingly.

"And I always gave you good advice," he commented. "Go ahead—confess, what is it?"

"It's Louise," Murray began. "Of course it is," Mr. Driscoll said cheerfully. "What about her now?"

"I don't know how to tell you," Murray said hesitatingly. "I want her to be happy, yet I can't make up my mind to move in the one direction I think best—mean to force a reconciliation with her husband."

"Well!" the other man asked. Murray thought his eyes twinkled under their white eyebrows.

"I'm not sure," he complained. "Hang it all, you're her father, why don't you make the reconciliation. It's up to you, not me."

He had spoken hesitatingly, not with his usual self-possessed manner. Mr. Driscoll finally broke out into a hearty laugh.

"My friend," he began, laying a hand on the other man's knee, "do you know, you talk to me as tho you were coming to me to ask for my daughter's hand? You're all the new young man's mannerisms a 'would-be suitor' has."

Murray smiled a little ruefully. "If you were married, I'm not sure but what that isn't just what I'd be doing," he confessed. "I know I'm old enough to be her father, but I'm not old enough to be her husband."

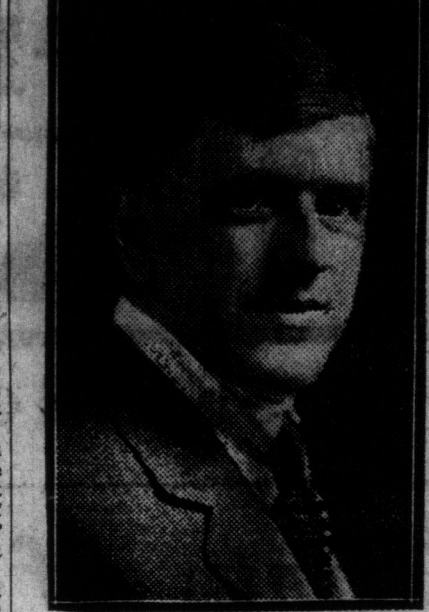
"I think, rather, I'd like you for a son-in-law," Mr. Driscoll said reflectively.

"Well," said Murray, shrugging his shoulders as tho to shake off the subject, "I'm married, and she is, or thinks she is, in love with Harry, and something definite ought to be done about it. She should either make up her mind to stay with him, or know that she isn't. I do love her, if you want the truth of the matter, and if she were free and would have me, I should have no objection to anything more wonderful than marrying her."

"As it is, I'd like to adopt her! But you see how it is—an adoring husband on one side, a possibly adoring son-in-law on the other. He lay back in his chair, puffing nervously at his cigar. "Think I'm a sentimental fool?" he asked.

"No," Mr. Driscoll said. "But I think if you want the present very happy arrangement disturbed, you'll have to do it. Won't."

Tomorrow—Carol Says She'll Help.



H. D. CANTLON
Who has recently been appointed chief executive of Consolidated Advertising Service.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM GREAT WAR

Gas Will Be Used and Air Fighting Developed, Says British Expert.

London, Jan. 16.—There would be no more reason to forbid the use of gas than to prohibit the employment of rifles in the next war, says Major-General Sir Louis Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, formerly in charge of offensive gas production. There were, he declared, gases which killed painlessly, and it was easy to conceive cases in which it would be more humane to use gas than explosive shells. It might be possible to come to some arrangement whereby no gas should be used that caused unnecessary suffering.

In a recent address before some of the leading lights in the military world he stated that the world was on the eve of the most extensive modifications in the art of war known to history, and the changes made in the recent war were only the beginning.

It was necessary to develop new arms with the knowledge that the nation which best did so would have a great advantage in the next war. The tanks were not likely to be used in future wars, but they had shown that mechanical transport was not dependent on highways, and that therefore the whole transport of an army could be carried by vehicles with caterpillar wheels, independently of the roads.

Air fighting would be enormously developed. The short rifle range would be replaced by a short carbine, which would be accurate up to a range of 500 yards.

Artillery would be much more mobile and if they were to allow for an advance of 12 miles a day the guns must be capable of an effective barrage up to 15,000 yards. He thought that a short 4.2 gun with an accurate range of 12,000 yards and a long 4.2 gun with a range of 20,000 yards might meet the requirements of the future.

He said that the future soldier must be absolutely different from his predecessor. The days had gone by when initiative was considered not only unnecessary but dangerous. In addition to his rifle the soldier should be able to handle a Lewis or machine gun and to help the artillery. He should know something of explosives, have a knowledge of fuses, understand signalling and be able to handle a ground wireless set. He should receive intense training.

"A Man Doesn't Need a Woman's Help!"

Alice Fairbanks said this bitterly. For she had believed that her interest in David's ambition had encouraged him and helped him—until he allowed himself to be won away from her by a girl who took no interest whatever in his work.

Then Alice told herself that the man-nature was absolutely independent of the woman-nature. Little did she dream that, as she told herself these things, David was telling himself that his ambition was dead—dead because he had married the wrong girl.

Before the other girl had come between them, David and Alice had dreamed of running a farm together on scientific principles, and she had taken an eager interest in his agricultural studies which were to lead to the realization of this dream.

And then life had led them far apart, and yet had not taken the roots of that early ambition out of the man's heart any more than out of the woman's—so that it blossomed forth again, too late!

Yet sometimes life sees a way of smoothing out tangles even as great as this one. Does this happen? Find out by reading "The Girl Who Smiled Thru," which starts in this paper on Monday next, a week today.

ANSWER TO No. 98.
Dallas, Easton, Newport, Denver, Babylon.

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AMERICAN ATTITUDE REGARDING LEAGUE OF NATIONS SHOWN

Lord Grey Explains Certain Aspects of American Hesitation to Accept League.

DOMINION VOTES

London, Jan. 31.—Viscount Grey occupies two columns of The Times today with a letter on the attitude of the United States on the league of nations. He carefully explains that he is not writing as an ambassador, but as a private individual, making an earnest attempt to foster the friendliness of the two democracies by explaining to Englishmen certain aspects of the American hesitation to accept the league is not due to hostility to the principle, but to constitutional questions and possible effects which compel caution.

One particular reservation Viscount Grey thinks must give rise to difficulty, namely, that respecting the British votes in the assembly of the league, but neither the dominions nor Great Britain, he says, can admit qualification here. It must not be supposed in the United States he continues, that there is any tendency to grudge the fact that Canada and the other dominions have votes, but it is easy to realize that feeling has been created by the statement that the British Empire has six votes and the United States one.

Viscount Grey does not discuss the adjustment of this problem, which he says is not important in practice. "The reservation," concludes Lord Grey, "does not in any way challenge the right of the self-governing dominions to exercise their votes, nor does it state that the United States will necessarily reject a decision in which those votes have been cast; therefore, it is possible and even more probable, that in practice no dispute will ever arise. Our object is to maintain the status of the self-governing dominions, not to secure a greater British than an American vote," and we have no objection in principle to an increase of the American vote.

MILES STANDISH FOUND TO BE A MANXMAN

Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 1.—Evidence that Miles Standish was a Manxman, and born into the Manx family of Standish of Eilanebane, has been discovered by the secretary of the Isle of Man Antiquarian Society. The family of Standish probably came to Man with the Derby family in the fifteenth century, it is stated, for there is a record that they held property in the castle of the island in the year 1511. This was 73 years before Miles is supposed to have been born.

AMERICAN ACE KILLED BY FALL OF HIS PLANE

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1.—Capt. Field E. Kindley, American ace, and commander of the 94th aero squadron, was killed instantly in aerial manoeuvres at Kelley Field No. 2, this afternoon. The accident occurred while a group of planes were in practice formation. Kindley was in the lead, and his plane was struck by the tail of another plane. He was killed instantly. His body was found in a field near the crash site. His plane was found in a field near the crash site.

Capt. Kindley's machine fell when he was about 15 feet above the ground. He was crushed and burned.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. at the Church of St. Paul, 2300 Broadway, New York City.

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