

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.  
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.  
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.  
Telephone Calls:  
Main 5335—Private exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.  
Telephone Regent 1446.  
Daily World—10 per copy delivered, 500 per month, \$15 for 3 months, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance; or \$4.00 per year, 400 per month, by mail in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico, Sunday World—10 per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.  
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3.

### Trusting the People!

Surely the government of Ontario is creating an unnecessary prejudice against itself by concealing its intentions concerning the election date. Sir James Whitney's tradition in this and similar matters was to place all parties on the same footing. One does not lose by fair play. The side that practices foul play attracts foul players, the everlasting weakness of politics. It used to be the custom to abuse the Liberals for doing the very things that the government is now doing.

There is much speculation as to the intentions of the government. Those who are supposed to know or to be able to deliver expert judgment declare that the government will practice the sharp trick of having the election and the referendum on the same day. But if so, why shouldn't they say so? Are they ashamed of what they intend to do? If it is something to be ashamed of, why not tell about it? If it is not to be so, why not say so?

There appears to be no good reason why the legislature should not hold another session. The government is generally supposed to be weak in the country. Why, then, should it have an election at the present time? If it is to gather strength, it can best do so in another session by honestly meeting criticisms, by undertaking a program of the reforms in general demand, and, better still, by holding a convention and putting itself right with the country. This was the Whitney way of doing things. The failure to trust the people, the adoption of tortuous methods instead of frank and outspoken ones, is not attracting the confidence that is necessary to carry an election.

The U.F.O. party and the Labor party are new factors in Ontario politics, and the returned men have much more independent views than the government appears to understand. The government should try to realize before it is too late that it is not what has been, but what is going to be, that is interesting the elector of today. The high cost of living is bearing hard on everyone. Somebody is going to be held accountable. The government, which is held responsible by the average voter for everything, is going to suffer from the general discontent. The government, however, shows no disposition to take anyone into its confidence, not even its own party supporters. The premier talked about education and Hydro power the other day at Brantford, but these are things that go without saying. All the parties are for these things, Labor and U.F.O. most of all. It is the other things that they want to hear about. And the government does not even give its own party a chance to say what it wants. An election in the next six weeks will at least give the people an opportunity to speak their mind, but that may not be what the government wants to hear. Prudence suggests finding out first what the people want and then trying to satisfy them.

### Why Should Not the Consumer Get the Benefit of Falling Prices?

When the price of raw material goes up, the price of the finished product goes up automatically. If wheat doubles in price, the price of flour follows as a matter of course. When hides were soaring in price the boot and shoe man told us to prepare for the \$23 pair of boots.  
The manufacturer may have on hand a big stock of raw material bought at low prices, but he says: "Suppose this supply burned up tomorrow, I would have to replace it at current prices. The raw material on hand is therefore worth the market price, and it is nobody's business how much I actually paid for it." But when the price of raw material goes down the manufacturer says: "We cannot lower the price of the finished product because we bought the raw material at the high market price of two or three months ago."  
It may be argued that the price of raw material is only one factor in arriving at a just price for the finished product. You cannot turn a piece of hide into a pair of shoes without applying to it a great many processes and a great deal of labor. Indeed we often hear that the price of raw material should not be a ruling factor in fixing the price of the finished product.

Yet when parliament in 1915 placed a duty of 7 1/2 per cent. upon raw material which formerly came into the country free of duty, what happened? The manufacturers at once demanded a "compensatory tariff" of 7 1/2 per

cent. on the finished product. Perhaps they already had a 25 per cent. protection, but it had to be jacked up to 22 1/2 per cent. because of the 7 1/2 per cent. duty on raw material. Nothing was heard then about raw material being a negligible factor in fixing the price of the finished product. The manufacturer insisted as a matter of course that he must charge 7 1/2 per cent. more on his finished product if he paid a tariff of 7 1/2 per cent. on his raw material.

If hogs had advanced from \$25 to \$40 a hundred pounds we would have seen pork chops, bacon and sausages leap skyward. Bacon would probably have gone to \$1 or \$1.25 per pound. But when hogs fall from \$25 to \$15 the packers apparently pay less to the farmers, but soak the consumer as hard as ever. Pork goes up when hogs go up, but pork does not come down when hogs are cheap.

No doubt wages have increased in the past few years, not because employers were philanthropic, but because the high cost of living drove the wage earners to demand better wages. When the cost of living decreases wages will undoubtedly fall. Unorganized employees have not had their wages materially increased.

The consumer uncomplainingly pays a higher price for the finished product when he sees by the paper that the raw material has appreciated in value. The man lucky enough to have a big stock on hand when prices go up makes a lot of money. He should therefore be prepared to lose a little when prices go down. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Unfortunately the consumer is neither goose nor gander, but always the goat.

### A Quiet Sabbath—or Sunday?

There is no virtue in vulgarity. If there were, civilization would be marvellously moral. There is no vice in honest slang, the natural expression of the uncultured mind, nor in the moderate use of slang by way of interpretation or illustration.

But when a man puts on vulgarity as a robe, and makes slang the artificial vehicle of his thought, unnaturally translated from his ordinary speech to make his innate vulgarity palatable, he is going out of his way to be a topsy-turvy hypocrite.

When a United States evangelist tells us that a certain class of churchgoers will fill hell so full that their feet will stick out of the windows, or that America is so dry an American has to be primed to spit, or that after the next election hell will be for rent, he is merely being stupidly and premeditatedly vulgar.

He would probably say that such an objection arises from the locality which his frequent references might indicate his familiarity, or that the devil was the author of such criticism. We have it on the good authority of St. Jude that Satan did not use blasphemous language, as the words translated "railing accusation" really signify, or in other words, as one commentator has observed, the devil behaved like a gentleman. Those on the other side will lose nothing from a gentle department. Even the Anglicans will prefer a quiet Sabbath to a brazen-tongued Sunday.

### OTHER PEOPLES' 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 run longer than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

### WAS WRONGLY DESCRIBED.

Editor World: In a number of the reports of the Liberal convention held last week for the riding of East Wellington at Fergus, I am referred to as a lawyer. I have no desire to sail under false colors. The people of East Wellington know that I have been engaged in milling and in the lumber business apart from the active interest that I have taken in agricultural matters with which I have been in close touch.

My record in the house in giving active support to the interest of the farmers as well as to the general interests of the community, sufficiently appears upon the records. I trust therefore you will make room for this brief note in your paper.

Udney Richardson.  
Elora, Sept. 2, 1919.

### POLICE SEIZE STILL AND ALLEGED OWNER

Provincial Inspector Lewis raided a house on Bellevue place last night and seized a whiskey still. Isaac Herman, owner, is held on charges of manufacturing liquor and with having a still on his premises. The inspector seized the complete outfit used in making the liquor, including a quantity of grain. The prisoner and the outfit were taken to West Dundas street station.

Margie Komar, Mitchell avenue, was arrested by Lewis and taken to court street station, charged with selling whiskey.

### GERMAN FAILS TO REPORT.

Paul Kruger, a German, living on Kenilworth avenue, was arrested last night by Detective-Sergeant Taylor, charged with failing to report to the chief of police as an alien enemy.

### TOM MOORE AT HAMILTON.

President Tom Moore of the Trades Congress of Canada went to Hamilton yesterday to confer with the local labor men regarding arrangements for the convention on September 23.

### I'LL GET HIM YET!

## THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—This was an interesting day in the house of commons. Sir Robert Borden explained at considerable length the terms and provisions of the peace treaty and urged its ratification. Strangely enough he did not refer to article ten of the league of nations, which bids fair to be the stumbling block in the way of ratification.

Evidently he thought that the treaty would be approved almost as a matter of course, and he suggested that his resolution might be adopted and the treaty itself be discussed at a later stage of the session. He found, however, considerable opposition, at least to anything like a hasty ratification.

Evidently the leaders of the government and Judge McKenzie, the acting leader of the opposition, had come to some friendly understanding, for it was on the motion of the latter that the debate on the address was adjourned, and the resolution for the ratification of the peace treaty taken up. No sooner, however, had the prime minister concluded his opening speech than unexpected signs of life came from the opposition. Hon. W. S. Fielding, at once threw himself into the breach and demanded to know what would happen if Canada failed to ratify the treaty. Would we still be at war with Germany or would the treaty when signed by King George bind all the British empire, including Canada? E. Lapointe of Kamouraska drew attention to article ten of the covenant of the league of nations and re-emphasized against any hasty action. Other Quebec members, including Alphonse Verreille, protested against the treaty being ratified before members of the house had a chance to read it. There were, he said, no copies of the treaty available for those members from Quebec who were unable to read English.

Evidently Judge McKenzie and Mr. Fielding were pulling in opposite directions. Above them, in the public gallery, sat their youthful leader, Hon. Mackenzie King, unable to intervene. Near him sat Sir Henry Drayton, who, like Mr. King, is looking forward to a seat in the house. Hon. S. F. Tolmie, who vacated his seat for the time being to become a minister of agriculture, completed the trio.

Sir Robert Borden made it plain that in his opinion, at least, a great change has come to the status of Canada. This change had come about more or less by evolution, but he announced to the house that in the near future a constitutional conference would be held to clearly define the position of the self-governing dominions and their relation to the empire. In the meantime, Great Britain and the overseas states would participate upon a basis of equality. Later on, in his clash with Mr. Fielding, Sir Robert Borden intimated that Canada had advanced to the status of a nation. The British government, he said, could not im-

pose its will on Canada or bind us by any treaty to which the parliament of Canada had not assented. He told with some pride of the stand he had taken at London, and again at Versailles, with reference to the place of Canada at the peace table. He had insisted that she be there represented by her own plenipotentiaries. The members of the parliament of Canada had signed the treaty for the king but for the King on behalf of Canada. They went to Versailles, it is true, with credentials from the British crown, but they also went there with plenipotentiary powers conferred by an order-in-council of the Dominion government.

The Quebec members evidently think that Canada is losing rather than gaining autonomy. They believe that the league of nations draws this country into the network of European wars, and European diplomacy. Great Britain, they believe, will embark in many wars of no interest to Canada, but Canada will be committed to furnish men and money to carry them on.

Other Liberals, like Hon. W. S. Fielding, resent the boast that Premier Borden had converted Canada from a colony to a nation. Mr. Fielding's purpose today was to unmask what he clearly considers a pretense, namely that the peace treaty cannot go into effect until ratified by the Dominion parliament.

Yet some of the Liberals feel there is danger in antagonizing the peace treaty, or in challenging our right to approve or reject it. They believe that any effort to check imperial federation, especially if it comes from Quebec, will draw down upon their party the cry of disloyalty. They want, above everything else, to avoid an old flag campaign like the one which swept them off their feet in 1911 and again in 1917.

There was sufficient backing and filling in the house this afternoon to prompt the suggestion that Judge McKenzie had made some agreement with the prime minister which his followers refused to carry out. The debate upon the address, which is always the first business of the session, was adjourned upon Judge McKenzie's motion, and the decks cleared for the treaty of peace. Sir Robert Borden presented the treaty, and his record in connection with it, with considerable skill, and evidently expected smooth sailing and a clear sea. But as we have seen, Liberal leaders like Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe of Kamouraska did not wait for Judge McKenzie to present the treaty, and his record in the claims of the prime minister in a way that indicates a stormy passage ahead. What Leader King thinks about it all, no one is able to say; nor will he have a chance to tell the house for some time to come.

### LABOR NEWS

#### PARADE IN WINNIPEG IS LABOR'S PROTEST

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—In protest against refusal of bail to the eight labor leaders awaiting trial for seditious conspiracy fully 2000 men, women and children of all ranks of labor yesterday paraded in spite of a downpour of rain just as the lines began to form.

The parade was under the auspices of the O.B.U., but did not represent any official endorsement of the cause of the parade was a common grievance of labor, and all factions were invited to unite in the demonstration.

#### LABOR INDEPENDENT OF AMERICAN ASSISTANCE

That Canada's labor men are now able to conduct their own unions, manage their own affairs, control their own funds, decide when to strike and make their own agreements without the assistance of the American Federation of Labor outside body, was an outstanding statement made by President Jabez Shaw during the course of his address to the eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labor at its opening session yesterday morning at the S.O.E. Hall.

#### GAVIN BARBER CHOOSES OF N. WATERLOO U. F. O.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Kitchener, Sept. 2.—Gavin Barber of Cross Hill was the choice of the farmers' convention as a candidate for the U. F. O. of North Waterloo in the approaching provincial election. Four delegates were nominated: Gavin Barber, S. C. Spies, John Reidel and J. G. Hurst. Reidel and Hurst withdrew, and Barber was the choice of the first ballot. S. C. Spies moved that the selection be made unanimous.

#### U. F. O. IN SOUTH OXFORD NAME A. T. WALKER

Special to The Toronto World.  
Ingersoll, Sept. 2.—The United Farmers of South Oxford, at a largely attended convention at Mount Elgin today, unanimously selected A. T. Walker of East Oxford as their candidate for the coming provincial election.

Two ballots were taken. Mr. Walker leading in each. In the final ballot S. Jackson and J. R. Johnston withdrew in favor of Mr. Walker, the nomination being made unanimous. Three hundred delegates attended the convention, many being women. The chair was occupied by E. T. Rodwell, Burgessville, who also was nominated, and dropped out on the first ballot.

The principal address was given by S. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario.

#### AVIATOR'S MISSING WALLET.

Ernest Leask, the American aviator from Manitoba, who was injured in a crash at New Toronto on Saturday and removed to the hospital, is now asking the whereabouts of his wallet, containing \$50 or \$60. He thinks it may have been dropped either while being carried to the car or during the drive to the General Hospital. Mr. Leask's registration card and address, Arden, Man., were among the contents.

### SINGLE TAXERS HOLD BANQUET

Disciples of Henry George Commemorate Anniversary of Leader's Birth.

A joyous and happy company of the disciples of Henry George assembled last evening at the Peacock Inn, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of that remarkable student of economics.

After the completion of the menu a number of entertaining and instructive speeches were made by Alderman Honeyford, who called attention to the law passed by the last legislature to allow the people the option to reduce taxation on buildings.

J. W. Bengough then pointed out the character of the single tax, being in harmony with natural law. Bell Smith, the well known artist, gave a humorous story, telling how Bill Adams won the battle of Waterloo.

W. C. Good of Brantford, a leader among the United Farmers, called attention of the audience to the apparent grandeur of progress and civilization. But a closer examination shows that the basis of that civilization is deplorable and menacing—requiring most careful and cautious investigation.

#### EXPLODING LARD TANK DOES BIG DAMAGE

The roof of a three-story brick building, owned by Fuddy Bros. 30 Paton road, was torn thru at 10.30 last night when a large lard refining tank exploded. The explosion could be heard for many blocks, but fortunately no person was injured by flying debris.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but when the tank burst into flames several yards away were torn down. The firemen from Ossington avenue and Keele street divisions were called, but there was no fire to extinguish.

District Chief Gunn estimated the loss at \$1,900, one thousand to the building and three hundred to the contents.

#### SURPLUS FOR JULY BY U. S. RAILWAYS

Washington, Sept. 2.—For the first time many months the government operation of the railroads in July showed a surplus instead of a deficit. Director-General Hines announced that figures of the month's business indicated a net operating income of \$77,000,000. After allowing one-twelfth of the annual rental due the railroad companies the net gain is about \$2,000,000, as compared with a deficit of \$22,031,000 the preceding month and \$55,000,000 in February, the largest deficit of the year.

Let's Go!—VICTORY CELEBRATION—Let's Go!

# CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Every Record Is Going to Smash Greater, Broader, More Entertaining and Instructive Than Ever

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 GIVENCHY AND FARMERS' DAY

## Canada's War Trophies

Living evidence of Canadian valor in France and Flanders. Mammoth collection of dearly bought war trophies to be broken up after the Exhibition. The first and only chance to see this assemblage of trophies.

THRILLING, SPECTACULAR, SENSATIONAL. COL. BARKER AND OTHER FAMOUS ACES IN DAILY FLIGHTS AND STUNT EXHIBITIONS IN ENEMY AIRCRAFT. 6 O'CLOCK SHARP EACH EVENING.

Victory Festival and March of Remembrance. Grand Stand Spectacle Rich in Historical Significance.

1500 Performers, Superb Musical Treatment.

The Star says—The management of the C. N. E. have spared no pains or expense to make the grand stand spectacle one worthy of the year of peace.

Telegram—Imposing scenic effects, magnificent patriotic spectacle delights thousands of spectators. The applause never ceased until "God Save the King" brought to its close the most famous day in the history of the Exhibition.

Mail and Empire—There is something back of it far more significant of the hearts of the people than any amount of outward display.

Globe—One of the most outstanding features was the singing of the hidden choir, which rendered "The Holy City" and "The Chant of Freedom" most artistically, the voices blending with excellent effect.

### JOHNNY J. JONES SHOWS

SOMETHING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND NOTHING TO OFFEND. HALF A MILE OF HILARITY AND WHOLESOME FUN. VISIT THE BUG HOUSE, SEE THE SAUCER OF DEATH, STELLA, HOUSE OF WONDERS, SUPERBA, JUNGLE-BRED WILD ANIMAL SHOW, DAKOTA MAX WILD WEST AND A HOST OF OTHER UNUSUAL FEATURES.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION Daily Until Sept. 6 Let's Go—VICTORY CELEBRATION—Let's Go