

## 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.  
10 West Richmond Street.  
Telephone Calls: Main 5228—Private exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—31 South John St., Hamilton, Telephone, Regent 1946.  
Daily World—3c per copy; delivered, 5c 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, \$5.00 per year, by mail.  
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 27.

### The Great Adventure of the Prince!

Now that the Prince of Wales has left for home there is likely to be more or less discussion as to the political significance and consequences of his visit to Canada. For instance, in his farewell message he claims Canada as his home; that he is a Canadian, and that he intends to return here again.

Everyone will admit the success of the visit; the splendid impression that this fine young man of such congenial and loving manners made; everyone will recognize his attitude in his special calling; the many qualities that he has of his own force, and as a result of his many advantages—in every way a very worthy and most exemplary young man. A prince indeed!

But he is also the Heir Apparent of the British throne, also of the exalted position of Emperor of India, and will in all probability sooner or later be a figure of the highest importance in the affairs of the British Empire and its associated parts. Until the Heir Apparent comes to the throne he is in many respects only a private citizen; but as a matter of fact he spoke of himself as a political factor and in that sense somebody must accept responsibility for his declarations on political questions. Never was there such joining with tradition, with ministerial responsibilities, as was made by this democratic prince let loose on a field of cloth of gold in America. The air of the Canadian west got in his blood. His grandfather and Mr. Gladstone might have been shocked.

We believe that the British government assumed responsibility for his visit, and asked the government of Canada to extend an invitation to him in his capacity as Prince of Wales and as Heir Apparent to the throne, and inasmuch as the prince recognized Sir Robert Borden as prime minister of Canada and stated in his farewell speech that he had been here as a guest of the government of Canada, Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues must also accept the responsibility in the political sense of the sayings of this most estimable prince, who has made himself more for less an idol of the Canadian people as an idol of the people of the old land and of the empire generally. And it is not only a fact that the prince came accredited by the British government, but that he was accepted on these credentials by the Canadian government, and that a more or less substantial importance must attach to his visit and its accompaniments. And associated with the prince there must have been two or three very able and astute gentlemen more or less posted in British politics and Canadian politics, who are likely to have been more or less active in the declarations made by the prince, and in his conduct generally. Some of these able companions of the prince in his visit have very distinct and clear-out aims in regard to the future of the empire, of the mother country, of the dominions; and that they are more or less in touch with others who have correspondingly distinct views in regard to the future of the empire and of the dominions. And they all go in together.

So far there has been no clear-cut discussion either in the public press of Canada or for that matter in the public press of Britain, or by the public men of the various parts of the empire, as to what the tendency of the new movement, more or less centered in the prince's visit, is. And the World will be surprised if there is not considerable reference here and elsewhere to the visit and of its significance and as to its future bearings.

Nor has there been any clear-cut discussion in the Canadian parliament or among the Canadian papers or by Canadian public men of the new commitments that have been made by our delegates to the imperial war cabinet or imperial war council, or that may be sent to similar meetings hereafter. In fact, there are people who are disposed to think that the time has more than arrived when we must have on this side of the Atlantic the fullest discussion before further conferences are held.

The World simply takes the opportunity of this most successful visit of the prince to Canada to say that he fore any more missions are sent across or visits of the Heir Apparent are made, there must be full discussion; and with this end in view the government at Ottawa ought to disclose the exact conditions under which the prince came to Canada; make a full report of the political addresses, if any, that he gave, and whether or not the government at Ottawa and the government in Great Britain accept responsibility for the visit, for speeches made, and the special object, if any, of the visit in question. There are even people who are

ready to propose that the next occupant of the throne of Great Britain be given a parliamentary title, to a throne to be created in Canada, with the object in view, that the British throne should be established on a new and firmer basis in Canada.

What the World is doing by calling attention to this visit is to prepare our people and our public men for a very important discussion in connection with our future relations to the empire, and to the throne, a discussion as to what has already developed or which may develop, in a more or less surprising way hereafter.

In the meantime let us say that the greatest adventure of an Heir Apparent has just had a most successful conclusion in Canada.

### Our Only Way Out.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, former United States secretary of the treasury, in an open letter to Coal Administrator Garfield denounces the profits of the bituminous coal operators as "shocking and indefensible." He says that the returns of these coal companies for taxation will show that during the year 1917 they frequently made three hundred per cent. on the capital invested, and some of them even as much as two thousand per cent. Mr. McAdoo takes it for granted that their profits were no less in 1918, after he left the treasury department, and suggests that the returns of these companies under the income tax law be published. He justifies the demands of the miners for higher wages, but objects to the operators passing on the burden, or any part thereof, to the public by increasing the price of coal.

The soft coal industry of the United States has been developed to a high state of prosperity by ruthless methods of exploitation. The operators have taxed the public two and three hundred per cent. for every increase of wages they gave the miners, and the ultimate consumer, as usual, has been left with it.

We cannot interfere in the domestic affairs of the United States, and we have to pay for their coal, whatever the American operators see fit to charge us. Our only way out is to develop the white coal of Ontario by enormously increasing the generation of electric energy from the great water powers of Central Canada, including the Long Sault Rapids of the River St. Lawrence. The electrification of our railways and the generation of more electric power is our one relief. We may expect no mercy from the bandits who control either the hard or soft coal deposits of the United States, or who tried to grab our interests in the Sault Rapids at Ottawa. What is Ottawa, what is Adam Beck doing about developing these water powers? What does Uncle Sam propose to do? Will Mr. McAdoo play his part in seeing that these water powers do not pass into a power monopoly similar to that now upon the back of the coal miner of the States?

### Beaverbrook's Sister!

Rutland, Vermont, is now the storm centre of a flag incident, in which Miss Aitken, sister of Lord Beaverbrook, figures prominently. Miss Aitken is superintendent of a local hospital, and among her assistants is a Miss McLane, caused great indignation among the American nurses by referring to Old Glory as "a dirty rag."

Miss Aitken, who hails from New Brunswick, refused to discipline her fellow-Canadian nurse, and reports she was waited on by officers of the United States justice department. These officers rather ostentatiously spread an American flag upon the table of the room where they were seated. Miss Aitken is said to have thrown the flag on the floor, remarking: "The table would look better if you kept the table cloth clean."

Perhaps Miss Aitken will apologize and perhaps she will not. If she does not she will no doubt be warmly cheered by many rampant Britishers in Canada and the United States. These flag incidents always produce a hysterical brand of patriotism. If she stands by her guns we have no doubt she will receive by letter, cable, wire, wireless, proposals of marriage from sympathetic fellow-countrymen in Great Britain, Canada and also the United States. They will be anxious to commend her conduct and at the same time ally themselves with the noble line of the Beaverbrooks.

### The Hydro-Electric Commission.

There has been an extraordinary potter raised over the fact that Hon. I. B. Lucas has been allowed to remain on the Hydro-Electric Commission. Most of the disturbance has come from The Globe and The Star, both of which organs seem anxious to make it appear that the appointment of Mr. Lucas to the commission was purely a partisan affair and should be revoked as soon as the government changed color. The Hydro act requires that one member of the commission must be, and two may be, members of the government. In accordance with the act Mr. Drury has appointed Lieut. Col. Carmichael to the commission as a member of the government.

If the commission is to remain non-partisan Mr. Drury has done the wise and natural thing by allowing Mr. Lucas to remain on the commission. No partisan act has been charged against Mr. Lucas, and until he shows partisan bias it is time enough to clamor for his removal. We cannot say why those who profess to desire

## "THIS CLOCKER'S BEEN ON TOO BLAME LONG"



to have the Hydro Commission continued on a strictly non-partisan basis should wish to effect what must be more or less a partisan act by supplanting him.

It is common knowledge that Mr. Lucas was the only whole-hearted Hydro man in the Healey government. Sir Adam Beck went out of his way in one of his London speeches during the election campaign to compliment him on his Hydro service, and to testify to the fidelity with which he had devoted himself to Hydro interests.

Mr. Drury made it quite plain in his statement last night that the presence of Mr. Lucas on the Hydro Commission was quite agreeable to him, and conveyed the impression that it was jointly agreeable to himself and to Sir Adam Beck. He stated, moreover, that he and his government were prepared to support the Hydro plans as carried out, and as in present prospect, to the limit of the financial safety of the government. He even asserted that he was as heartily behind Hydro as the late government, but we give him credit for a great deal more than that. Mr. Drury is evidently in real sympathy with the Hydro projects, and there is no reason to suppose that the Farmers' party will be other than loyal to one of the leading planks in their platform. Insinuations to the contrary are not dictated by friendliness to the Farmers, and neither of the old line parties have been officially so friendly to Hydro that their supporters have any right to question the good faith of the new government. The Labor party has not perhaps been so solicitous for the future of the Hydro system as might have been expected.

Mr. Lucas has a thorough knowledge of Hydro affairs and has been familiar with the work of the system for some years. In the temporary absence of Sir Adam Beck it would be an advantage to have one member of the commission on the ground, who was well acquainted with the work.

The London and Port Stanley Railway Success.

Reports for the last four years operation of the London and Port Stanley Railway under the London Railway Commission, have just been published, and fully justify the reliance placed in a policy of public ownership with Hydro-Electric power operation.

In spite of the greatly increased costs caused by the war, and the difficulty of carrying on the initial charges under war conditions the road was opened under municipal management on July 1, 1915. The first year of the new management saw the estimates of Sir Adam Beck in 1912 of a passenger patronage of 450,000 fully realized. There had been a constant dwindling of traffic during the last years of steam traffic until in the final year the number had shrunk to 105,559. The first year of the new system the passengers carried were 548,326. This has steadily increased until the year ending June 30 last showed 958,587 passengers carried.

Financially the results have been equally satisfactory. All capital charges, taxes, rent of \$50,000 a year, sinking fund, are paid, and a surplus for the four years of almost \$100,000 shows that public ownership can give service at cost, or nearly so, and maintain financial stability. For sixty years the road was a failure as a private enterprise, and four years have shown that public ownership could accomplish what other methods could not attempt.

Full statements of earnings, operating expenses and gross income are given for the four years ending last June, and a comparative statistical

statement is also included. Practical men will be glad to have these technical details.

The report is handsomely produced and shows many illustrations of the equipment and attractions of the road at the Port Stanley terminal. Gentlemen who are under the impression that public ownership is impossible or of success should be interested to see this palpable contradiction of their theory.

### Housekeepers Protest Against Egg Prices

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

Yesterday we received a deputation of women asking that we make some public statement re the egg question. This little matter of the eggs has been talked about so many times in the past few days that it is becoming sort of a by-word, but at that there can hardly be too much said about it.

In the markets the prices being charged for a dozen of eggs are out of all proportion, in fact, it is almost criminal for the order to have effect territorially or otherwise, but that notwithstanding the terms of the order it shall have effect from today.

The order is signed by all three members of the board. Hearings in regard to profits on boots, shoes, etc., were held at Winnipeg, Toronto, and Hamilton and representations were made to the board by counsel representing the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

With the egg raisers within the city limits the city can easily deal and that without any technical stunts being called into play either. For instance, they might decide that all persons selling eggs be forced to buy a license with which to carry their business, and all those failing to do so could be fined.

We are not one of the few who think that the other fellow should not earn an honest dollar on the side, but we are one of the many who feel that if he is permitted to do so, without cost to himself, he might at least meet his less fortunate neighbors half-way.

One woman who is the owner of perhaps 40 odd chickens informed us that she had sold a dozen of eggs for 80c for a long while, but when I read in the papers that women from the country were getting \$1.20, why I just said, "I might as well meet him half-way."

When asked if she considered that she was doing the right thing by the people of Toronto in charging them such an exorbitant price when the production was so small, she said: "I am busy looking out for my own nest and have no time to think about other folk."

Such a spirit as that is the cause of at least part of the high cost of living. It is also a shame with commercialism and that in turn should bring a revenue to the city of Toronto.

Every person who is in business, notwithstanding what sort of business it is, is forced to have a license. Thus they in their small or large way help to pay the debts of this big city.

### RETAILERS' PROFITS LIMITED ON SHOES

Commerce Board Makes Margin Thirty-Three and One-Third Per Cent.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Another important order issued by the board of commerce today fixes the margin or gross profit allowed to retailers of boots, shoes, rubbers, overshoes, gaiters and other articles usually sold within retail establishments in Canada at 33-1/3 per cent. The order states that sales of any of these commodities in contravention of this order shall be deemed to be an unfair profit.

It is furthermore ordered that up to and including the 24th Dec. 1919, any person concerned, whether vendor or consumer, may apply in writing to the board for any amendment or variation of the order to have effect territorially or otherwise, but that, notwithstanding the terms of the order it shall have effect from today.

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### WINTER IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

As a winter panacea for coughs and colds Algonquin Park cannot be equalled. Two thousand feet above the sea it is always dry and cold. Days spent in snowshoe tramps, tobogganing or skiing, and in skating together with evenings spent in social converse around the cosy warmth of an old-fashioned log fire; these slip away unnoticed, but those who have once experienced them return to their avocations with renewed energies. The "Highland Inn," owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway, offers comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. For all particulars apply to N. T. Clarke, manager, Algonquin Park Station, Ontario.

### NO RELIEF FOR ASTOR.

London, Nov. 26.—A bill introduced in the house of commons today, under which Viscount Astor would have been able to give up his title, inherited from his father, the late Viscount Astor, was defeated by a vote of 169 to 56.

### "The Shop for Men"

BUY YOUR WINTER UNDERWEAR NOW!

Greatest of Underwear Stocks due to early buying, best known makes Union Suits and two piece. All sizes. "JAEGER" QUALITY from \$9.50 a suit up. English lines in Medium and Heavy Weights, \$4.50 per suit and up. Watson Make Silk and Wool Union Suits, \$8.50. Separate Garments, Natural Wool, \$4.50 garment.

GLOVES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Great variety of makes and styles. Dent's, Lucas, Storey and others.

Tan Cape . . . . . \$2.75 pair  
Peccary Pigskin, a non-rip glove \$4.50 pair  
Grey Buckskin . . . \$3.50 to \$6.00 pair

"JAEGER" Pure Wool Taffeta and Flannel Shirts, Hosiery, Camel Hair and Wool Scarves.

All Military Ribbons in Stock.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Successor to Wreyford & Co. Tel. 6648  
85 KING STREET WEST. Adel. 6648  
Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

W. A. SNELL

Kington—The police raided a shop kept by Kwong Yick yesterday and seized a large quantity of opium.

## MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

### WAS LOVE FADING?

#### CHAPTER 46.

The brief but expensive period of frivolity ended sometime in January. By that time Louise began to feel too self-conscious to want to be out among people. Besides, she was too worried to enjoy the lighter sort of entertainments.

Carol, however, would not let her withdraw into complete retirement. When Louise begged off from luncheons and evening affairs, she calmly invited herself out to Louise's to have hours before the charming little country house, while Carol sat in the living-room with Louise and helped with her eternal embroidery. Carol, of course, shared the dear secret.

As usual, she was the best influence the young wife had. There was a mental too sane and true to be deeply affected by her new wealth and position. She was not quite the Carol of the old days, but she was a good friend nevertheless.

Louise motored out with Mrs. Shaftsbury one afternoon. She had depression and was so lonely she welcomed a visit even from a woman she disliked. When they returned they found Carol in her car before the house.

"Children make all the difference in a marriage," said Mrs. Shaftsbury. Louise thought over the conversation later, while she went about preparing supper for Harry and herself. Curiously, she had not resented Mrs. Shaftsbury's words. The thought of Harry's coming home, of their tete-a-tete dinner in the pretty dining-room, and the long evening together by the fire brought no thrill of anticipation.

"Do you think a woman should make herself seem helpless?" Carol asked, wide-eyed.

"Oh dear, yes, helpless in some ways, that is. Physically helpless at least. It makes a man feel large and powerful and superior, and pleases him so," she flushed a smile at the two younger women. "If a man thinks a woman can take over the responsibilities of the family as well as he, he'll let her do it. If she takes all the worry on her shoulders, he'll shove his load off onto her every time. When I was first married I pretended I couldn't even boil an egg, nor dust a chair, nor make myself a handker-

chief. The result was that dear Ralph went out and hustled and made a fortune."

"Don't you think a little sacrifice is good for the soul?" Carol was amused.

"Perhaps for your soul—but it's bad for the other party; merely adds to his selfishness," Mrs. Shaftsbury shook her golden head decisively.

"I might try being helpless with Brock," Carol mused. "He will stay down at the club till the most ungodly hours of the morning."

"Dear me, cure that by staying out later yourself. There are always parties to go to when you know a lot of people," Mrs. Shaftsbury answered in her snarling drawl.

"How we talk!" Carol laughed. "And here's dear little Louise spending her time at home doing useful things."

"At least he doesn't stay at the club half the evenings of the week," Carol defended the absent Harry.

"It would be better for Louise if he did," Mrs. Shaftsbury insisted. "Of course, she should have something to amuse her, too—a woman's club, that interested her, or bridge, which is a refuge of the extremely bored. As it is, these two young things will see so much of each other, they are going to get awfully tired of each other. They will be just as much in love as ever, but they'll want to look at some one else for a change now and then. It's quite natural."

Louise thought over the conversation later, while she went about preparing supper for Harry and herself. Curiously, she had not resented Mrs. Shaftsbury's words. The thought of Harry's coming home, of their tete-a-tete dinner in the pretty dining-room, and the long evening together by the fire brought no thrill of anticipation.

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