

The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12.

Mr. O'Connor's Urgent Job.

How does an \$18 hog turn into 70-cent bacon? This is one of the problems—a characteristic one, which Mr. W. P. O'Connor purposes to solve in his capacity as a board of commerce commissioner. No doubt it is better late than never, but one cannot help regretting that he was not permitted to make the attempt two years ago.

Conditions must now be faced, and the whole country has to get down to brass tacks in the matter of economy. The extravagance that has disarmed and would now insist upon the maintenance of high prices must be curbed. The exorbitant profits that have contributed to this extravagance and the reckless luxury of the country must be brought under control.

The middle class which has had no increase in salaries, whose incomes and annuities have been fixed quantities, have had to practice the severest economy all through the war, and are suffering today as few but themselves can understand. Bank clerks, for example, are not as well paid as street car conductors. Labor has been able to exact something more adequate in proportion to the increased cost of living, and, of course, at the upper end of the endowed and property-owning classes and among the profiteers there has been no uneasiness. The professional classes in some respects are worst off of any. University lecturers and many professors are unable to carry on under recent and present conditions.

The whole structure of society is affected, and while much of the agitation is attributed to labor, it is really when the brains of society begin to be sharpened by anxiety that most of the revolutionary ideas are born. The work even as that which Mr. O'Connor is undertaking is not directed at profiteers as such, so much as at a wrong principle which threatens the whole structure of society. The profiteers, big or little, should understand that their own safety—perhaps their existence—depends upon their accommodating themselves to the common interests of the nation. Opposition to any measure now being taken to remedy existing conditions can only be dictated by a dangerous ignorance of conditions, remedies for which cannot be too drastic or too speedily applied.

The London Times and the Grand Trunk.

London, Sept. 11.—(C.A.P.)—The Times financial writer says that if the report received here, that as a result of the conference between the Canadian cabinet and Sir Alfred Smithers, purchase of the Grand Trunk may be left to arbitration, should prove true, it should be received with relief by stockholders, meaning that the deadlock has been overcome in Canada. To force the stockholders to accept a decision by inequitable, would have done irreparable harm to Canadian credit, says The Times.

So reads a press despatch. And Canada is ready to arbitrate if the G.T.R. will let us put in a claim of over half a billion of good Canadian dollars that the Grand Trunk let us into on account of the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific. But Sir Alfred Smithers does not want to open up that side of the story. So if he is wise he will take the offer that has been made. If the Grand Trunk is liquidated, as it ought to be, because of its own acts and folly there wouldn't be a cent for its owners. Our government has been at least generous under the circumstances.

The Rosedale Stadium.

Rosedale as a social center has been the main point of view in considering the stadium question, and the habit of considering questions of a general civic interest in this way is apt to lead to distorted views.

There is little doubt that as a place to play games, the old lacrosse grounds are equal to anything to be found in the city. This is the main question. Access is next in importance, and it was never found in years past that the situation in Rosedale prevented anyone attending a match who wanted to go. A street car line is due up thru Rosedale and will probably be in operation before we find a successor to Mayor Church.

The property was taken over by the city with the expectation that the grounds would be devoted to their wanted use. If the proposal had been frankly stated as one to supply a park to Rosedale there would have been strong opposition. Any city council may revoke or undo the work of its predecessors, but aldermen take risks when they violate public sentiment of this kind.

The Rosedale people never had anything to complain about in the old days, and the sports of the future are not likely to cause them disturbance. Those who dread the musical cry of a full-voiced crowd cheering a

big play on the athletic field must be crabbled indeed.

Besides, if the grounds be devoted to stadium purposes there are other things than games that may find an appropriate home there. The city has no place where open air spectacles or tableaux, or open air drama in the Greek style, or massed open air concerts can be held, that would be in any way so suitable as the quiet grounds in Rosedale. Toronto is becoming a great city, and there are phases of the artistic life of the city as well as the athletic that ought to be thought of for the future.

There need be no rivalry with other districts either. Toronto will need all the open spaces so far proposed for park or athletic purposes. We are short on such areas now and will have to increase them as years pass. We cannot begin to earmark them too soon.

"Direct Action."

It is gratifying to know that the common sense of British workmen asserted itself at the Glasgow convention and cold-shouldered the demand for "direct action," which had been endorsed by a large body of labor.

"Direct action" is nothing more or less than civil war and its victims are not only those directly engaged, but the whole nation. It is this fact that should make any body of men hesitate to introduce into the nation itself the methods that in one form or another have wrought such havoc in the international conflict. Most authorities regard civil war as worse than foreign war, and "direct action" is civil war without any doubt. Enlightened public opinion of every kind is beginning to see that arbitration and conference and conciliation are more profitable in the end than any kind of war. The peace treaties and the league of nations are directed towards the ending of all international strife. It would indeed be absurd if we rejected for domestic application the wise counsels we offer to our neighbors.

Ida at the Arena

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

With the Arena filled to overflowing, the Returned Soldiers' Gratitude League and their friends, and supporters, held the most enthusiastic meeting ever heard of seen in this city of Toronto. There were young boys and old boys, some with limbs gone and some without eyesight, but everyone with the same idea, and together—\$2,000 gratuity.

His worship the mayor "panted" over from the city council meeting and opening the proceedings for the boys. His reception was all that Tommy could ask. They applauded him to the echo, and just as he was about to deliver his address, an old lady, wrinkled, and with white hair, threw one arm across his shoulder and asked if he might sit with him. Her request was granted, and she was unashamedly standing in her eyes, and pinned on her dress were five medals won by husband and sons.

During the course of the mayor's speech he asked that the boys keep order and that they do nothing in either word or deed, which was a confidence which the citizens of Toronto now had in them. There was little need for his warning because the soldiers themselves knew what action they will continue to adopt. Their case is so serious and sincere that they are not a returned soldier in the town who would take one particle of glory from it.

Indeed, the meeting was more orderly than could have been expected, and if the boys cheered and yelled and stamped their feet, so that they might quite easily have been heard at the Don, it was only natural and besides it was so "damned" human. To us the whole affair was simply wonderful. Every man in the hall had fought with all the manhood in the world, and they were beyond repair, but their spirit was not daunted. As Private Baker said, "The baby is only five days old, but it has powerful lungs."

Among other speakers, Mr. A. W. Roebuck gave a five minute address in which he pointed out how the government could raise the necessary funds, and that without very much trouble, and with absolutely no expense to the citizens, who are now being taxed all that they can afford. Mr. Roebuck was exceptionally well received and was given quite an ovation as he finished speaking.

A full report of all speeches will be found in this paper. It is enough for us to say that the meeting was a huge success and with the enthusiasm and good will shown last night there can be only one conclusion and that will be spelled success.

CABINET CRISIS IMPENDS IN AUSTRIA

Vienna, Sept. 11.—There are reports that the impending cabinet crisis will culminate upon the return of Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, or immediately after ratification of the peace treaty, when the Christian Socialists are expected to try to force the issue on certain questions of internal policy.

The crisis is opposed, first, to the proposed electoral law in the pending constitution; second, to the proposed marriage law reform, and third, in the case of the army, the desire to abolish the national guard and replace it with an army modeled along the old lines as far as the treaty terms permit. The Christian Socialists also desire to abolish working men's councils and all efforts toward socialization.

If the program is carried out, and the government is defeated, the war office is to be abolished immediately, becoming merely a bureau of the ministry of interior.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Colonel "Cy" Peck of British Columbia, who is a V.C. as well as an M.P., asked a very pertinent question in the house this afternoon. "I was on the orders of the day before the debate on the peace treaty began. Mr. Fielding was lamenting that the debate had to be closed tonight because of the agreement made between Sir Robert Borden and Judge D. D. McKenzie."

"I want to know," asked Col. Peck, "what authority these two men have to limit discussions and close debates without even consulting their followers. This peace treaty is the most momentous event in the history of the world, and yet members are asked to vote for it without expressing their opinions in debate."

Judge McKenzie, the Liberal leader, rather sheepishly replied that he got the best terms he could from the prime minister, but Judge Doherty, who was leading the house, insisted that Sir Robert Borden had the right to curtail the debate or prevent any member from presenting his views.

Mr. Speaker answered Colonel Peck's question and headed off the discussion by saying that the whole matter was in the hands of the house.

Then Col. John A. Currie, member for North Simcoe, touched off a bomb by giving notice that he would move the adjournment of the house on Monday next to discuss a question of urgent public importance, to wit, the veterans' and their families' rights.

Judge Doherty, on behalf of the government, declined to accept the adjournment. He considered it entirely unnecessary and gave his own interpretation of article 10 of the covenant of the league of nations. That article, he said, merely provided that in case of unjust aggression the council of the league might advise any member of the league as to what course to pursue. He would not advise any member of the league as to what course to pursue.

He said great credit was due the war veterans, and he would move the adjournment of the house on Monday next to discuss a question of urgent public importance, to wit, the veterans' and their families' rights.

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was justly entitled to a place at the peace conference.

Mr. Fielding got along better when he riddled Mr. Bowell's claim that there were "at least five nations" in the British empire. He evidently was in doubt about Newfoundland and yet Newfoundland possessed every conventional right and power possessed by Canada. For himself Mr. Fielding declared Mr. Bowell's boasting about Canada being a nation as arrant humbug. To call an extra session of parliament to ratify a peace treaty which did not require our ratification was "bamboozling tomfoolery." The session would cost a million dollars and would be so much money thrown away.

Mr. Fielding professed himself entirely satisfied with the status of the peace treaty. He did not consider the word "colony" as a word of reproach. If we were a colony, calling ourselves a nation would not change the situation. He thought Mr. Bowell was giving himself a great deal of unnecessary worry about the status of the Dominion and incidentally referred to that honorable gentleman's wonderful capacity for making "the farmers' platform and propaganda" directed largely at the Dominion parliament.

"They have very little criticism to level at the present government. The U. F. O. should state clearly what legislation they object to and show in what respect we have failed," he said at the House government.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Preston referred to the present political situation as unique due to the entry into the field of the U. F. O. "The farmers' platform and propaganda is directed largely at the Dominion parliament," said Mr. Preston.

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J. J. PRESTON, M.L.A., AGAIN NOMINATED

East Durham Conservatives Meet at Millbrook—No Liberal Opponent.

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 11.—At a provincial convention of the East Durham Conservative Association, held in Millbrook this afternoon, J. J. Preston, M.L.A., was nominated to contest the riding in the coming provincial election. This constitutes the sixth time that Mr. Preston has been nominated in this riding within the last 18 years.

On Tuesday of this week the U.F.O. held a convention here and nominated S. S. Staples, who will be Mr. Preston's opponent. It is hardly likely that the Liberals will put a candidate in the field, preferring to leave the issue with the U.F.O. candidate and Mr. Preston.

In the hope that the former will be elected, James Paul, president of the East Durham Conservative Association, presided.

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ELECTORS OF TORONTO

GET BUSY—ASSIST IN PROTECTING YOUR INTERESTS Those who are desirous of co-operating with the Liberal party and putting the present Ontario Government out of power

READ

All electors, men and women, in sympathy with the Liberal platform, will be welcomed at these meetings, no matter what their past affiliations have been. Prominent speakers will be present to address the electors on the political questions of the day.

DATES OF ORGANIZATION MEETINGS:

Parkdale. FRIDAY, SEPT. 12th. Lansdowne Assembly Hall. Cor. Queen and Lansdowne Avenue.

Chair will be taken 8 p.m. at all meetings. The election of officers and executive committee for the Ridings will take place at the above-mentioned meetings.

All electors who are favorable to the Liberal platform and are willing to assist in electing Liberal Members for Toronto in the coming provincial election, are requested to fill in the Coupon below, and mail same to the General Reform Association for Ontario, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Kindly enter my name as a worker to assist in the election of Liberal Candidates in the Coming Provincial Election.

NAME _____

W. ADDRESS _____

OSGOODE HALL NEWS

Master in Chambers.

Before J. A. C. Cameron.

Prokos v. Brown—G. M. Jarvis, for defendant, moved to change venue. T. J. Agar for plaintiff. Adjourned one week.

Haw v. Gillespie—W. Law, for defendant, moved to change venue. T. J. Agar for plaintiff. Order made, costs in cause.

Moore v. Standard—C. H. Kemp, for plaintiff, moved for judgment. McKay, K. C., for defendant. Enlarged to 18th inst.

White v. Burns—Sampson (McMaster & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained order for substitutional service of writ.

Stanley v. Mason—J. A. R. Mason, for plaintiff, obtained order appointing new day for redemption.

Justice Chambers.

Before J. A. C. Cameron.