

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.  
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.  
M. J. WAGLEMAN, Managing Director.  
World Building, Toronto.  
Telephone Calls: Main 5305—Private exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—31 South John St., Hamilton, Telephone, Regent 1956.  
Daily World—50¢ per copy; delivered, 50¢ per month, \$1.50 for months, \$2.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 per year in advance; or \$4.00 per year, 40¢ per month, by mail in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.  
Sunday World—50¢ per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.  
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11.

### The People Have the Say.

Passing the prohibition bill does not seem to have pleased the extreme prohibitionists, like Rev. Ben Spence, but there should not be much objection to a measure which leaves it to the people to say what they want to do. If any province, under the terms of the act, desires to go "bone dry," it will be permitted to say so, and that province will be able to establish the condition it desires.

It is observable that the new parties are, as a rule, pledged to prohibition. The Farmers have it in their platform, and while some Labor men object to it, there is a general tendency towards endorsing the movement. The woman's vote is practically solid for the principle.

It is this popularity among the electorate that has led to the compromise of various governments in adopting prohibition legislation.

### Senator Nicholls on the Grand Trunk.

Senator Nicholls has gone on record concerning the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway, and expressed himself as not opposed to the principle of public ownership, nor even questioning the wisdom of the purchase of the Grand Trunk. But he feels that the present time is inopportune, and that further and fuller consideration should have been given the transaction.

He views the statement that has been usually regarded as an argument for immediate purchase, that the National Railway would suffer in respect of its solvency without the Grand Trunk combination, as a bull argument for the Grand Trunk to submit to the arbitrators.

Senator Nicholls takes his duties in the house seriously, and, having determined to argue the problem out for himself, he is opposed with the sense of the colossal liabilities which he sees piling up in the Dominion.

We wish Senator Nicholls, in his review of the liability, had devoted some attention to the consideration of the Grand Trunk as an asset. It is the hope of the government that there will be some return from the investment to be made, and a greater return from the combination of the two than could be had from them separately. Senator Nicholls, however, has considered it wise to lay stress on the liability, and his speech is certainly suggestive.

### Armistice Day

Armistice Day finds Europe far from peaceful even after a year's effort to quell the surges of war. The ground swell of the great tempest still rolls threateningly and in spite of the optimistic speech of Premier Lloyd George at the lord mayor's banquet on Saturday, the feeling of most cautious observers is that the convalescence of Europe will require a long period of care.

The commercial and economic situation of Germany threatens, it is said, the stability of France, Italy and Belgium. Russia is not only bankrupt, but virtually powerless, and the desertion decided upon by Britain is felt to be a fatal blow to the country. An insolvent Europe cannot leave the British empire, America and the rest of the world unaffected. Reproaches have been expressed over the failure of the United States senate to pass the peace treaty. A great deal is depending on this and many business arrangements are depending upon the final peace settlement. This, of course, cannot come about until the league of nations has come into action and done some of its work.

There is a general disgust with things as they are in Europe, and the revolutionary forces are strong. Even in the United States the number of alien anarchists and Bolsheviks is formidable and wholesale arrests are being made. Armistice Day is therefore a fairly correct title for the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities. The cessation continues, but we are far from peace, and the turbulent domestic conditions in every nation of Europe is too closely reflected in the United States. There the great coal strike has been carried on in defiance of the authorities, and no one knows exactly what may happen. Soviet designs have been in circulation, and the agitator, with the Russian example before them, are prepared to resort to any extreme. This the government is determined to prevent.

Canada has reason for rejoicing, however. She has done her bit and more in the war, and by good fortune she is favored with good fortune beyond any other country except perhaps Ireland. One of the wonderful cataraacts of the world supplies her with power. Her fertile farms and orchards are unexcelled, and her rulers are taking steps to make the producing and distributing facilities of the province as great as possible.

Ontario in particular may bend her

head at eleven o'clock today with special gratitude for what she has inherited, and for the reputation her sons have gained her overseas. For the rest, we must "Carry On!"

### Still More Production Needed.

No reduction in the high cost of living is apparent and in Britain the prices are going higher instead of lower. There is naturally a greater consumption in peace time than under the strict regulations of war, while production continues low. In fact the whole problem continues to be one of production. It is unfortunate that the question of shorter hours, which is a perfectly legitimate demand, should have arisen at a time when it particularly embarrasses the economic situation. The strikes that have ensued, when the world is practically on the brink of famine only aggravate the already difficult situation. A report from Asia Minor that in spite of anything that can be done 200,000 people are certain to die there of starvation, is not a pleasant footnote to our strike news on this continent.

In an ideal world the workers would all work and do their best, and they would be paid satisfactory wages. Wealth would increase, and the nation would prosper. But some contrary fit has seized humanity, and those who work refuse to turn to, and the result is that prices go higher and higher. If the farmer should adopt the general plan or yield to the general impulse and go on strike also, there would soon be a highly elevated population to match the highly elevated cost of materials.

### A World Win.

The World has won out in its original task of helping to bring about a great nation-owned railway system clear across Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaports, taking in almost every town, city, village; every province; joining up the Intercolonial, Transcontinental, Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, also lake and river steamers, international car ferries, and ocean liners. A great system of national telegraphs also.

What the leader of the opposition in the commons said to W. F. Maclean the other night in a taunting way, about "his hobby" is a great fact. And the fight has been carried on in The World, on the platform, in parliament to a surprisingly successful accomplishment. But the backbone of it all was the stand and views of the people of the country. The people have won, and The World helped them to win. And some of the politicians also did a lot.

### We Thank Thee, God Almighty

A THANKSGIVING HYMN.

We thank Thee, God Almighty,  
Who caused the strife to cease,  
Bowed down in awe before Thee,  
For the sweet, radiant peace;  
And also, Heavenly Father,  
Humbly on-bended knee,  
For giving us the victory,  
And saving Liberty.

We thank Thee, Holy Guardian,  
Thou art the source of all our bliss,  
And Thy bounteous blessings,  
And Thy protecting peace;  
Oh, hear us, O Jehovah,  
Thou King of Kings above,  
And grant that we prove worthy  
Of Thy great, wondrous love!  
—Willard Arthur Hunter.

### TO RID COUNTRY OF VIOLENT REDS

### Deportation Proceedings Have Been Instituted in Many Cities of U. S.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Deportation proceedings have been instituted in a number of cities to rid the country of the violent radicals caught in the net of the law which have been in progress since Friday, Attorney-General Palmer announced tonight.

Instructions have gone to all departments of justice agents, the attorney-general, to permit no delay in instituting formal hearings preliminary to the actual deportation. Assurance have been received from other government departments having to do with deportations, that action would be taken to expedite the cases. In the meantime, the clean-up of the country will continue. Mr. Palmer announcing tonight that there must be no "let up." The total number actually held on deportation warrants had reached 301 tonight, while from some cities in which radical leaders were picked up, reports had not reached the government.

Efforts of the department representatives are being directed more particularly at the union of Russian work in the organization, branded by the attorney-general as the most dangerous anarchistic group in the country, was said to have wide ramifications in the department's agents still uncovering new evidences of its activities.

### U. S. Supreme Court Declares Two-Cent Rate Unconstitutional

Washington, Nov. 10.—Federal court decrees, declaring unconstitutional the Michigan two-cent passenger rate of 1911, which the state legislature recently repealed, were upheld today by the supreme court. The decision will not be compelled to refund \$815,000 paid by passengers in excess of the prescribed rate while the act's validity was being contested by the company.

### CAUGHT AT SENATE CROSSING.



### PRINCE RECEIVES OFFICIAL WELCOME ON ENTERING U. S.

### And Rousing Informal Greeting From Inhabitants of Rouse's Point.

Rouse's Point, N.Y., Nov. 10.—Edward, Prince of Wales, entered the United States tonight and received his first welcome to the republic at this little out-of-the-way New York town. The special train carrying the young prince, crossed the Canadian border shortly after eight o'clock, and a few minutes later pulled into the station here. Secretary of State B. H. B. had arrived an hour previously and the secretary and his staff were standing on the platform when the youthful heir to Britain's throne ran down the steps of his car with the eager step of a boy.

This appearance was the signal for the band to break into the strains of the British national anthem, while the 150 picked men of the 63rd, who formed the guard of honor, presented arms. The prince's arm snapped up in a quick salute and he remained standing thus—a slim soldierly figure—until the last strains of the music had died away. A moment later his arm swung to the salute again as the band played the opening bars of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Royal Hand "Done In." There was no formality or speech-making in connection with the prince's initial welcome. He shook hands in turn with Secretary Lansing, Major-General John Biddle, representing the United States army, Rear-Admiral Albert T. Niblick, representing the United States navy, Major-General Charles of the British army, representing the British embassy, and then with the officers of lesser rank belonging to the various staffs. The prince laughingly apologized for using his left hand, explaining that his right hand had been "done in" in Canada.

After introductions had ended, the prince turned to the band leader. When he reached the end of the front rank, a surprise awaited him. Rouse's Point had selected its twelve prettiest girls to hold aloft a canopy formed of two great American and British flags sewed together.

"Oh, I must speak to the ladies afterward," exclaimed the prince. He completed his inspection and returned to the flag-bearers, passing under the canopy and shaking hands with each in turn.

Mobbed for Autographs. The soldiers moved off as the prince climbed aboard his car again, and the crowd surged about the observation platform, where he stood, waving his hand in acknowledgment of their cheers. Then he bent another surprise. It appeared as if Rouse's Point had decided with one mind that they were going to obtain the distinguished visitor's autograph, and had equipped themselves with everything for that purpose, from stub pencils and memorandum books to cabinet portraits and fountain pens. The secret service agents waved them back desperately, but one enterprising woman reached the steps of the car, and to her delight the prince bent down and signed the autograph.

Just before the train pulled out on its long run to Washington, a man started out of the crowd and shouted: "Will you give me the honor of shaking hands with you? I'm a Canadian, wounded and gassed at Vimy." The prince leaned over the rail and shook him heartily by the hand, and the train was off.

### The Dead—May Their Souls Rest in Peace.

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

One year ago this morning there were millions of hearts groping thru the "valley of despair," waiting and hoping against hope that no cable news would reach them. Wishing only for letters from their kindred, but also wishing that those same letters would come soon, and would tell only of good luck.

Those who had boys, husbands and sweethearts in the German prison camps, cursed the Kaiser and his Hun following with all the zest of their natures. They pictured tortures, which in some cases were only too true, while in other instances were merely the imaginings of a sore and bruised heart.

The war was raging, so far as we in this country knew, and the rumored story of peace had made the whole world feel that the war was over. At eleven o'clock the armistice was signed, and the war was "frightfully" over.

The whole world breathed a sigh of contentment, and perhaps none more fervently than the Germans themselves. Today, or 365 days later, we will celebrate that great event by two or three minutes of silence at exactly eleven o'clock. All the wheels of industry in the allied world will stop, and in fact every thing will be still, and during that short period it is safe to say that every head will be bowed in every man's own sort of prayer.

This morning at eleven o'clock we will be face to face with the war and what it meant to us. Our public men and women will be forced to think whether they have kept their promises to the boys who died the fighting. Our government will be asked to remember what has been done for the soldiers and what was promised.

The new government about to take office will have a chance to think what steps they will take, and what legislation they will pass to make life more bearable for those who are not able to help themselves.

And the soldiers will recall the privations of a year ago, and their living conditions today. Let it be hoped that they will find Canada on the right side of the scales, and not the trenches.

As for those who are mourning for men who have not returned, they will find that the knife thrust of the bereaved, but with the assurance that they gave their hearts' best, and what more could be asked of any living.

Armistice Day for the living. For the dead—may their souls rest in peace.

### ALBANIA DISTRACTED BY INTERNAL STRUGGLES

Rome, Nov. 10.—The Tempo today publishes correspondence from Avlona saying that Albania is in a state of revolution and being torn to pieces by struggles between Mussulmans, Greeks and Serbians.

The correspondent says that a majority of the people look to Italy as the only country from which there is hope of assistance and protection for their interests. The correspondent concludes by saying that unless Italy acts soon it will be too late.

### Paris Suburbs Are Dark Thru Lack of Coal Supply

Paris, Nov. 10.—The plant of the electrical company supplying light and power to forty municipalities in the western suburbs of Paris shut down this morning owing to lack of coal. This is thought to be temporary.

### To Daily World Subscribers

The Morning World promises a before-7 a.m. delivery in Toronto and Hamilton and Brantford. Readers will come a favor by notifying the office promptly of delayed or irregular delivery. It is only by co-operation of the reader that the Morning World can be assured. Telephone complaints to Main 5303, Toronto, or Regent 1956, Hamilton.

### SOLENN WARNING GIVEN TO MINERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

of a coal strike. This was due to the belief that the miners apparently were not of one mind on the question of making quick reply to the court.

The action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor upholding the strike, pledging support to the strikers and denouncing the government's injunction suit was variously interpreted. While officers of the federation refused to add one word by way of explanation or interpret its meaning in view of the feelings in some quarters that it was designed to back up the strikers, it was attacked on the floor of the senate and emphasized there that under the food control law injunctions could legally issue against strikers interrupting the country's food and fuel.

Only a few reports came in from the coal fields and these showed the situation generally unchanged, with miners waiting to see what orders they would get from Indianapolis. Government plans went forward as heretofore, with the fuel administration and the railroad administration working hand in hand, to move coal and distribute it where most needed.

Reports that a roaring blizzard was sweeping out of the northwest was a disquieting bit of news received during the day, officials realizing that a week of cold weather would cut deeply into reserve coal stocks and make conditions critical unless the men return immediately to work.

### Canada Must Restrict Coal.

In order to obtain more American coal that is needed for emergencies, Canada must adopt restrictions on the use of coal similar to those in effect in the United States, it was stated today by the railroad administration's central committee, after members had read and discussed a dispatch from the house of commons by J. D. Reid, minister of railways, that citizens of Alberta were suffering from lack of fuel.

Canadian production is small, committee members said, and consequently the pinch of the strike was felt in that country immediately after shipments ceased.

Replying to Mr. Reid's statement, that nearly 45,000 Canadian railway cars were held on this side of the border, against 22,000 American cars in Canada, railroad administration officials said the movement of cars was free and unrestricted as before the strike began. Many of these cars were sent from Canadian roads to the coal-producing districts of this country before the strike began, it was stated, and they will be returned to their home roads as rapidly as traffic conditions permit.

### AID FROM ABROAD FOR AMERICAN LABOR

Washington, Nov. 10.—Abjuring loyalty to a "temporary administration which violates the principles of democracy," Samuel Gompers, speaking tonight for delegates to the International Federation of Trades Unions, declared that "we are tied to no administration, but we are free men and propose to exercise the freedom of our judgment."

Mr. Gompers told the representatives of the French labor delegation that the French labor movement had reached the president because of his illness. Responding to the American labor leader's address, Leon Jouhaux, leader of the French labor delegation to the International Labor Conference, declared that "if the workers of the United States need the assistance of the workers of the other countries they will get it," as he added, "from the French labor movement."

Brantford—Diphtheria, a mild nature is reported in a case at the city, but steps have been taken to quarantine thoroughly, not only those who are ill, but all disease carriers.

### MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

#### A TEA PARTY.

#### CHAPTER 32.

Men, even the most observant of them, are singularly blind about little everyday occurrences. Their mothers always remain the same to them in looks and capabilities, until one day they wake up to the fact that the little body has grown peculiarly frail and the competent hands have lost their cleverness. Their wives remain the pretty creatures they married until years later they see, in a flash of comprehension, that the slip of a girl has become a hundred and ninety-pound woman, or perhaps a middle-aged, uninteresting personality. They will sit on the same sofa every day for twenty years, yet be unable to tell the design of the wood or even the upholstery.

Harry was no exception. All thru the days of his courtship he had looked forward to the time when he should have Louise for his own wife, and a home all his own. He had them both now, his ambition was fulfilled and he was gloriously, blindly content. Louise had been as happy as he, those first days, and it never occurred to him that any change had come over her. Her slenderness, the frequent clear pallor of her skin that was so becoming, had been things that appealed to him immensely. He did not see that she was growing thin, she was now thin. The pallor had grown too pronounced; her cheeks had lost their delicate curve and had become somewhat hollow. She had occasional irritable moods, but these amused Harry. He did not see in them signs of any real trouble. At least not until the day of Carol's tea.

On that afternoon Carol gathered together what she called "the old crowd." "I wanted our old bunch again, and no one else," she explained as she poured tea, for the circle gathered in the big library. "We've been away for months. Louise is married and has the darlingest house, and we must have heaps of things to talk about."

Elsie had been in the Canadian woods. Nancy and her husband and one small son had just returned from Europe. Blanche had a wonderful time at her mother's Long Island country home. Mary had traveled about from one to the other visiting. The talk was of frocks, frills, motors and dances, a rumored engagement, and Carol's sudden leap into social prominence.

Louise felt strangely out of it. Where once she had been a leader, she was now what she would have called

a "back number." She found suddenly she could talk nothing new but how to furnish a house and the best way to make a stew of all the left-overs in the ice box! And this would never interest these girls. So she sat almost silently in a corner of the sofa and listened.

The climax of the afternoon came when Carol brought into the room a large photograph of a handsome chap in a naval aviation costume. "I never saw anyone half so good-looking," Mary raved, her bobbed blonde head bent over the picture. "I've lost my heart to him just already. Aren't you in love with him, girls? Is he as nice as he looks, Carol?"

"Nicer," Carol said and smiled. "Oh, aren't you just crazy about him?" "Mary continued."

"A little," Carol said, her eyes alight with mischief as she looked around the circle. "You see, I'm engaged to him."

She quieted the chorus of enthusiasm which her simple, dramatic announcement had started, and went on:

"You see, we thought it would be much nicer to keep it quiet for a while so I'm not announcing it formally yet. I wanted to tell you girls because you've all been my best friends. Any you must swear yourselves to secrecy."

After this Louise was completely lost. Carol had to answer dozens of questions. Yes, she had met her fiancé at Newport, where his mother had a cottage. Yes, he was wealthy, at least, his family was supposed to own several paying copper mines. Yes, he was discharged from service and looked as well in his civilian clothes as in his naval uniform. Of course, he was quite the nicest man that ever lived, and they were all to come to the engagement dinner two weeks from that afternoon. And the wedding, Carol was to have a house on Fifth avenue looking over the park.

Louise left early, half glad to escape from the chattering group. She felt years older than any of them, too really she was one of the young ones.

There was very little dinner to get that night. She had only to heat up some chopped meat and vegetables they had had the night before.

If think if you could learn to manage better, we would have more variety," Harry made his first address to the table as they sat down to the critic.

"I think if you could earn more, we would have more variety," Louise answered with sudden tartness.

Tomorrow Mrs. Shattabury.

### VON MACKENSEN ALLOWED TO RETURN TO GERMANY

Paris, Nov. 10.—Field Marshal von Mackensen, one of Germany's most successful commanders on the eastern front in the campaigns against the Russians and Rumanians, is to be permitted to return to Germany from Saloniki. The supreme council decided today to permit the long exile of the field marshal, taking into consideration his age and the poor state of his health.

Von Mackensen was in command of the German troops in Rumania; when hostilities ended he tried to force his way thru Hungary to Germany, but was arrested at Budapest by French troops and was later reported to have been interned at Saloniki. He is nearly 70 years of age.

### Victor L. Berger, Socialist, Denied Seat in U. S. House

Washington, Nov. 10.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist, was denied his seat in the house today by an overwhelming vote, the house holding he was ineligible for membership because of his open opposition to war.

The vote to unseat Berger was 309 to 1. Representative Folger, Republican, Wisconsin, being the only member to support the Wisconsin Socialist, either during the debate or on the roll call.

### SMALLPOX THRUOUT PROVINCE

Dr. McCullough, provincial health officer, stated yesterday that for the ten months ending Oct. 31 last, there were 488 cases of smallpox reported throughout the province and seven deaths. Since Nov. 1, 67 cases had been reported outside Toronto, and 182 in the city.

For the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1918, there were 424 cases and two deaths throughout the province, or only 64 less than the same period this year. A report received yesterday from Timiskaming gives nine cases at Krugersdorf and one in Hearst village.

### PUBLIC VACCINATION SPECIAL NOTICE

The various centres for Public Vaccination will be open during the following hours ONLY:

City Hall	12.00 noon to 9.00 p.m.
Evangelia Settlement, Corner Queen & River Sts.	12.00 noon to 9.00 p.m.
Police Station, Corner Keele & Dundas Sts.	12.00 noon to 9.00 p.m.
Toronto General Hospital	2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Western Hospital	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Also	4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
St. Michael's Hospital	3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Grace Hospital	3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Also	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
Hospital for Sick Children	9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Also	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Davisville School, Davisville Ave., near Yonge	12.00 noon to 9.00 p.m.