

The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 1.

Will They Follow the Liberal Example?

What Controller Robbins described as only "a small gathering" of the Conservative party was held in the city yesterday. Others understood the meeting to be of the nature of a caucus, and some even went so far as to say that leaders were chosen. The Liberal party of Ontario fell into this error after the defeat of the Ross government, and have not recovered yet. Will politicians never learn?

To elect Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mr. McRae of Sudbury, or any similar combination, leaders of the Conservative party of Ontario is to reproduce the situation that existed under Messrs. McKay and Graham in 1905, and to condemn the Conservative party to forty years' wandering in the desert.

The World has been giving the Ontario Conservatives good advice for a considerable time past, and the party now knows whether it would have been wise to follow it or not. Will they be wise to continue to follow the leaders that have just led them to defeat? We know not. And more especially we think the Conservative party should avoid any association with Sudbury influences, and all that has made the portfolio of lands, forests and mines malodorous. There is only one way to reconstruct the Conservative party in Ontario, and that is to proceed as in 1904. Little can be done till the legislature has met and the new government has discovered itself and its policies. One thing may not be done by wise men, and that is to set up a factious and hostile opposition to what the new government may propose. The Conservative party may very well sit meekly and take lessons for a session or so, and learn what the people want. They want nearly everything that the Hearst party refused to give them five years past. The Conservative party of the future must be prepared to give them all that and more, if they are to recover the confidence of the people, or regain the influence inherited from Sir James Whitney.

If they follow the method of the Liberal remnant in 1905, which was hostile to every good thing proposed, and especially the Hydro-electric policy, then the Conservative party may prepare to go into permanent eclipse. With a general provincial convention, new leaders, a new platform, and new blood generally, the Liberal fate might be avoided.

Farmers and Telephones.

When the Railway Board was established under Justice Mabee the people of Canada had visions of a new era of justice and popular consideration. As time has passed since the first chairman's death the early hopes that had centred in the Railway Board have dropped, many of them have been blighted, and some are utterly dead. But the vision of what might have been remain, and are among the most powerful factors making for the new era.

In nothing has there been more disappointment with the Railway Board than on telephone matters. Every opportunity to make the telephone service a more effective element in our national life, socially or commercially, is put aside, while the corporations go on watering their stock.

The provincial government fell down on the proposal to take over the telephone system of Ontario. Even had the trunk system been taken over the people would have benefited thru the greater freedom afforded the independent companies. These have had a difficult time thru the opposition of the competing corporation.

It seems unlikely that governments will learn any lessons that they do not wish to learn. They prefer defeat, as the Hearst government did, rather than accept honest advice.

The Dominion government is being weighed in the balance these days, and the treatment of the people on telephone matters will weigh heavily among other things in the scale. The farmers are now aware that a convenience the telephone is, and when they hear of Scandinavian phones at \$6 a year they wonder why the rates are so high in Ontario.

The government-elect in Ontario is likely to have a great deal to say about the telephone question before the country is satisfied, but what Ontario says will only be a prelude to what Canada will have to say when the Farmers roll their majesties up to Parliament Hill in Ottawa. It will be wise for all parties concerned to trim their sails if they desire to weather the storm.

Premium Bonds in England.

If England adopts the principle of premium bonds there may be a revolution in the methods of national finance. The usual objection to premium bonds is suggested in the epithet of

lottery loan applied to them. As a matter of fact the premium bond has little or nothing in common with a lottery. In ordinary business many bonds are drawn for redemption in the usual way, and no one considers this to be a lottery.

The real evil of a lottery is that all who buy tickets except the prize-winners, lose their money. In the case of the premium bond no one loses any money. In this respect the premium bond is far superior to the majority of speculative stocks, which are not considered financial by anyone. There are no greater opponents of premium bonds, however, than the promoters of speculative stocks.

In France and nearly every other European country premium bonds have been the backbone of national finance, and a wonderful source of thrift on the part of the poorer classes. This is easily understood when the incentive to save in the premium bond is recognized, and the absolute security of the savings when they are made. In America the temptation to the small saver to buy some form of speculative stock is very great, with the result of almost certain loss.

It would be no exaggeration to say that had the Victory Loan issue been in premium bonds it would all have been subscribed the first day.

What, then, is the attraction to small savers to put their savings into a perfectly safe national security instead of into speculative stocks?

The attraction is in the premiums, which are allotted by ballot to those whose bonds are repaid to them, usually three or four times a year. The premiums run from small sums up to large amounts of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000 and even \$500,000. To have a perfectly safe investment of one's savings, with the possibility of drawing a premium of such an amount has made the peasantry of Europe thrifty beyond belief.

The premiums cost no more than the present method of raising money at high rates of interest. Instead of paying 5-12 per cent, as for the present Victory Loan, the premium bonds are issued at one, or two or perhaps two and a half per cent, and the money that would be paid out for the higher rate of interest is lumped together and divided among the premiums and capital prizes. A certain number of premium bond holders are made independent and even wealthy every year, and the romance of life contributes its share to the finance of the nation.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

BY TOM KING.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The house today debated the third reading of the government's bill to acquire the Grand Trunk and a vote will probably be reached by noon.

Fielding moved that the bill be not further proceeded with, but that a commission be appointed to examine into the merits of the bill, to the physical condition of the system they were about to buy. The acquisition of the Grand Trunk might be inevitable, but there was no excuse for "jamming" so important a bill thru parliament in the dying days of the session. Judge McKenzie argued that the Canadian National Railway could set running rights over the Grand Trunk in Ontario.

Hon. Arthur Meighen ridiculed the suggestion that another commission of experts should be appointed to do the work already done by the Drayton commission. He reminded the house that as far back as April, 1918, the prime minister had stated that it was the policy of the government to acquire the Grand Trunk. Nearly a year ago Sir Thomas White, then minister of finance, had told the house of the negotiations between the government and the proprietors of the Grand Trunk and the offers that had been made by the government. During all this time no one had protested against the negotiations or objected to the price offered by the government. In short, parliament and the people of the country had known for a year and a half that the government was negotiating with the Grand Trunk officials and that the old Grand Trunk as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific was to be incorporated with the Canadian National Railway System.

The report of the special committee consider soldiers' civil re-establishment was laid on the table of the house tonight by Hon. J. A. Calkin, chairman of the committee. It is the advance a day or two ago and rejects in toto all proposals for an additional gratuity, for all the men who served in the war. It is said that the Liberals on the committee have added a rider to the effect that they regret that the past extravagances of the government make it impossible to do more at this time for the returned men.

It was taken for granted that the report will furnish the theme for a general debate in the house next week which may last for a couple of days. Indeed, with the Grand Trunk bill out of the way the house will have little else to do. The senate will get the monster delegation from the Montreal board of trade is to wait upon their honours Monday to protest against the passing of the bill.

FRANCIS GIERSON LEAVES TORONTO.

Mr. Francis Gierson and his secretary, Mr. Waldemar Tonner, have left Toronto, where they have been spending the summer, for Los Angeles, Mr. Gierson's last book, "Lincoln the Mystic," is being republished in London, where John Drinkwater's play on the same subject is having a highly successful run.

AN ENTICING BILL OF FARE



STILL PARASITES, NOT PRODUCERS

Increasing Number of Retained Men Unemployed, Says Major Eppes.

A four-fold exposition of the vocational branch of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment was given at the Electric Club luncheon yesterday by Major G. L. Drew, D.S.O., and three of his assistants. Major Drew, who was introduced by President Carr, bespoke the sympathy and assistance of those present in placing vocationally-trained men.

Major Drew was first called upon, and he briefly explained the object of the civil re-establishment act. They dealt with the man who had enlisted at 18 and now had to be trained for an occupation, and with the man who had been so disabled as to be unfit to carry on his former occupation, and had to be placed in a new relation.

The worst cases were the men who had to be turned back to the hospitals. Instead of allowing them to idle, a corps of aides was formed, and the men were given light occupations, such as basket-making, etc., and they were given such occupations as the doctor's recommendation. These men got better much more quickly than those who were not given vocational training.

Training for Leads. H. Young spoke of the boys who had enlisted at 17 or 18, who had no pre-war occupation, and who often came home with a wife. They hoped to make a self-supporting man in a year or 18 months. The disabled man, was hard to handle, and every case was a problem. They tried to train him along one of the pre-war occupations, as they usually had several. They did not turn him out half-dressed, but kept him eight or ten months, if six were not enough, before they were fit to take up vocational training.

Mr. Young spoke also of men whom he designated as "burnt out cases," men who had been in the front line business, once a month, by careful and tactful inspectors. If a man continues in his employment for four months he is regarded as permanent, established and his case is closed. Sometimes it is found that men have not been sufficiently trained, and are taken back for further instruction. An ever-growing number of men after this retraining, are found out of employment. There are 208 such in Toronto at present. These have been 6000 men retrained so far, and he estimated that at the end of a year there would be 1200 walking the streets. This was a self-inflicted wound, he said, and he considered that the man trained in the industry was a mistake. They had found that the man trained in the industry was the more valuable; the men trained in schools were less easily absorbed. Men had to have sympathy from their fellow-employees and their employers. Every possible opening available was required and assistance was asked in looking for these.

Follow-up Methods. Major Douglas Eppes described the follow-up methods adopted. Men were visited at their homes, not at business, once a month, by careful and tactful inspectors. If a man continues in his employment for four months he is regarded as permanent, established and his case is closed. Sometimes it is found that men have not been sufficiently trained, and are taken back for further instruction. An ever-growing number of men after this retraining, are found out of employment. There are 208 such in Toronto at present. These have been 6000 men retrained so far, and he estimated that at the end of a year there would be 1200 walking the streets. This was a self-inflicted wound, he said, and he considered that the man trained in the industry was a mistake. They had found that the man trained in the industry was the more valuable; the men trained in schools were less easily absorbed. Men had to have sympathy from their fellow-employees and their employers. Every possible opening available was required and assistance was asked in looking for these.

MATTERS BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

Chief Business at Next Meeting is Proposed Grant to Navy League.

At a meeting of the city council to be held on Monday, the grant of \$25,000 to the Navy League of Canada will come up for discussion. Controller McBride is likely to press his motion that a "tag" be put on the grant preventing it being spent out of Canada. A recommendation that a luncheon not to exceed in cost \$750.00 be tendered to the Ontario Women's Institutes, who meet in the city from November 12th to 14th, will also come up for discussion.

A resolution to be moved by Ald. Ryding, seconded by Ald. Maher, reads as follows: "The commissioners of works be requested to confer with the representatives of the Navy League of Canada to arrange for a luncheon to be held in the city hall on Monday, November 18th, in connection with the opening of the new building of the Navy League of Canada."

The notice to be given to the Toronto Electric Light Company to remove all their poles from the city streets in order to make way for the new street car tracks, will also be discussed.

Plaque of Prince. Fourteen bronze-plaque plaques of the Prince of Wales are recommended to be purchased at \$7.50 each, the intention being to place one of the plaques in the office of the head of

each civic department as a memento of the Prince's visit to Toronto.

A recommendation is made that the south side of Bloor street between certain limits situated in the township of York, westerly from the city limits, be annexed to the city as from the 2nd of January next.

It is recommended by the board of control that motormen, critics people purchased from W. H. Robson & Co. at the price of \$20.75 each and conductors' overcoats at \$17.75 each.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

Becky Carnahan, a farmer, who died in Scarborough on Sept. 22, left an estate valued at \$18,558 to his widow, daughters and grand-children.

Four children will share equally in the estate of Lillian Harnett, who died intestate on Sept. 25, leaving an estate valued at \$6438.

Mrs. Maude Grimes, who died in Toronto on Oct. 12, left an estate valued at \$4900, to be divided equally between her husband, George Grimes, and her 13-year-old daughter, Viola.

Mrs. Eugenia Korn, who died April 7, 1917, left an estate valued at \$3500, which will be divided among her five children.

ADDITIONAL PARLOR CAR SERVICE BETWEEN TORONTO AND LONDON.

Train No. 21, leaving Toronto 8 a.m. daily, and train No. 22, arriving Toronto 10 p.m. daily, now carry twenty-eight seat vestibule parlor car, Toronto to London and London to Toronto, in addition to present equipment. Tickets and reservations from Canadian Pacific ticket agents. 756

FRACTURED CHILD'S HIP

Ethel Knox, aged five years, 598 Clendennan avenue, suffered a fractured hip last night, when she was struck by an automobile. She was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children. The motor car, owned by the west on Dundas street by George Speers, 234 Beresford avenue.

Religious Services.

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

TORONTO, CANADA

Announces

TWO FREE LECTURES ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK, C.S.

Member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Corner of St. George Street and Lower Avenue

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER SECOND

at three-fifteen o'clock, and

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER THIRD

at eight-fifteen o'clock

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

"THE SOLDIER DEAD"

This is the title of the first of a series of lectures on Theosophical topics by Mr. L. W. Rogers, official lecturer from Headquarters, Krontona, California, beginning on Sunday evening at 7.15.

In Canadian Foresters' Auditorium, 22 College St.

Sunday at 7.15 — "The Soldier Dead."

Monday at 8.00 — "Old New Bodies."

Tuesday at 8.00 — "Theosophy and the Bible."

Wednesday at 8.00 — "The Ghosts of Shakespear."

Thursday at 8.00 — "Self-Development and Power."

ADMISSION FREE. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

THEOSOPHY

MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS

CHAPTER 24.

Necessity is the mother of invention, also of initiative, which is somewhat of a paradox. Had Louise married the ordinary, sweet, American wife. She would have made an artistic home, quite like all other homes of well-off, refined people. She would have followed the various fads of clothes, and decorations, and furniture, as they came up from season to season. In short, she would have been an average wife, never deviating far from the beaten track of thought or action. As it was, she developed a sudden ingenuity, which in the end was to carry her far.

For poverty had a certain adventurous side, and those who never want for anything miss more than they know. Poverty has its terrors, too, as Louise was to find out. But at first it is amusing to see how many old things can be made to "do" for new ones: it is exciting to make last year's worn suit into this year's best dress, and is a positive adventure to combine scraps of left-over foods into a new and appetizing dish. It was this sort of adventure that the pair were now going thru.

In a way, Carol had started it. She had mentioned the great improvement which curtains and cushions would make, and Louise was determined to have these, at least. Harry had said there was no money. Therefore, curtains and cushions must be created out of what was at hand. Louise took an inventory one day.

The results were amazing. For instance, Louise had an evening cape of soft moss-green velvet. It was a season when voluminous styles were worn, and the cape contained yards of material. She ripped this apart, and with hammer and tacks, awkwardly enough at first, she covered the worn horsehair sofa with the soft and beautiful velvet! It took her two days, and she bruised her finger nails when she hammered, but she did it, and was amazed at herself for her ability. A critical person, but fortunately, critics are not met with every day. The lining of the cape was an exquisite flowered taffeta. She cut this into strips and made curtains for the windows of the bare-looking guest room. To her secret relief, Carol did not

come over again, but her mother did, and Louise answered the door this time. She was making the curtains that day, and, feeling too deeply interested in her work to be tired, "I didn't know you had any knack for sewing," Mrs. Driscorn said, with surprise.

"I learned a little in embroidery classes at school," Louise informed her, hoping, however, that her mother would not make any comment on the newly-upholstered sofa. She did not want to confess to that.

"Of course, if you like to do that sort of thing, it's very sweet and domestic," Mrs. Driscorn answered, "but you will find it cheaper and better in the end to buy new materials and have them made right." Louise answered in desperation.

Mrs. Driscorn raised her eyebrows—a trick Louise hated. "Well," she remarked, "then it seems to me, the best thing to do is to hold on to your good clothes and let curtains and furniture go. If your husband can't afford these things, he certainly can't afford to buy you clothes. You can live without curtains, but you can't without decent dresses."

Louise fairly squirmed with discomfort, and was glad when her mother left. But she did accept the offer of a lot of old sofa pillows, which Mrs. Driscorn promised to send. Her desire to fix up her home was greater than her pride. And she spent two happy weeks cutting up her dresses to make fresh covers for them. Her reward was the increased prettiness of the rooms when the pillows were about. That she never needed the clothes was something that had not as yet occurred to her.

It was an evening in July that she first realized the seriousness of her situation. Harry had come home a little early, and had kissed her as tenderly as he always did. He held her off, as usual, to look at her, and saw she was more than usually dressed up. Louise smiled.

"Don't you remember?" she asked. "This is Thursday, and we always go in town to one of the shows on Thursdays."

Harry remembered, with a sudden feeling of remorse. Then he pulled out a lot of papers from his pocket. "I'm sorry," he began. "We can't to-night. That is, we can't and pay these, too."

Monday—A Humiliation.

SMALLPOX CASES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Typhoid, Measles and Tuberculosis on Decline Throughout Province.

The reports of the local boards of health in Ontario for the month of October of communicable diseases show smallpox to be more prevalent than in the corresponding month of 1918. It is scattered over nineteen municipalities, there being 38 cases in three Toronto, but no deaths reported. There were only six cases in October, 1918.

Scarlet fever cases are 90 more, with one less death. Diphtheria also has 101 more cases, with 3 fewer deaths, or a case mortality of 10.3. Typhoid, measles and tuberculosis show a substantial reduction compared with October of last year. Influenza and influenza-pneumonia, caused 14 deaths and acute primary pneumonia, 17 deaths. It is gratifying to note the few deaths from influenza compared with October last year, when over 3,000 were reported by the undertakers. There were 203 cases of venereal diseases reported last month, as against 261 in October, 1918. There were three deaths from syphilis in October this year.

ANOTHER BIG SEIZURE

Four hundred bottles of whiskey packed in six large cases were seized yesterday morning by Patrol-Sergeant Oxlund in a Wellington street express office.

UNIVERSITY SERMON

Hon. The Rev. H. J. Cody D.D. CONVOCAION HALL 11 a.m.

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