

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8

The Sanity of Labor.

British labor appears finally to have elected for constitutional methods of progress, against the political strike, euphemistically called "direct action," and against association with the Third International, whose headquarters are with Lenin at Moscow. Canadian labor, thru the London convention last week, took a similar stand.

It is to be hoped that the Reds have got over their fitful fever, and that all who understand what labor means to the world will soon be able to unite under a banner from which all devices of violence have been removed. "Exclusion" does not need to be written in blood in countries where popular government has been broadening down from precedent to precedent for hundreds of years.

The people who believe that universal economic salvation can come thru a cataclysm that will "sweep the whole blooming thing away" know not whereof they speak. Progress is always too slow for progressives. But progress must answer to natural evolution, even as a child does in its advance to maturity. And if progress is too slow for whirlwind minds, those same minds might remember once in a while that it is always too fast for the reactionaries, who are never far nor negligible.

The body politic is a strange, cantankerous creature. It has endured many shocks of late that have removed the ancient lethargy from it. The trouble with all reformers has been that their causes have always been hindered more by their friends than by their enemies. Intolerance is never so intolerant as when it obsesses those who want to make war on it. Tolerance. Society cannot be clubbed into idealism.

Labor can come into its own, not by extremity, but by courageous sanity. Sometimes that means that the greatest generosity belongs to the wisest waiter. Events are stronger than any of us. They are helping progress this very day. But progress in countries like those which compose the British commonwealth cannot flourish like a Jonah's gourd. It grew in a night, and it withered in a night. We have abundant rock on which to build. It can be fashioned and cemented by ballots—as soon as the ballot owners know how to use them, and can produce leaders equal to the times.

Afraid to Keep House?

"Nobody knows where anybody's at" is the way an over-looker of world affairs summarized the situation yesterday. The French are advancing into Germany, which, to them is likely to be a happiness under any circumstances. But, really, it is only a march into trouble, even if Germany foots the bill. Governments everywhere are worried almost to death. Nobody is happy. Everybody is trying to look thru a wall. It is not possible to obtain repose by going into the garden to eat worms. In some countries people are finding some outlets thru discussion. In Canada, where we have perhaps fewer repressing troubles than other any other nation, discussion is not a strong feature of present-day existence. Parliament is sitting, but no swift-gear motor seems to be within the works.

But in the country there is enough interest in national affairs to indicate that if anybody had the courage to start something the people would respond. In the west several newspapers are giving prominence to the proposal to remove to Canada the power to change the constitution, instead of going to London for amendments to the British North America act.

Premier Martin of Saskatchewan has declared for the present situation. The opposite view is taken by the Regina Leader, his chief supporter in the press. The Manitoba Free Press is campaigning with its accustomed pertinacity for the larger assertion of Canadian nationality. It tells the Fieldings, who cling to the London tradition, that they stand for a strictly colonial position. They "ought to put on the collar of colonial inferiority and glory in it." It sups up the whole matter.

Meanwhile, Canadians who take seriously the claim to which all Canadians have given at least a nominal adhesion that we are in fact a nation, must demand that we secure, with the least possible delay the power enjoyed by every country which can lay claim to be a nation, to amend our constitution in conformity with the desires of our own people and subject to no other form of control whatever.

which have shown their devotion to the empire no less unmistakably than Canada has—and it is nearly twenty years since Australia took the power we are now asked to acquire.

The whole question comes down to this: Must a country that calls itself a nation, and proclaims its intention so to act, in a league of nations, be afraid to be the arbiter of its own self-management? To be afraid is to be like a man who says he would get married if only he didn't have to keep house.

Next Naval Competition.

The Halifax Herald, always a vehement imperialist, gives super-prominence to an article in its editorial page, which trounces those who say that for naval defence Canada has been belonging on the mother country. The writer almost furiously says that Britain has offered on Canadian loyalty, and intimates that this is no line to trouble about expenditures on a Canadian navy, for none is needed for any Canadian interest.

From another quarter comes unexpected counsel on naval affairs—the first lord of the admiralty, no less. A few hours after his arrival in England, the Duke of Devonshire was presiding at a Canada Club dinner to Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British ambassador to the United States. Mr. Long, the first lord, spoke on the naval situation. After saying that the duke had forged a new link of empire in Canada he reminded his hearers that the latest estimates for the royal navy cut down the expenditure in two, that many good ships are being scrapped (Canada is offered some of them), and that there must be good will between the United States and the British peoples.

"Our hope is," he said, "that the two great English-speaking nations in the world will enter into a new competition—not in regard to the size of armaments, but a competition in the reduction of armaments, which, while securing the safety of the two great empires, will show that we are actuated by genuine motives in our desire for peace."

A blessed competition, if it can be managed. Canada's place in it is as yet indeterminate. Our part would seem to be to diminish armaments by increasing them.

A Retraction.

We take it all back—all that was said here yesterday about the leaders of the referendum, smoked the pipe of peace. The news story and the editorial didn't agree—at least the evening news didn't jibe with the luncheon report, which was true, but delusive. Two excuses are valid: one of which is solid. One went home to a sick wife, after writing a sort of eulogy upon the Grant-Spence peace that was consummated at the morning conference of the prohibitionists, and did not fear of the volcanic resurrection of the feud. Once amity had been achieved it was thought that even native wine could not prevail against it—but it did. Two divines spoke, each other in terms of prevarication, and Dr. Grant vowed he was thru with the whole business.

But Dr. Grant won't be thru—unless he be finished with losing his poles when the gnats begin to bite. The trouble in the prohibition battalions seems to root in last fall's referendum campaign, and Mr. Spence's feeling that the Dominion Alliance was not allowed to cut the figure its history and zeal entitled it to cut. He appears to believe that the alliance should have been regarded as a distinct ally of the referendum committee, and not, as Dr. Grant saw it, one of many units unitedly welded under a board of control.

It is too bad to give tender truce away, but the fact is that Mr. Spence was diplomatically induced to take a less prominent part in the campaign executive than his natural and acquired aptitudes could comfortably accept. He doesn't like to contemplate a practical repetition of the former quietude for the pending campaign.

Bigger men than he have taken bitter medicine than this, and have not made faces on the street. Mr. Spence shouldn't get jealous, and Dr. Grant shouldn't get mad. The quarrel is none between two masterful leaders. It touches the very centre of temperance statesmanship—a statesmanship in which the dynamo in first charge of Dr. Grant is better than the poppet, lox wielded by the other man. The constituency to be appealed to is the province, and not merely the minority which backs the Boanerges of the Alliance.

Of a Friend's Arithmetic.

The World, discussing the national railway deficit, ventured to say that the Hamilton Herald was shy on arithmetic, when it said that a 25 per cent. increase of rates on the government roads would be too much, and that "just sufficient to cover the prospective deficit would be enough." Given a year as good as 1919, The World pointed out, 25 per cent. increase in the national rates would only produce \$26,500,000, whereas last year's deficit was \$47,000,000.

To this The Herald replies: Probably there are factors in the situation of which The World is unaware or at any rate has not taken account. Probably there are economies to be effected in national railways which will bring down operating and maintenance costs. Anyhow, the minister of railways should be qualified to forecast the

A DARING ACT



financial results of this year's operations, and Dr. Reid has estimated that a 25 per cent. increase in rates would yield additional earnings of \$88,000,000. That would be much more than enough to cover a deficit even as large as the one of last year. If The World's estimates are reliable, a 50 per cent. increase in freight rates will be needed if the national system is to be operated this year without a deficit. Would The World favor such an increase?

If The Herald's statement of facts means what it says, Dr. Reid intimated that a 25 per cent. increase on the C. N. R. would produce \$88,000,000. Dr. Reid said nothing of the kind. He gave the total earnings of all the Canadian railways at over \$850,000,000, including the C. P. R., the G. T. R. and the G. N. E. R., and remarked that 25 per cent. on them would be \$88,000,000, which is true, as a sum in simple division will prove.

The Herald does another injustice in orienting facts when it says The World's estimates involve a 50 per cent. increase in the National rates if the lines are to avoid a deficit this year. That is uncanid. The World said a 44 per cent. increase would be required, not 50. Six per cent. on last year's C. N. R. earnings of \$105,000,000 would be \$6,300,000. But what is \$6,300,000 to The Herald? The odd \$300,000 wouldn't be a day's change for its newsboys.

The Herald asks if The World would favor as large an addition to rates as would entirely wipe out the deficit. The World has only been concerned with the facts as they are and their accurate arithmetic. It does not presume to say what facts should be created by the railway commission, after the National Railways and the C. P. R. have been heard.

It will probably be found that the wise course will be to raise rates high enough to wipe out the operating deficit, and to decide what proportion of the fixed charges shall continue to be levied from the taxpayer and charged to national development account. To arrive at that The World has advocated a national economic stock taking such as we have never hitherto had.

The railway situation is a vast complex, and nationally fateful question, and can be properly only be settled out of hand by those who are as shy on arithmetic and on fact-reading as The Herald has shown itself to be.

FOUR YEARS FOR THEFT

In passing sentence of four years in Kingston Penitentiary on David Carlton and Sidney Marchmont, for the theft of 128 cattle skins from the G. T. R. Judge Coatsworth, in the sessions yesterday, remarked on the seriousness of the offence of which the prisoners had been found guilty and the unrepentant demeanor of prisoners during their trial. Joseph Wigley, who was charged along with them, was found not guilty by the jury.

RECEIVED STOLEN GOODS

Pleading guilty yesterday to the charge of receiving a number of coats stolen from the Dominion Express Company, George Barton, a colored man, was sentenced by Judge Coatsworth to fifteen months in the Ontario reformatory. Three colored girls, sisters, Myrtle Cook, Jessie Cook and Mrs. Mabel Greene, were convicted of receiving and sentenced to the women's farm for one month. They denied that they knew the coats were stolen when they made the purchase.

DISMISS FORGERY CHARGE

Judge Coatsworth yesterday decided to give Harry Rosenberg, charged with forging and uttering three pay checks of the Mount Dennis branch of the Imperial munitions board, the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the charge brought against him.

Did Premier Try To "Slip One Over" Wanted to Hold Little "Free-for-All" on Kapuskasing Report.

The expected debate on the report of the commission which investigated the affairs of the Kapuskasing Camp did not materialize in the legislature yesterday, but, instead, a rather interesting little side issue took place. The government's given reason for not taking the matter up was the absence of interested northern members of the house.

The rather unusual procedure was adopted by the premier when he moved the adjournment of the house. A little free family discussion might have taken place for the purpose of enlightenment without anything of a formal nature being before them, was his explanation of this course. Mr. Dewar and Mr. Ferguson, however, would have nothing to do with the premier's suggestion, and the debate will consequently come up later.

The premier explained that conditions at Kapuskasing existed long before the present government came into power. In fact the government had nothing to do with creating them. However, complaints by the wholesale were sent in as to the settlement, and Mr. Dewar, in reply, said that the government had no first hand information, so sent one of its members to make inquiries on the spot.

This was followed up by the appointment of a commission, the findings of which had already been published. They were well known, and he wanted the house simply to discuss them, and, if possible, throw further light on all the conditions existing at the settlement.

Mr. Dewar declared the whole purpose out of order, and the Speaker in a quip, said he did not care to give a ruling off-hand.

"I think the premier has clearly evaded his duty by not putting a motion on record with this matter before the house," said Mr. Dewar. "A motion to adjourn is no way to bring it in. We have a right to expect some declaration of policy. I do not thank the premier for saying that it is open for a member on this side of the house to bring it up tomorrow."

Mr. Dewar said that under the circumstances he knew of no other way of having a frank discussion of the question without adopting the usual formal procedure, which he did not desire in view of the absence of certain members.

Major Tomlin agreed with the premier's course, which, while unusual, could do no harm. He was alone, however, and the matter dropped.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Annie M. Drummond, widow, and two sons, David Roy and Herbert Noel, inherit the \$15,110 estate left by the deceased David Drummond, a merchant.

Probate of the will of the late Peter MacGregor, a lumberman, has been granted to his daughter, Jessie, who is named sole executrix and residuary legatee. Deceased made a number of bequests to his children and grandchildren.

Two brothers and three sisters inherit the \$6,556 estate left by the deceased Marseng Farrell, of Willowdale, who died intestate.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation has been granted probate of the will of the late Lillie Jane Wnealy, formerly of Woodstock. Deceased left his house in Woodstock to his son, Roy, and the residue of his \$1,710 estate between his two daughters and a son, Norman.

Mrs. Ellen Grainger, sole beneficiary of her daughter, Lillie May McCarthy, has been granted probate of deceased's will. The estate has been sworn at \$1,354.

HOUSEBREAKERS TO JAIL.

W. Woods and H. Frankland were sentenced to three months at the jail farm yesterday by Magistrate Clay for housebreaking in New Toronto.

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

LAWRENCE'S DILEMMA

CHAPTER 12.

The autumn had come and gone meanwhile, and early winter had set in. The life at the little house on Dexter street went on in the same monotonously quiet way—a routine, however, which seemed to be leading to some definite end.

As the work on the gardens in the settlement had been finished, Alice decided to resign, for the winter at least. "It will give me more time to rest, and a little time to rest and time to play with Berenice," she told her mother. And that little lady agreed, as she always did.

So the routine was varied a trifle. Alice arose about eight, which was late for that neighborhood, gave the baby its morning bottle, and went down to breakfast. Mrs. Hartbank had been gaining steadily and now did all but the heaviest work.

Then there was the ceremony of the baby's bath, which was Alice's greatest delight, and the daily speculation as to whether Berenice had grown any more mature, the hisping of new little sounds she must be aware of by this time. They decided—the joy in watching her creep and her attempts, carefully guarded, to stand up and walk by holding to a chair.

"She's entirely too bright," Alice would say with a pride that was curiously motherly. "She mustn't walk too soon, or her little legs won't grow straight."

Then Alice, curled up on the couch under the window, would study for a couple of hours, and after the midday dinner, put the baby in her coach—and other gift—and wheel her out for her airing. Often she napped morning and afternoon outdoors in her coach, well wrapped up.

"And she's gaining weight so fast, and growing so pretty!" Alice enthused to Lawrence one afternoon when he drove up in his car.

"Yes, I can see that. However, she doesn't look a bit like you," Lawrence said, laughing. It was his usual joke; he said it every time he saw Alice.

"What are you going to have her call you?" he asked after a moment. "She's trying to say 'Alice' already. I can't have her call me 'mother' the 'I'd like to'." Alice blushed a little and went on. "It's almost a sacred name, isn't it—'mother'?"

"Right to it, so I'll let her call me 'Alice' when she's old enough to pronounce it. She calls my mother 'grandma' or tries to, but that name is different."

"I had hoped you would be attracted to some of these other girls," his mother had said. "They're pretty, they're cultured, they have the little social graces that make life easy and pleasant. They could make an artistic home, entertain the nicest people; in other words, be all that a charming woman ought to be—socially. As for more solid qualities, they average up very well."

"Alice is undoubtedly superior to any of them in character," but she would have a lot to learn about the well, about the manners of the new set she would live with. Her genius for economy would be of no use to her in a rich man's wife. Her marvelous gardening abilities, I'm sorry to say, would be quite wasted. Her many domestic virtues would not do her a bit of good."

"Well?" Lawrence asked, a little defiantly. "Well," echoed his mother, shrugging her shoulders. "Think it over."

Tomorrow—A Long Drive.

At a meeting yesterday of the Toronto Presbytery the appointment of the Rev. A. W. Shephard as minister in charge of Dale Church, until the end of the present year was approved. It was also decided to ask the Toronto assembly for a loan of \$800 to pay a second mortgage on the church and to meet some current liabilities.

Justice Order has refused an injunction against Small's Limited of Montreal, against Maples Limited, now Canadian Maple Products, Limited, of Toronto, restraining them from using the word "maple" in connection with their maple butter or from otherwise contravening the adulteration act.

FINED FOR B. O. T. A. Fred E. Hartshorn, a taxi driver, was fined \$300 and costs in yesterday's police court for selling liquor.

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STREET RAILWAY WINS. Judge Vance yesterday dismissed the action brought by Charles N. Sabo against the Toronto Street Railway for \$215, being amount of damage alleged to have been done to his automobile in a collision with a street car on Wellington street.

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DISMISS SUIT FOR DAMAGES. Judge Denton yesterday dismissed action by Ernest F. Griffith against T. Roberts for \$144 for damages to his automobile sustained in a collision at Yonge and Asquith streets.

NOT GUILTY OF ARSON. Judge Coatsworth yesterday found Nathan Buckler not guilty on a charge of arson preferred against him. Buckler's store was situated at 933 West Bloor street.

THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUR REAL ESTATE either small or large, is one of the many capacities in which we can be of service to you. Why not relieve yourself of the trouble of collecting rents, the making of repairs, securing new tenants, payment of taxes, insurance premiums, interest on mortgages and other troublesome details by appointing us as your agent.

The Canada Permanent Trust Company TORONTO STREET, TORONTO Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS: W. G. Goodenham, R. S. Hudson, Col. A. E. Goodenham, J. H. G. Hagar, F. Gordon Osler, George H. Smith, E. R. C. Clarkson, Manager, Ontario Branch: A. E. Heslin.

GRANT WILL CARRY ON REFERENDUM WORK

Altho the differences between the Dominion Alliance and the referendum committee have not ended in Dr. Grant and Rev. Ben Spence shaking hands and the singing of that beautiful song, "Forget It," the announcement was made yesterday afternoon that Dr. Grant would continue at his post and direct the future operations of the referendum committee.

A large delegation from the referendum committee led by John Macdonald, Dr. Shearer, Rev. G. G. G. and Father Minehan, waited upon Dr. Grant to urge him to completely disregard the unpleasantness of Tuesday.

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