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The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Hydro-Electric Progress.

A net income from the operations of the year 1917 of \$34,467 is shown in the seventh annual report of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System. A balance is carried forward of \$75,819. This result, after repeated lowering of rates, and the satisfaction of all charges, is a result that places public ownership and operation more securely than ever as a policy for public utilities before the nation. The charges provided for in the revenue account include \$336,382, interest; \$258,174, depreciation, and \$126,357 sinking funds.

We have become so accustomed in Toronto to these satisfactory and successful reports from the hydro-electric system, that we are apt to overlook the fact that such results are not attained without the same care and forethought that achieve successful results in private enterprises. When the hydro-electric was first inaugurated experts of all degrees assured us that it was an insane project, but these experts are now only to be heard in private still often declaring that the accounts are not properly kept, that important matters are concealed, and so forth. The report, however, contains the certificate of the city auditor, Mr. Walter Sterling, and of Mr. W. A. Tolley, F.S.A., England, chartered accountant, that all is regular and in order. Some other plea will have to be adopted by the "experts."

Mr. H. H. Couzens, the general manager, dwells on the power shortage during the year as the most serious problem that was met. The conservation of power became imperative under these conditions, and it is remarkable that with lowered rates so satisfactory results were attained. It must not be forgotten that the aim of the system is not to make profits, but to give service at cost, and Mr. Couzens has been an eminent exponent of the policy.

The Gazette and the Grouch.

The reactionary Montreal Gazette reprints from the reactionary Morning Post of London, England, the statement that the British people pay higher railway fares than before the war and have to vote additional sums for subsidies to the railway companies. As to the first charge we could quote columns and volumes from the Gazette to prove that the cost of railway operation has increased enormously, not because of public ownership but because the prices of steel rails, coal and equipment have doubled since the outbreak of the war, and wages have increased proportionately. As to the subsidy, the British people pay higher fares than before the war, but the British Government it would be safe to say that these subsidies are more than earned by the transport of troops and munitions.

It is hard to imagine what The Gazette's complaint is about unless it takes the position that the cost of railway operation has not after all increased since the commencement of the war, and that the British Government should not compensate the railway companies for the roads that have been taken from them. We surmise that The Gazette is rather grousing against public ownership as usual and that this time it is badly briefed.

But The Gazette is not always a safe guide. When President Wilson took over the American roads, we were told by The Gazette that it was merely a temporary measure. Since then we have seen railway presidents, railway lawyers and railway lobbyists discharging. Free passenger transportation has been eliminated and freight solicitors and city ticket offices done away with. Unmistakably the government is welding the roads into one vast national system. It is completing great plants of its own for furnishing equipment, and is spending vast sums of money in making the railway service of the country efficient. Not even The Gazette, we imagine, now believes that government control of the American railways is merely a temporary expedient. Everything points to nationalization and rapid progress in that direction being made every day. The Gazette can't read the signs of the times. Even in Britain it will soon be public ownership of railways and Canada is about to go into it on a large scale. Hence the grouch.

Germany Must Turn Honest.

A few days ago the Kaiser made a speech in which he contrasted the commercialism of Britain with the exalted ideals and kultur of Germany. This imperial and hypocritical autocrat has just been revealed by Herr Thyssen as having tempted the commercial leaders of Germany to commit themselves to a war of conquest by promises of the booty to be gained. There is nothing commercial about such Kultur, we are to believe! Lord Grey of Falloden, the former

foreign minister, has just issued a pamphlet on "The League of Nations," in which he deals with the question of the conquest of militarism. No nation can stand still, he affirms; nations must become better or worse. It is only they which are becoming better that can enter a proper league of nations.

If the league of nations is to be effective, he asserts also, the idea must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of states, and he finds in President Wilson a model head of this character, one who leads and does not follow; who compels, and is not to be compelled. He is convinced that a true league of nations can exist without including Germany, and Germany cannot be included until the German nation has been regenerated. Such a regeneration means an actual rebirth of the nation's former highest standards, and the eradication of the Hohenzollern aims and ideas, and all that accompanies them. Germany, in fact, has to learn by a description of commercialism which she cannot evade that it does not pay to go to war in the Hohenzollern fashion, or to practice the Hohenzollern methods of commercialism, which are simply piracy and plunder. To put it in another way, the nations who would form a league of peace must first of all have imbued the elements of ethics and morality. The eighth commandment does not exist for the German military caste, nor does the sixth if we are to interpret it as forbidding murder. Sharp swords, shining armor and mailed fists must go, in Viscount Grey's view, and the smaller and weaker nations must be as sure of just dealing as the big and powerful ones. Germany has to get back to the very elementary stage of moral development where it is realized that honesty is the best policy.

Short Laws and a Long Arm to Enforce Them.

Why are humane and progressive people in the United States so wrought up over the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the federal law against child labor to be unconstitutional. Every state in the Union has passed laws against child labor equally severe, yet the friends of the children proclaim themselves almost helpless without congressional legislation.

The reason is simple. When an act of congress is passed the people, rich and poor, have to obey it. When a state legislature passes a law, it may be evaded. When congress passes a law it designates an officer who must enforce that law, and gives him ample authority, and places a substantial sum of money at his disposal. A state legislature merely enacts the law and takes it for granted that the various prosecuting attorneys will enforce it.

There is, of course, the additional reason that federal judges are appointed by the president, and serve during good behavior, while state judges are elected by the people and have to, more or less, play politics to retain their positions. Some splendid men are on the state bench, and some inefficient men are on the federal bench, but take it by and large, the federal courts do much better work. The federal judges will despatch in a day business over which a state judge will putter a month. A man who violates a federal statute may be indicted, convicted and punished in forty-eight hours. In the state courts justice treads with leaden heels and often never arrives at all.

In Canada our courts are efficient, but they are, after all, provincial courts. The crown attorneys are all provincial officers. Ordinary crimes of violence and theft are summarily punished, but many federal laws are dead letters because the government which procures their passage has no machinery for their enforcement. We have no federal courts, no federal crown attorneys, and not one man in a thousand knows that we have an attorney-general for the Dominion.

We have a Bank Act with hundreds of penalties, but who is to enforce them? We have laws forbidding trusts and combines, but every child knows they are not even respectable scarecrows. We have an act against illicit commissions, but not a single information in ten years has been laid under the act. It would be amusing if not a tragic collection for someone to schedule the acts passed by parliament since Confederation which have never been put into force. Another defect of Canadian legislation is that our statutes are too complicated and verbose. Our Ontario Temperance Act (1915) contains approximately 29,000 words; the Jones amendment to the Food Survey Bill in the United States Senate, which, if passed by congress, will give the

United States nation-wide prohibition, contains, by actual count, 227 words.

No one in the United States, least of all the liquor men, have any doubt but that the Jones amendment can make a country of 110,000,000 people bone dry. It is offered as an amendment or "rider" to another bill and reads as follows:

Provided that from and after the date of the approval of this act and during the continuance of the present war it shall be unlawful to sell, furnish or transport distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and no distilled spirits held in bond at the date of the approval of this act shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes, and from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no food fruits, foodstuffs, or other articles, during the continuance of the present war, be used in the production of malt or various liquors for beverage purposes.

And the president is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe any and all rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect and any one who wilfully violates any of the foregoing provisions or any rule or regulation made to carry the same into effect shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or both.

The commissioner of internal revenue and all other officers of the United States shall have all the power for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions which is conferred by law for the enforcement of the existing law relating to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors under the revenue laws of the United States or otherwise.

Other People's Opinions

Prisoners of War Bread Fund.

Editor World: I have been asked by many to write to you to state that the prisoners of war bread fund, of which I am still the honorary treasurer, has been and is entirely distinct from the Prisoners of War Society for Allied Prisoners, which body has been asked the last fortnight thru the churches.

The prisoners of war bread fund, provided principally by the British prisoners of war thru the Bureau de Secours, Berne, Switzerland, was wound in direct touch by H.B.M. minister at Berne in November 1915, before the society came into existence. In January, 1916, the society asked me to help them, and for two years I was the honorary treasurer for both, but last winter the strain proved too great, and acting on the advice of I resigned from the society and concentrated my efforts on the prisoners of war bread fund. I am, however, a member of the British Empire Charities Act, \$67,369.68 has been sent overseas for bread and food at a cost of \$278.48. Since that date a further \$348,495 has been remitted at an expense of \$20.13.

Besides the work thru Berne, the prisoners of war bread fund in direct communication with upwards of a score of regimental committees in England, as well as the Canadian Red Cross Society for Canadians and the Sailors and Merchant Seamen Help Society, for whom monthly collections are made and remitted.

Honorary treasurer the prisoners of war bread fund.

Our Flag.

Editor World: The writer has particularly noticed of late, the extremely few flags flying in our fair Toronto. During the past few years I have seen only a few old flags, on either King, Queen or Yonge streets, to say nothing of other large thoroughfares thruout the city. Let any reader who may be interested, stand at the intersection of King and Yonge streets, (before the owners of buildings having flags and poles in their possession awaken up to this point) and note the large number of flag poles and masts upon the buildings in each direction, and the great dearth of flags.

Contrast this state of affairs with conditions in Buffalo, Detroit, and other U. S. cities and towns, where each place is brightened and the citizens cheered with an abundance of flags and bannants.

Altho our cousins in the U. S. seem to have the reputation of being extremists in this connection, yet it is much better to overdo it, rather than, in our case, to leave it undone. True, this is a serious, anxious time for all so much money is being kept up a hold front and show our patriotism with flags flying, these splendid fine days. It is equally true that the flag cannot be won by flag flying only—but it may help some; and it was for the flag of our empire that our brave boys went away to battle. When these who are fortunate to return again, do come home, why should they not be greeted with the flag they love, flying freely over the city? Toronto has done her duty nobly in contributing men, work and money, but that is no reason why her people should not maintain the good work and keep smiling—as our brave boys go at the front—and thereby show evidence outwardly, of cheerfulness and loyalty by a reasonable display of flags; not only upon special occasions, but every day, Sundays and holidays included. Why carry on the funeral appearance which seems to retard our returned heroes, to say nothing of our visitors from our own and other countries; our citizens and the children who should be taught from infancy love and hold our flag in reverence?

All broadminded citizens who own flags should start at once, and may the writer respectfully suggest that the owners of newspapers, public buildings and the churches and schools set the good example—and "do it now."

KINGSTON PASTOR RESIGNS.

Kingston, June 20.—Rev. E. R. McLean has resigned as pastor of Cook's Presbyterian Church, having received the appointment of secretary of the Sunday School for the Presbyterian Church in Alberta and British Columbia.

THE TORONTO WORLD

NO CONCILIATION, SAY CONTROLLERS

Board Refuses Civic Employees' Request, But Dates Back Wage Increase.

STATE NO GRIEVANCES

Men Declare They Were Present to Discuss Conciliation Board Only.

The board of control yesterday came out flat-footed against appointing a board of conciliation, which the Civic Employees' Union want, to consider their grievances. They decided, however, on motion of Controller Robbins, that the increase granted the men by council of \$2 a week be dated from last May. This was the stand of April 12, and that the heads of the civic departments confer with their men with a view to removing any grievances they may feel. The vote which resulted in this recommendation being carried was as follows: For: Church, Robbins and McNeill; against: McBride and O'Neill. The discussion was both lengthy and at times decidedly heated. The union was represented by Messrs. Mitchell, Brooks and Reid. The mayor in receiving them said he wished to avoid all trouble, but would rather resign his position than consent to a board of conciliation. He resented outside interference in the city's affairs. Toronto was a just employer of labor and expected its employees to be just and fair.

First Hearing for Men.

W. D. Kennedy, for the men, complained that the city had hitherto refused to hear them. The first time they had been granted a hearing. He was not prepared to outline the men's grievances, but they were many.

"I received a letter concerning alleged grievances," said Commissioner Harris. "I chose to ignore them because I had no authority to do so. In my position of conferring with men in my department about men in another branch of the city service. Other members of the deputation also declined to discuss grievances on the ground that they were there at the board's invitation to hear what was proposed to be done regarding their request for a board of conciliation."

"I might now say we refuse to appoint any such board," said Controller McBride. "If, in the first place, we had declined to grant these men an increase, we would have been in a position of conferring with men in the city's service without an increase."

Better Paid Than Others. As it was, Controller McBride proceeded, they were better paid than the men in the city service. He pointed out that the men in the city service were not paid as much as the men in the city service. He pointed out that the men in the city service were not paid as much as the men in the city service.

Men Remain Silent. On a vote being taken on the effort to find out from the deputation if the men were willing to work for union wages and under union conditions, but could receive no answer. Continuing, Controller McBride said the ultimate object of the men was to secure an eight hour day at 50c an hour.

NO DATE YET FIXED TO CALL THESE MEN

Special announcements in relation to the time the government will call the 19 and 20-year-old men to the colors, also in regard to harvest leave, leave of absence on grounds of extreme hardship and the procedure of obtaining leave of absence are contained in a public notice appearing in another part of today's issue of this paper by authority of the department of militia and the department of justice. Regarding the widespread impression that those 19 and 20 years of age are to be immediately called up, the government states it is "quite incorrect." No date has been fixed for the call-up, and the question being brought before the cabinet for decision. Further, that owing to the need for labor on the farm, it is more likely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest, the government's action, of course, to be primarily determined by the military situation.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION

"WOMAN'S DAY" PROPOSED

The question of a "woman's day" at the coming National Exhibition has been mooted in many directions, among the discussions on the subject being that which took place at the recent annual meeting of the National Council of Women.

For a long time it has been felt that the exhibits of women's work have not kept pace with the things which women are doing, and the idea has developed to so great an extent that space for special booths have been requested in order that many varieties of domestic, industrial and war work may be exemplified.

A suggestion has also been made of having a monster parade thru the grounds, demonstrating these activities along many lines. If the suggestion is adopted, as there seems every reason to believe it will, there is no doubt but that "woman's day" will be one of the outstanding features of the big annual event.

FOR SENATE ABOLITION.

Belleville, June 20.—Hastings County Council has made a grant of \$2000 per month to the Canadian patriotic fund for 1918. The council has also adopted a resolution concurring in a memorial from the Toronto City Council requesting the abolition of the senate of Canada.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S

ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the executive of the University Women's Club, it was reported that \$482 had been sent to the university base hospital supply, \$25 to the Glens street military hospital, \$25 to the Evangeline Settlement, and \$20 to Dr. Winifred Cullis for the New Women's Hospital, London, Eng. Also articles sent to the Red Cross numbered \$62.

The following were the officers elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. J. P. McGregor; first vice-president, Miss Wood; second vice-president, Mrs. Veigh; third vice-president, Miss Dyker; recording secretary, Miss Bolter; corresponding secretary, Miss Rogers; treasurer, Miss Cudmore; executive committee, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Saul and Mrs. Pawley; Mrs. Espenshield and Mrs. Keith. The annual meeting was held at Bryn Mawr.

BALA WEEK-END TRAIN.

Via Canadian Pacific.

Commencing Saturday, June 22, Bala week-end train will leave Toronto 1.15 p.m. each Saturday. Returning will leave Bala 8.00 p.m. each Sunday. Making intermediate stops. Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or W. B. Howard, district passenger agent.

FINAL ACTION OF WAR

BEING PREPARED FOR

A ship clearing for action proceeds to rid decks of all unnecessary impedimenta. Everything that does not contribute to her efficiency as a fighting machine goes below or by the board, and she sweeps into the fray with but one object, and that to acquire herself valiantly.

Something of the same sort takes place when nations are concerned, and the process is necessarily slower and less drastic. It is one thing for the company of a ship, clearing for action, to throw a piano overboard. In the latter case the energies of the non-producer must be directed to productive pursuits and all this, of course, takes time.

But Canada is rapidly clearing for the final action of the war. One of the most important steps in every person, male and female, resident in this country, is to get into the government and it is the duty of everyone to immediately inform him or her of what will be required of him or her that day.

RECEIPTS FROM LECTURE.

From the lecture given by Captain Frank Park, under the auspices of the Admiral Hood Chapter, I.O.D.E., \$374 was realized.

THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

The Reaction.

CHAPTER CXIII.

I scarcely spoke again that evening, and George did not expect when I asked a question, I was discouraged. I knew I had not been depressed. I had impulsively arraigned him instead of telling him quietly how I suffered from his non-appreciation of my efforts to please him. The reaction of the day's excitement was too telling on me. I felt a morbid pleasure in assuring myself I had lost them both. I had dismised Merton, and had not won anything by doing it.

"What was the use trying to be good and do right?" I said to myself as after an hour I bade George good night and went upstairs. I wanted to be alone. The regular turning of the leaves of the magazine had irritated me. My nerves were on edge. As I look back I feel that it was wonderful that I could have attempted to talk to reason with George after the strain of the night before and of the interview with Merton. But then I could not reason; I could only suffer.

I went immediately to bed, and instantly fell asleep. The next morning George said laughingly: "What had you been eating? You snored like a pirate last night. I woke you several times, rather tried to, but you went right on snoring." "Oh, I hope I didn't disturb you!" I said, mortified, and blushing hotly. "I was snoring, but I wasn't sleeping."

If She Could Only Understand.

I was frankly surprised at his good nature. I must have kept him awake. He had been cross with me the night before.

breath, then "He better not poach on my preserves." He took my arm and we went in to the table he had reserved by telephone.

I was so happy I could have laughed aloud. George had really shown little jealousy. He was not really angry; it was more the petulant expression of a jealous lover. I was sure now that I would have a pleasant lunch hour, and strange as it may seem the little incident helped me to feel I had done exactly right in dismissing Merton Gray. That such a momentous action should even in my thoughts hang upon such a trivial incident was ridiculous of course; but in my mood at that time nothing seemed too small to be of consequence as it affected George and me.

After luncheon, which had passed off almost gayly, George had another surprise for me.

"I have to go over to Leonard Park," a town very near us—"I thought perhaps you would enjoy the ride; so told James to meet us here with the touring car."

"Again I thought of Mr. Sexton. I would not show too much enthusiasm. Yet knowing how he disliked a long ride in an open car I knew he had ordered the touring car to please me."

"I shall enjoy the ride. It will do you good also. You looked a bit tired when you came in to luncheon. So you noticed it! I was tired. One of the men in the office is sick. He didn't show up today, and things were a bit snarled in consequence. But I feel better now. I guess I was hungry." He then mentioned Mr. Carpenter to come and have coffee with us. "He mustn't think I minded his speaking to you," so confirming my suspicions.

Tomorrow—An Unpleasant Ride.



Will Stand Any Inspection

No Sir! We never sell any beverages in this canteen they are made. The men crave cool, refreshing drinks and are particular about getting them; any old thing won't go—so we just play safe and sell them

O'Keefe's DRY GINGER ALE

The Cooling, Satisfying, Refreshing, Summer Drink

O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale is the right stuff when men are hot, tired and thirsty. The dry ginger ale renews the old spirits and the penetrating wellness of the delicately flavored, highly carbonated water touches the spot and banishes that craving for liquid refreshment.

"O'Keefe's" also make the best in Belfast Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Cola, Lemon Sour, etc. A flavor for every taste. Should you prefer Beer, order "O'Keefe's."

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We are offering on all our latest models of correct shades of our stock we are clearing

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Our Dressmaking parlors have excellent workmen and workwomen given to making the latest styles through our samples, and forms sent on

Viyella

On account of its durability and durability surpassed for a beautiful and as well as a beautiful shade of

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