

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3.

Labor Must Be in Our Legislatures and Governments!

The Labor Day speeches at the fair were of some account, especially that of Mr. Gunn, who outlined the stupendous problems that were before this country when the work of readjustment after the war came in sight. Our army had to be demobilized and work found for those who would be sent back to civil life; also work found for the thousands of men and women now in war work who would have to take up other employment. Only by co-operation of both employer and employed could this great task be achieved—there should not be a struggle but a determined effort of both sides to get together as partners.

No reference was made to the part that organized labor is to play in the politics of these coming days. Britain is preparing every day, and began the work of a better understanding when she recognized the right of labor to be represented in the councils of the nation—in parliament, in the government and in the cabinet, in public administration, in boards of public administration.

We here in Canada have done very little in this direction. Labor must learn as it learned in the old land, first to send its chosen men to parliament, and by a rather bitter experience to get the best of these men into the government, especially since the war began. The Labor Party in the war cabinet, in the food control, on every important commission; Labor even hopes to control the new parliament soon to be elected, in which hundreds of thousands of men and women who never voted before will vote them. Mr. Lloyd George intends to appeal to this new and widened electorate within the next twelve months for the endorsement of his second term. He may be sustained, but if he is, it is in all likelihood, will be because he will offer a program of reconstruction, of social betterment laws, of greater regard than ever for the welfare of the men and women, the children, the parents of those who will make up the nation from now on. If Mr. Lloyd George does not succeed, it is all the more certain that the next prime minister of Great Britain will be taken from the representatives of labor.

This is the outstanding feature of the labor and industrial situation there; and the same thing will be the feature here. We have failed so far in getting labor men into either the legislature or into parliament; the one or two elected only makes the situation more exaggerated. But a turn for the better we trust is in sight. Mr. Varley, who recently ran for the legislature, presented an up-to-date progressive platform, and was defeated by Hon. Dr. Cody, who was in many things a more creditable candidate for the government. Labor must keep pressing for its right to full representation.

The problems that Mr. Gunn hinted at can never be properly settled unless the bodies that have to settle them contain substantial representation of the men and women who work. Employers and capital are certainly entitled to be there also. But not in opposition, but rather by co-operation of the two sides will the only solution be reached.

In the United States, much like Canada, labor has had a weak voice in the national councils; Britain has set an example to us both how the thing should be done. When the next elections come in the Dominion, and in the provinces, the candidates of labor and their program will be the deciding factors. That labor is not better represented in the cabinets that we now have in Canada in these war times must be laid at the doors of those who made them. England is strong from a political point of view because she has already done so. It is time for labor to set about putting its political house in order in this country now faced by its greatest trials.

The Premier and the Railways.

Sir Robert Borden at the Canadian National Exhibition yesterday outlined the railway policy of the government. The Intercolonial, the National Transcontinental and other roads now operated by the department of railways are to be operated by a reorganized Canadian Northern directorate. The national system thus brought under one management will extend from sea to sea and will be complemented by government-owned fleets of vessels under the same management on the Atlantic and the Pacific. Party politics are to be eliminated from the operation of this national system of transportation.

So far, so good. The World long ago suggested and has ever since consistently advocated placing all the roads owned by the government under one control, and that control in the nature of things seemed to be the board of the Canadian Northern Railway system. The government acquired the stock of the C.N.R. instead of purchasing the physical plant for the purpose of placing the road under corporate management instead of under the railway department. If this be a good thing for ten thousand miles of our national system there seems no reason why it should not be a good thing for the remaining four thousand miles, and we are satisfied that the entire mileage should be under one management. We have also long advocated giving our national railway a fair chance to compete with the Canadian Pacific by equipping it with ocean service on both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The question still remains as to when and how soon the government will reorganize, unify and extend its railway system. A new board of directors for the Canadian Northern should be speedily appointed and the personnel of that board should be such as to inspire and command public confidence. Great Britain speedily found a way to bring all her railways under national control, and the United States, after entering the war, lost no time in following her example. Up to date Canada has made no move in this direction, and we have not yet brought even the railways we own under a unified management and control.

And we still have outside the national system the Grand Trunk lines and the Canadian Pacific. The premier intimated yesterday, if he did not declare that the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific might, in the near future, be acquired by the government. When that is accomplished, the Grand Trunk Pacific will need a fleet of steamers at Prince Rupert, unless it is to remain a stub line. And it may be possible to cut out some duplication of service in parts of eastern Canada, where the old Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern now compete.

But even with the acquisition of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, our national system of transportation will still have a powerful rival on land and sea in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Duplication of construction and duplication of service will be unavoidable if this powerful corporation is to remain outside the national system. We understand, of course, that the prime minister rather glimpsed than fully explained the railway policy of the government. It is intimated that a fuller statement may be forthcoming in a future speech. For the present we can only say that while the policy as far as outlined is to be commended, we hope to have before long a fuller and more comprehensive statement that will deal with the Grand Trunk lines and the Canadian Pacific. May we also hope that the partial policy outlined yesterday may soon be carried into effect and that a national railway system from ocean to ocean, with a fleet of vessels on either coast, may soon become an accomplished fact.

The New Exhibition.

In spite of the unfavorable weather on two days last week the Exhibition attendance came within 15,000 of last year's record for the same time, so that it is quite possible for this deficiency to be caught up and the record surpassed before Saturday. In a city of half a million there should be no difficulty in having a million visitors at the fair in two weeks.

A great many Toronto people who have seen the Exhibition years ago refrain from going, beguiled by the frequent remark of the thoughtless that it is "just the same old thing." Those who have not been in the Exhibition grounds for a few years past will be surprised to see the new buildings that have gone up. The old residents who think they have nothing to learn from the new Exhibition make a great mistake. The new buildings alone are a sight to see.

It might be remembered also in this connection and with regard to the weather that there are permanent buildings enough to cover the largest crowd that may assemble should a shower drive them indoors. There is every prospect, however, this week for fine weather, and with all the attractions that are to be found on the grounds there should be no doubt about the realization of the hopes entertained by Mr. Kent in this, his first year of control.

LABOR DAY MESSAGE FROM U. S. PRESIDENT

Washington, Sept. 2.—Labor Day was observed in a fitting manner today throughout the United States. President Wilson, in a Labor Day message, laid great stress on the part that labor has in the winning of the war, saying in part: "Every tool in every essential industry is being used to win the war. It is the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded." Director-General McAdoo issued an order that railroad employees be permitted to participate in celebration of the day wherever essential operations would not be hampered. Director-General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a cablegram to the American troops in France, gave these words of assurance: "The ever-ready support of organized labor will be being done by that industry." President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, now abroad, in a message to the American people, pledged the fullest support of organized labor to the cause of the republic.

BORDEN IS HEARD BY GREAT THROG

Premier Given Enthusiastic Reception by Crowds at Exhibition.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING War Will Bring Employer and Employee Closer Together.

All the people that could possibly get within the range of his voice heard Sir Robert Borden when he spoke from the main stand yesterday afternoon. It has been estimated that there were fully 10,000 in the great throng. While Sir Robert, accompanied by C. A. B. Brown, vice-president, and others, mounted the stand, Creators' hand waved "Canada" and when it had finished the crowd began to cheer.

Mr. Russell said Labor Day was the most notable of all notable days in the history of the Dominion. He said that it was not only a day of honor but a day of instruction. He said that by the coming of a regiment of American soldiers on their way to France, Mayor Churchill called for three cheers, the response being spontaneous.

Sir Robert opened his remarks with a welcome to Major Marshall and his men from Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. "Let my first words be of welcome to the American soldiers going to fight for freedom in Flanders across the sea," he said. He told of having met a shipload of American companies at "Our men will be proud to fight side by side with them."

The premier paid a tribute to the women of Canada. "God bless them," he said. "For all they have done in the war." He told of the great help the Americans were giving and had given at a time when their help was sorely needed. "Had the United States and Great Britain been joined in 1914, as they are now, there would have been no war," he declared.

"We are now in the fifth year of the war but the devotion and sacrifices which have been in vain if an inconclusive peace is allowed. We must teach our children to share the consequences of the world without our paying the penalty for it and the time has come when Germany is beginning to learn that lesson."

Message From Front. "It is at once a duty and a privilege to be here today and to give you Canadians dwelling in peace and security within our borders a message from those other Canadians whom so lately I have seen in the front in that ancient and historic land from which the first pioneers came to this country," he said. "Those from whom the message comes were foremost when the first call came. Up to March 31st, Canada had despatched over 24,750 men, and of these more than 227,000 were classified as 'working men.' These figures speak more eloquently than any words that I could utter of the devotion and the patriotism of Canadian labor."

"It was impossible for Canada to take part in this war without sacrifice, grievous sorrow, unimaginable burdens. As a result of this certain compensation. The greatness of a nation must rest finally upon the character of its men and women. I have not so regarded it. Canada entered this war as one of the nations of the great British Commonwealth because the struggle imperiled its existence and because the purposes for which that struggle was undertaken were in the opinion of her people and her parliament, just and righteous."

"Even to this day the mass of the German people are seemingly deluded by the cry that Great Britain forced this war upon Germany. Two continents stand forth in protest. Great Britain and her sister nations were utterly unprepared for aggressive military effort when this war broke out. It was a curbing of the world's aggression for wanton aggression the most formidable military forces ever known in the world's history. Great Britain, thru the untiring efforts of her statesmen, and especially Sir Edward Grey, most earnestly sought a conference which would prevent a world war. Germany, secure in her mighty preparation, spurned all arbitration except that which she herself has settled involving the issue of war. It is not our purpose to crush and enslave her as she has crushed and enslaved Belgium and Russia. But we must purged of the savage war just which has possessed them. It is only a regrettable Germany bringing forth a regretful Germany that can be again received into the community of decent and self-respecting nations. Germany must thoroughly learn her lesson."

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
TORONTO STREET . . . TORONTO
Established 1888.
President W. G. GOODERHAM
First Vice-President W. D. MATTHEWS
Second Vice-President R. S. HUDSON
Joint General Managers R. S. HUDSON and J. M. MASSEY
Assistant General Manager GEORGE H. SMITH
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000.00
Reserves 5,250,000.00
Unappropriated Profits 197,877.41
Capital and Surplus \$11,447,877.41

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in sums of one dollar and upwards, and interest allowed compounded half-yearly.
A TRUSTEE INVESTMENT
The Bonds issued by this Corporation are a first-class security. The Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest Trust Funds. Enquire about them.

son before this conflict ended; otherwise it has been fought in vain. "Three months ago victory never seemed more distant; today it never seemed nearer, although the struggle may still be long. But we have domestic problems which must not be forgotten. In so vital a struggle, and for so transcendent a cause, no man's part can be regarded as small or insignificant. Upon each of us devolves therefore, the greater responsibility. The nation's effort is the sum of the individual effort; thus the national effort becomes mightier or feebler as each man realizes and fulfills his responsibility or fails to do so. In all the annals of history there never was a war like this; every ounce of power, every atom of human energy, of every mechanical and applied science, of natural resources is being thrown into the scale. Substant from the national effort, the individual effort must be divided, by discord; by so much have you weakened the national purpose and the national endeavor. Thus constituted by formal agreement, the national effort is stronger than discord. I do not overlook the fact that if there be injustice or unfairness it must be removed by formal agreement, and that may be accomplished without resorting to force. The national endeavor and the national purpose must be strengthened and weakened the national purpose."

"Not very long ago the great organizations of railway employees sanctioned and accepted a policy which was embodied in an agreement made between the Canadian Railway War Board and the railway brotherhoods and orders. The Canadian board of adjustment, thus constituted by formal agreement, comprised 12 members, six of them representing the Canadian Railway War Board and six of them representing the various organizations of employees. The powers of the board, I believe, enable it to address all grievances and to adjust all differences promptly and satisfactorily. The board is a body of men, and it is a body of men who are now, there would have been no war," he declared.

"We are now in the fifth year of the war but the devotion and sacrifices which have been in vain if an inconclusive peace is allowed. We must teach our children to share the consequences of the world without our paying the penalty for it and the time has come when Germany is beginning to learn that lesson."

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Why He Has No Friends.
New York Tribune. The Germans have no friends because friendship implies mutual respect and mutual aid. But to the infuriated Prussian every other nation is only an enemy. He stands alone in an ever widening circle of enemies.

From the Papers of the United States

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Dramatists Will Lose.

New York Herald. The heaviest losers by social upheaval in England will be the dramatists and writers of fiction who have found their best material in the series of concentric circles of war from the web and wool of English society.

EXPORTATION BARRED.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—Exportation of cash or of letters has been prohibited to all destinations outside Canada, except on the basis of a license issued by the same trade board.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

A Delicious Breakfast Helps to Restore Brian's Good Nature.

CHAPTER XXVI.

"This rice pudding is delicious," Ruth said nonchalantly as she took a spoonful. "Do you remember the one I tried to make, that first week after we took the flat, Brian? I used half a dozen eggs and it was hard as a rock. Mrs. Crawford doesn't use any eggs at all. She says it never is creamy if you do."

"The pudding is all right," Brian grudgingly admitted, then, "See here, Ruth, are you going to stop this—foolishness, or not?" "What foolishness?" "You know very well what I mean. I suppose you think because you are earning more than I am, that you can act as you please and pay no attention to my wishes! But I tell you I won't stand for it," he muttered, showing Ruth she had been right in her deductions.

"Why, Brian, I have no intention of doing anything to which you possibly could object. You surely aren't making a fuss because my boss has discovered I so I shall move more than he was paying me. Of course if I were in business for myself, as practically you are, I should be willing to go on earning very little because of what it meant to me in the future to be my own boss. But when you are working for someone else, it seems to me you are worth all they pay you, or they wouldn't give it to you; and that you should get all you can. You see, one doesn't have the same independent feeling one has when one is situated as you are," she finished, tactfully.

"That's something in that," again the admission was grudgingly given, "but I don't like it, just the same. No man wants a woman crowding over him because she earns more than he does, and—"

"Oh, Brian, you don't think that!" "Well, most women would," he interrupted, looking a bit sheepish. "I'm Ruth Hackett, not 'most women' as you put it. Come on, hurry up and finish that pudding and we'll go to a show." Brian said nothing more. They went to a play at a theatre in the neighborhood, then he proposed they get a rabbit before they went home. "Poor fellow! he'll get over that," he muttered as she saw. "He's sore tonight."

Neither of them mentioned the rabbit. Brian was planning how she could propose they move into better quarters, and she pay the difference in the rent. She would wait a few days until he got over the first shock, she decided, smiling in the darkness at the thought of his sulking as he had.

"Just like a little boy," she murmured leaning over and smoothing his hair. Ruth had found, long ago, that Brian was apt to be morose for a time when he was crossed in any way, and that the best way to deal with him was to be patient.

"Great Britain and the United States could, together, have commanded the peace of the world in July, 1914. If Germany and Austria had known that there was a peace conference meant war not with Russia and France alone, but with Great Britain and the United States as well, there would have been no war; there would have been a peace conference and a peaceful settlement. I say this with the slightest suggestion of criticism upon the government of either country, in the democracies. I say this because the issue of war depends not so much upon the government as upon the vision and purpose of the people. I pray that the people of both commonwealths may rise to the full realization that their responsibility and duty for the world peace are not less than their world-wide power and influence."

"Meanwhile this message comes from your kinemen who think for you under in France and Flanders: 'We have fought and we have endured; we will when he is crossed in any way, and we do our part so we pray that you shall do yours until the dawn of absolute peace.' Cheers for the King and President Wilson, and for Sir Robert and Major Marshall, O.C. 443rd Battalion, U.S., were given with enthusiasm."

When in that mood was not to notice. The morning mail came while Brian was in his bath. "Lucky for once!" Ruth exclaimed as she saw the thick letter, the envelope bearing her aunt's handwriting. She knew her aunt's feelings on the subject of women doing anything out of the home, so was sure the letter would be filled with objections and perhaps reproaches. She slipped it into her pocket. She would read it after Brian had gone.

When he came to the table she was immersed in the morning paper, and at once commenced to read him the news, in which he was intensely interested.

Germany had declared war, and the French had joined the British in the common cause of defeating her. Brian had, from the first, been greatly taken up with the advice from the other side; and although the fighting had scarcely begun, he often declared it would mean a long war, and that in his opinion, other nations would inevitably be drawn into it before much time had passed.

So now he listened while Ruth read, and forgot to ask if there had been any mail. Then, too, the breakfast was so good, so to his liking that he had to hurry to get to the office at his usual time.

Ruth had been up earlier than usual because of her wakefulness, and had gone out and purchased a grapefruit. Mrs. Crawford had cooked crisp, tender bacon, eggs poached like little birds' nests on crisp slices of toast. Then a golden brown wafer with maple syrup finished a breakfast which Brian enthusiastically declared.

"A meal fit for the gods!" yet Ruth thought, with a little sinking of the heart, that had it not been for her work and because of that work, her pay, he would have had no such breakfast. She couldn't have cooked it to save her life. Why would he not be sensible and let her talk over his plans with him? She cared for the money, the comfort it brought, as much for his sake as for her own. And she HATED housework.

Toronto's Pressing Problems.

This City of Toronto is growing and would grow still more rapidly if we had better transportation. The city must take up and solve the street and street car situation. Our first great improvement in transportation will come from opening the Bloor street viaduct, and the relief that will be given by our first straight cross-town line from Spadina to the Harbour. No one can quite tell until the service is started what adjustments of the other street car lines will result, but it may be surprising. It will remove a lot of the congestion over the Don, especially on Broadview and Gerrard. It ought to let thousands of regular fares on the street cars get to their destinations in shorter time, especially at the busy hours. But we have to get this new service going, and there are some rays' work to be done before the new line can be opened. The work of a million men hopes to put more men at work from now on. Perhaps he will be able to use the bridge almost immediately for wheeled traffic and save many miles of unnecessary travel to motors of all kinds by letting them across the bridge even before the street cars get across.

After that will come the question of a real north and south service on Yonge street by acquiring the Metropolitan single track car line on that thoroughfare, and the C. P. up town railway station, and by double tracking. North Toronto is waiting to expand the moment a modern street railway service is inaugurated to the north boundary of the city.

Toronto's immediate growth will begin with an east and west cross town line, which the viaduct will give, and then the Yonge street clean up. It will be the commencement of a great new city when these needs become facts.

What does Mayor Church and the controllers, the city council and city officials propose to do in this matter? And the citizens who will benefit therefrom, what do they propose to do? They all must turn in on the job. Better transportation means greater efficiency for our men and woman power.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

SUMMER PASSES.

Summer passes on tonight. Not to death as some do say. But upon a southern flight. There to spend the wintry day. There she'll rest a little space. Far from ice and chill and snow. And she'll open up a place. Where our friends the birds may go. In good time she'll come once more. Laden down with fragrant flowers. And rejoice us as of yore. With her gifts of golden hours.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Maynard, Mass., Sept. 2.—An explosion in one of the buildings owned by the American Powder Co. early today shook the countryside for miles around. The explosion caused considerable damage, so far as known, there was no loss of life, tho the blast and in which the explosion occurred was blown to bits.

DOG FANCIERS FIND THEM IN THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION.

One of the most popular sections in the exhibition of last year, on the whole, was the dog show. The number of dogs, among which were many of the most famous breeds, was large. The dog show was a great success. The dog show was a great success. The dog show was a great success.

The Safest Matches in the World

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EDDY'S

"SILENT 500'S"

SAFEST because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished. CHEAPEST because there are single box than in any other box on the market. War time economy and your own good sense will urge the necessity of buying none but EDDY'S MATCHES.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED HULL, CANADA

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AT THE EXHIBITION SIX BOOTHS

You need not go thirsty while at the Exhibition. Visit any one of the six booths of the O'Keefe Brewery Company and sample their famous beverages, brewed to meet the provision of the Ontario Temperance Act.

O'Keefe's

IMPERIAL BEERS

LAGER ALE STOUT

These brews are delicious and invigorating, and will add zest and enjoyment to your day at the fair.

GINGER ALE

Should you prefer carbonated beverages, you will find O'Keefe's Ginger Ale and many other flavors pleasing thirst quenchers.

Orders can as well be left at the booths for delivery to your home, whether in Toronto or at an outside point.

Look for the O'Keefe Signs

EXHIBITION BOOTHS:

Near south entrance to Dairy Building.
In Manufacturers' Building, near south entrance.

Near eastern entrance to Fro-Burns Building.
Three booths in rear of Grand Stand.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO., Limited, Toronto

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