

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.  
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.  
H. J. MACLEAN, Managing Director.  
World Building, Toronto.  
40 West Richmond Street.  
Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—31 South John St., Hamilton. Telephone, Regent 1946.  
Daily World—2c per copy; delivered, 50c per month, \$1.50 for 3 months, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$5.00 per year in advance; or \$4.00 per year, 40c per month, by mail in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.  
Sunday World—5c per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.  
To Foreign Countries, postage extra.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 25.

### Meed of Just Praise.

The Union government long since passed the danger point where all men speak well of it. But that it has become easier to count its friends-in-general, it is on that account the more pleasing that ministers in the done so well in the commons Grand Trunk debate. If the opposition had shown one half the zeal for democratic control of transportation as the government has done, its chances of winning public favor would not be in anything like the jeopardy which now besets them.

To those who a few years ago felt the biases of disapproval which used to come from old-time partisans whenever public ownership was mentioned to a stiff-necked house, it is particularly gratifying to see ancient stalwarts like Dr. Reid daring opponents to say they do not believe in the once-decided, and now-accepted, article of political faith. The minister of railways, at last, begins to perform his natural functions in the state. Hereby has indeed become orthodox; and the public interest is in a fair way to become the Big Interest.

Mr. Meighen, who was the loyal conductor of negotiations, and who drafted the bill, has spoken after the manner of his parliamentary youth, when he was a rising hope of the low-tariff men. Mr. Rowell has discussed like a Liberal who needs not to be ashamed. Sir Thomas White, who brought forth the Drayton-Acworth report, and was acting-premier while the Grand Trunk directors were learning that new Daniels were coming to judgment, arose from a chair of judgment, and sought to vindicate the true statesmanship of a better balanced system of national railways, and to soothe the unrest of the C.P.R. Sir Henry Drayton, the new finance minister, has been sympathetically in the offing.

One swallow does not make a summer, and one good stroke may not resurrect the government's infant popularity. But signs of grace are blessed, even if they be not entirely of grace abounding. They will be marked with indelible chalk upon the public mind.

The senate route may prove to run thru a veritable musk, with the danger of a broken rail or a few de-cayed ties. Three ministers adorn the chamber which reveals in periodic fits and starts of wakefulness. They are scarcely expected to be a trio of champions of public ownership, for the postmaster-general belongs to Montreal.

Sir James Lougheed can be relied on to play up to the commons' lead. His loyalty will be staunch, if not passionate. The chief anomaly of the senate is the minister of labor, Mr. Robertson. He has a great chance to justify his title, and will surely be shrewd enough to make the most of it. For a minister of labor the senate cannot properly become a place for the folding of hands and the holding of tongues.

But the enemy lies in wait, and now is the time for all good men to come to the help of the country. Perhaps even the senate might be saved by public ownership.

### Western Rural Revolution, Too.

At the Toronto Board of Trade, election returns were announced to a big crowd on Monday evening. Many received them at first with glee and at last with gloom. The earlier farmer gains were regarded as a diversion; the later, which buried the Hearst government forty fathoms deep, were accepted as a disaster. One dear old horror-stricken soul in whiskers turned to a lady he had never seen before, and, with tears in his voice, said: "Why, the country's gone mad!"

While the rural revolution is turning to a rural reign in Toronto, Ontario tells only part of a Canadian tale, which, in its modern setting, is as remarkable as the story of the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381, and of the German Peasants' War, which was contemporary with Luther.

If rural Ontario seems to be showing the west how to do things now, its inspiration came from the west. Industrial Ontario may not emulate the farmers' revolution when the Dominion elections come. But there is little doubt that the prairie farmers will do in the federal field what their Ontario brethren have done in the provincial arena.

Assiniboia, on Monday, will furnish some indication of this. Less than two years ago the Unionist candidate was elected by 6326 votes to 2312, a majority of 4524, or nearly three to one. In this election there is no government candidate. The Liberal candidate, who for thirteen years was the very efficient minister of agriculture

for Saskatchewan, and was one of the originators of the grain growers' movement, is pretty certain to lose his deposit. He has not even been able to rally to his support the Saskatchewan cabinet ministers, who, like himself, were Laurier partisans in 1917. Premier Martin, Mr. Langley, Mr. Turgeon and Mr. McNab, who were at the Ottawa Liberal convention in August, are letting him traverse the long, long trail alone—and that is not a small chore in a riding ninety miles long and sixty miles wide.

The Saskatchewan grain growers have started a political party which is not quite as identical with the Grain Growers' Association as the victorious farmers' party in Ontario is with the U.F.O. But it champions the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as President Halbert, the U.F.O. federal candidate, does in North Ontario.

One of the bulwarks of the partyism on which the old-line machine men relied was the campaign fund, and the presumed impossibility of financing elections except thru the big interests. They laughed at the idea that the average man would ever find money for the average election.

That notion must go the way of a good deal of other political proud flesh. The local expenses of every U.F.O. candidate were met locally. The funds of U. F. O. headquarters were drawn on for only a thousand dollars, and entirely for speakers' out-of-pocket expenses.

In Assiniboia an entirely new departure was made. Farmer Gould was nominated by a convention of four hundred electors, each of whom was the delegate of ten subscribers to the campaign fund. The farmers of Assiniboia have subscribed seven thousand dollars to the election. Their candidate fights, but does not have to pay. What is happening in Assiniboia will be repeated all over Saskatchewan. The revolution has taken place. It only waits the opportunity to write itself so that all Canada can read at the next general election.

In 1917, only twelve Saskatchewan seats out of sixteen were contested. The Unionists polled 87,741 votes and the Liberals only 32,182. And yet, in less than two years, the Unionists do not run a candidate in a riding where their majority was 4524.

It is too late to laugh at "these farmers." And the country isn't going mad.

## COMMONS APPROVES AUSTRIAN TREATY

(Continued From Page 1.)

of the preferred and common stock did not get any higher award because of any enhancement of market values as a result of the present legislation. A date would be fixed in the agreement for taking the value of the stock.

Mr. Fielding said that if market values should enter in a date prior to the government's negotiations should be set.

Mr. McKenzie saw no reason why the government should not set a limit. For instance, if the negotiations became known to the public on January 14, 1919, the time might be drawn at January 23. Mr. Rowell said that in his view the market value of the stock should not enter into the deliberations.

The minister of railways said that a story was being circulated thruout the Dominion that if the government required the Grand Trunk municipalities would be unable to collect taxes on the road. This was not the case.

King Sticks to Opinion.

Mr. King said that this statement bore out his contention that the government would not really own the Grand Trunk. Government property was exempt from taxation, but the Grand Trunk would still pay taxes after the acquisition of the stock.

Dr. Reid replied that government property held in fee simple was not subject to taxation. The conditions with regard to the Grand Trunk were somewhat different. It was a private company, in which the government owned the stock. It would be operated as a private company, but by owning the stock the government owned the company.

Mr. A. B. McCoig asked why the minister did not set forth in the bill just these facts. Dr. Reid replied that he did not want to tie up any future governments. If a government of the future refused to pay taxes, then it would be up to them.

—Ject to Local Taxation.

There was some discussion as to how far the physical properties of the Grand Trunk after its acquisition by the government would be subject to local taxation.

Mr. Rowell said that the stock in the hands of the government would, of course, not be liable to taxation. But the physical assets would still be vested in a corporate entity. The physical assets would be the same as those of the Canadian Northern. The physical assets, being still vested in a railway corporation, would be liable to taxation in the different municipalities.

Mr. King: "Is it the Grand Trunk that wishes to sell or the government that wishes to buy?"

Mr. Rowell: "The Grand Trunk is in such a position that it cannot carry on unless the government relieves it from its obligation. The government is not willing to relieve it of its obligation; therefore the Grand Trunk was willing to negotiate the sale."

An Organized Opposition.

In regard to the Grand Trunk, he believed it was in the national interest that this road be acquired by the government, but it was not claimed that there was any urgency. Members were at liberty to take whatever time they wanted for discussion before the bill went thru the house. However, there was an organized opposition to the government acquiring the Grand Trunk road at the present time.

Mr. Fielding in reply said the minister and the government were afraid of public opinion. They wanted to rush this

## ON THE WAGON



The Old Man: "This's mother's idee of a joyride."

## THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is out to defeat the Grand Trunk bill. In the house of commons this afternoon Hon. N. W. Rowell frankly stated that the government wanted the bill put thru this session, because powerful interests had organized to compass its defeat. "There is no likelihood of their being able to accomplish anything in the house," but they are industrious at work on the senate. No less than eight Conservative senators are said to be insurgent, and the government at the moment can only count upon one majority.

There are four vacancies to be filled and the government whip in the senate urges that the appointments be made by Monday of Tuesday next.

The opponents of the bill are asking that it be laid over until the next session. Hon. W. S. Fielding, in the house tonight, charged the government with rushing through the bill because it feared that an aroused public opinion would defeat the measure at the regular session. To this Mr. Rowell replied that the government would be foolish to give the big interests a chance to organize and defeat the bill by their own peculiar methods. He said the railway companies in the past had exercised a sinister influence upon the deliberations of parliament. He had no doubt that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was after the Grand Trunk and was behind the movement to prevent its nationalization.

Some people believe the situation here is more serious than the government realizes and hope that Sir Robert Borden may resume his seat in the house and take part in the debate on the third reading of the bill. The Liberals have made much of the

bill thru now for fear they could not get it thru later. Mr. Fielding said there was no use in rushing to this or that party having made mistakes. He admitted that the subsidizing of the C. P. R. was wrong, but said that the conservative government had carried that line on to the ocean. In fact, both parties had been too jealous in railway matters.

The committee rose and reported progress to resume at the next sitting of the house.

Austrian Peace Treaty.

The house then took up the resolution to approve the treaty of peace between the allies and Austria. Hon. C. Doherty said that on Sept. 20 the house had been told that the treaty was signed in time it would be brought before parliament for consideration; otherwise it was felt that it would be necessary to call a special session for that purpose.

That treaty had arrived and had been in the hands of members for some days. He practically all points it was similar to the treaty with Germany. Mr. Doherty referred to the senate amendment to the bill carrying the German treaty into effect. The commons had not concurred in all of those amendments, as some members felt that if they did so they would be approving the Austrian and other treaties at the same time, without knowing their contents.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie remarked that the motion placed the house in a most extraordinary position. About a week ago the house had been asked to concur in a senate amendment which provided for the ratification of the treaty with Austria. Why was anything further necessary? He did not propose to offer any strenuous objection to the passage of the resolution, but it seemed quite unnecessary.

Holding of Labor Conference.

Mr. King asked whether the international labor conference would be held at Washington, as originally planned. In view of the fact that the United States had not yet ratified the peace treaty, and

was, therefore, not a member of the league of nations.

Mr. Rowell replied that the conference would meet next Wednesday, but whether or not it would be able to proceed with effective work on the agenda was problematical.

Manitoba Grain Growers Campaigning Among the People

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—According to W. R. Woods, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, encouraging results are attending the campaign now in progress in all parts of the province to secure supporters among the people for independent political action in the federal field.

Particularly with a view to advancing the cause of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as outlined in their platform. Mr. Woods explained that this was a preparedness campaign to pave the way for getting men on the floor of the Dominion house who would not be tied in any way to a party which would control their actions.

Mauretania Brings Seven British Labor Delegates

Halifax, Oct. 24.—The steamer Mauretania brought to the port today seven British labor delegates to the international conference at Washington. They were Stuart Bunting, M. P.; C. J. Bowen, M. P.; James Sexton, M. P.; Tom Shaw, M. P.; Alfred Onions, M. P.; Miss Mary McArthur, and Miss Margaret Bondfield. They proceeded to their destination tonight by a special train.

Strike Order of U. S. Miners Not Applying to Canadians

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Information received by the minister of labor indicates that the strike order by the United Mine Workers of America over bituminous mines of United States, effective November 1, will not affect districts of that organization in Canada. These are district 18, embracing Southeastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta, and district 26, covering Nova Scotia.

Port Arthur—J. P. Page, general manager of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, has resigned to take charge of the Halifax shipyard.

## TORONTO GOES "OVER THE TOP"

(Continued From Page 1.)

care of Treasurer N. L. Martin, who had a staff of eight clerks busy counting until late at night.

R. A. Stapells, in announcing the total, stated that the figures were as near complete as possible. He spoke in warm praise of the untiring energy and good spirits of the loyal band of workers who had been "right on the job" morning, noon, and night since the campaign opened, and had paid all their own expenses. He also heartily thanked the thousands who had assisted in making the drive such a glorious success.

Boxing Show Receipts.

The Sportsmen's Patriotic Association, under the direction of P. J. Mulqueen, secured about \$3600 from collections taken up by young ladies in the theatres, and continued their activities last night when thirty sailors in uniform passed the boxes around at the boxing show in the armories.

Owing to the holidays made necessary by the teachers' convention, the collection in the schools on behalf of the fund had to be postponed. It will

be taken up next Tuesday or Wednesday. Among large subscriptions received in addition to those already published were:

\$2500—Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
\$1000 each—Lady Eaton, E. R. Wood, Ford Motor Company, John Inglis & Sons, Imperial Bank, Dominion Bank, Bank of Toronto, Home Bank, Standard Bank.

\$600 each—National Trust, Company, H. H. Williams, Evening Telegram, Canada Permanent Loan Company, Christie, Brown & Co., Dominion Securities.

\$300—Matthews Steamship Company.  
\$250 each—E. W. Gillett, W. G. Gooderham.

\$150—Bennett & Wright.  
\$100 each—Margaret Gooderham, United Typewriter Company, Hamilton Carhart, J. F. Wheaton, R. Jaffray, Thos. H. Wood, Hogg & Lytle.

The largest individual contributions were \$7000 from the T. Eaton Company, Limited, and \$5000 from Commodore Aemilius Jarvis.

Regarding the campaign thruout Ontario, A. M. Hoberlin said the returns would not be available for a day or so, but advices to hand were to the

## MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

### THE DREAM CONTINUES.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

"Harry made what he called a 'couch' for Louise by spreading out his sweater and hers, with an extra coat of his brought along, so that she could stretch out comfortably in the sun on the warm surface of the rock."

"This sort of thing ought to do you a lot of good," he said, at last. "You've been so tired with all the excitement leading up to the wedding, that you haven't been yourself at all."

Louise nodded lazily. The sun as it warmed her body was making her feel deliciously relaxed. The months of social activity were like some feverish dream from which she had just awakened.

"The only thing is, you should stay here and rest for several weeks, but we have to go back day after tomorrow—that's Sunday."

"But we're going back to our house," Louise reminded him. "And I'm so anxious to begin really living in it, aren't you?"

"Uh, huh," Harry answered. "He wouldn't like me for it—and neither would you, when we come right down to cases. And I certainly hate myself if I started right off asking favors from my wife's family."

Louise rose up suddenly and kissed him. She adored him with his chin raised at the proud angle at which he was holding it. She forgot his words, in her admiration of him. Then she settled back on her comfortable improvised couch and playfully threw little twigs at him, taking aim thru eyelids squinting to keep out the sun.

But Harry looked worried. "We had no real fight to take this little trip. My last savings went into it. We're going home with nothing to live on, but my salary, and that isn't large."

"Oh, we'll be economical," Louise observed comfortably. "We'll have to be, I'm afraid. More so than you think. We're going to an empty house Sunday, you know. Not a thing in it to begin living on."

"Living on?" Louise echoed. "Oh, you

mean furniture and food. Well, to show you how practical I am, you'll find everything necessary already there. I had mother promise to send over the old furniture from the attic, so we'll have tables and chairs and beds, at least."

"Seen any of them?" queried Harry, sceptically.

"Not recently," Louise replied. "I remember that furniture rather vaguely from my childhood. I suppose it's pretty awful, but it's well made and it will do until we have money to replace it. As for food, I told Clara to send over a big order of groceries and things, so we are sure of our Sunday supper and Monday breakfast before you go to the office."

"That was thoughtful of you," Harry smiled. "You're being a little housewife already."

"Of course," said Louise with supreme confidence. "They looked out over the lake, which was turning gold now in the light of the late afternoon sun. Louise gave a little sigh of pure content and well-being, and lay gazing up at her husband's profile, thinking it was strong and dependable-looking. After a time Harry began:

"We should fix up a schedule, you know. Rent—so much; table, so much; clothes—"

"Not now," protested Louise. "I'm too lazy to want to use my head. And I hate figures. Some other time! This is too perfect to bring in material things like budgets and figures."

"All right, Princess," he smiled. "What a romantic boy he's getting to be!" Louise exclaimed, and held out her hand to him.

Harry kissed the hand, glad that it was no longer nervous and cold. A few minutes later he looked down and found she had fallen fast asleep.

He sat there for a long time, sometimes looking down at her thin face, soft and relaxed as a baby's when it naps, her hair pretty against the blue background of her sweater. The sun set and the shadows grew long over the lake, but the day's warmth still lingered.

"Poor little tired Princess," he murmured once, and after a time he pulled part of the coat over her shoulders. "Little sleeping Princess," he whispered.

He was afraid to disturb her, knowing how worn-out she had been, so he sat by quietly while the shadows deepened into twilight and soft sounds came out of the woods. And he planned all the great things he was going to accomplish for the Princess who slept at his side.

(Monday—Homecoming.)

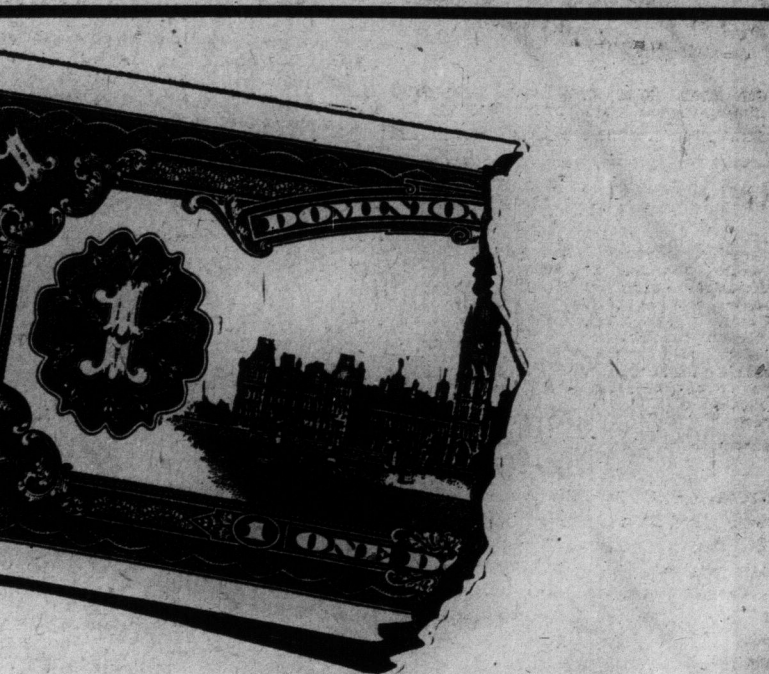
effect that it would be highly successful. In some places it is not being held until dates in the near future which are more convenient to local conditions.

### GERMAN OPERA SONG UNDER DIFFICULTIES

New York, Oct. 24.—German opera is affording New York police extensive training in riot duty.

After having on several previous nights this week battled with crowds of angry service men and civilians, several hundred policemen tonight took their stations around the Lexington Theatre, reinforced by a detachment of beach guards. These mar-

time police soon went into action, arresting six sailors who became too enthusiastic in their denunciation of German opera. Incipient rioting outside the house accompanied the performance. Held back several blocks by police lines, the crowd bowed to managers, singers, audience and police, pausing occasionally to toss a milk bottle at a policeman. At one time the jeering throng became so unruly that mounted police charged into its ranks and drove it back.



## What's the matter with Your Dollar?

In 1914 One Dollar Bought

33 pounds of flour or  
5 pecks of potatoes or  
4 pounds of bacon or  
2½ pounds of butter or  
2½ dozen eggs or  
285 pounds of coal

To-day One Dollar Buys

9 pounds of flour or  
2½ pecks of potatoes or  
2 pounds of bacon or  
1½ pounds of butter or  
1½ dozen eggs or  
166 pounds of coal

These figures, based on accurate average of prices obtained in 60 cities, show plainly how the dollar is shrinking in value. Is the insurance you considered adequate five years ago, enough to maintain your dependents in comfort now?

Every man who wishes to provide for his dependents must take into account the declining value of the dollar. The amount of his insurance should be increased as money's purchasing power declines.

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Without obligation, will you kindly furnish me with full particulars of your

Guaranteed Policies. I am.....years of age, and am.....married, single.

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