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The Ontario Department of Agriculture

There was a good deal of ground for Mr. Rowell's attack on the government handling of the department of agriculture, but as is usual in party debates there was a good deal to be said on both sides. Sir William Hearst deserves credit for not permitting the department to fall into the hands of a party hack as some local influences would have directed it. He showed an appreciation of the importance and magnitude of the task in appointing Dr. Creelman commissioner. The difficulties in the way of appointing him minister are not to be overlooked, and it is charitable to suppose that in keeping the department nominally in his own hands he thus enables Dr. Creelman to have free play which the late Mr. James, largely as a deputy minister.

We are inclined to regard Dr. Creelman and his newly appointed assistant, Mr. Reek, as the virtual or acting minister and acting deputy minister, respectively, and this is an arrangement with which, for want of a better, Mr. Rowell should not be disposed to quarrel. There is probably sufficient office routine for the occupation of the present deputy minister, while the practical agriculturalists attend to the practical work.

Mr. Rowell was on stronger ground when he criticized the appointment of a second deputy minister, but at least there is a gain in having experts at the head of the agricultural activities of the country, and if Sir William, who does not lack initiative, will give force to Mr. Creelman's policies and recommendations, it may result better than installing a mediocre minister who would be subjected by the opposition to criticism similar to that with which the late holder of the office was assailed.

Metropolitan Expropriation

When the city members of the legislature, one of whom is provincial secretary, are united on a local policy, and when the attorney-general who resides in Toronto and understands the conditions, acquiesces in a certain policy, it would seem reasonable to suppose that the government would take care to give effect to that policy, especially as it concerned no one else but the city.

These conditions apply to the case of the proposed expropriation of the Metropolitan Railway, a policy for which Mayor Church takes credit. The city council has just decided to take a vote of the ratemakers on the question of taking over the street railway in September, 1921. It is essential to the success of a public ownership policy for the street railway that all lines within the city limits should be under one management and constitute one system.

German Labor and the War

There is evidently the usual falsification of the position taken by the entente allies going on in Germany, but it is discouraging to those who hoped that the labor classes of the German people would understand what were the aims of the civilized world, to learn that President Karl Legeln, of the German Federation of Trades Unions, in replying to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, speaks of "the open confession of our enemies that their war aim is the annihilation of Germany."

This means that either Legeln is a tool of the kaiser or else that he has swallowed the government distortions of the allied representations. There is no more desire to destroy Germany than there was desire to destroy France when Europe undertook to destroy Napoleon. To destroy the kaiser and his family would not be to destroy Germany, but to liberate it, to give it a new life, to establish democracy, perhaps a republic on the only true basis, the will of the people and the consent of the governed.

It is difficult to believe that Herr Legeln does not know that Germany made the great war, insisted upon it, against all the pleadings and entreaties of the other powers. The assertion that Germany was threatened or attacked has been refuted again and

again. If Herr Legeln with full knowledge of the facts prefers to think that Germany was attacked, we can only regret his obtuseness.

He speaks also of the refusal of the enemy to consider the sincere German peace offer. Here, of course, the allies are unable to follow him. We cannot regard the kaiser's offers as sincere, when practically the only offer made was for a cessation of the fighting, without any reparation for all the evil that Germany has wrought, but a demand instead for an indemnity.

Herr Legeln also objects to the siege methods by which the allied navies have brought about a state of famine in Germany. The Prussians had no compunctions about reducing Paris by starvation in 1870, and siege and hunger has been a recognized means of warfare in all ages. Germany made the war and cannot complain at its methods. It was Germany that introduced new and barbarous principles of warfare, the gas attack, the zeppelin, the submarine, and these without limitations of any kind. If Germany is determined to act outside the restraints of civilization she must not expect that the rest of the world will willingly permit her to enjoy the fruits of such a policy.

Nevertheless, it has been stated again and again by Mr. Asquith, by Mr. Balfour, by Mr. Lloyd George, officially and otherwise, that it is not the German people, but the kaiser's militarist and Prussian system that must be abrogated. When Germany is ready to govern herself in relation to the rest of the world, let us say, as the United States does, there will be no need for war to establish peace in Europe. But it is so obvious that the policy of the kaiser is totally opposed to the friendly spirit existing between the other nations of the world that the war must continue until the domination of the kaiser is broken, and the German people learn to govern themselves.

If Canada has anything to say in the final settlements of the peace negotiations, it should be to insist upon this, to put an end to kaiserism in Europe, and to establish representative government in the fullest sense among the nations which now serve autocrats and war lords.

Putting Up the Bars

Both houses of congress recently passed, over President Wilson's veto, the bill excluding illiterate immigrants from the United States. The literacy test may not be altogether desirable, but it is a far reaching test, which will certainly have the effect of restricting immigration.

Twenty-five years ago President Harrison, addressing some newly-arrived immigrants, spoke of Castle Garden "whose gates never fly outward." But a few months later came the panic of '93, and more people left the United States for Europe than came from Europe to the United States.

The army of labor becomes every year more mobile, and laborers from southern Europe pass part of the year working on this continent, and the other part in more sunny and congenial surroundings; at least they did before the war made Europe so uncomfortable a place to live in.

Laboring men find competition ever more intense as immigration pours into the United States, and they demand that after the war labor, as well as capital, be protected from the unfair competition of excessive importation. There is also the feeling that the cosmopolitan population of the United States should have a chance to assimilate into a more complete and sympathetic nationality before millions more from all quarters of the earth join the community.

Similar sentiments will be heard in Canada if there is anything like the rush of immigration after the war which many of us anticipate. So far as we know there is no literacy test in our Immigration Act, and probably none, for a time at least, is needed. Many good immigrants will be rejected at New York as illiterates who will make desirable Canadian settlers.

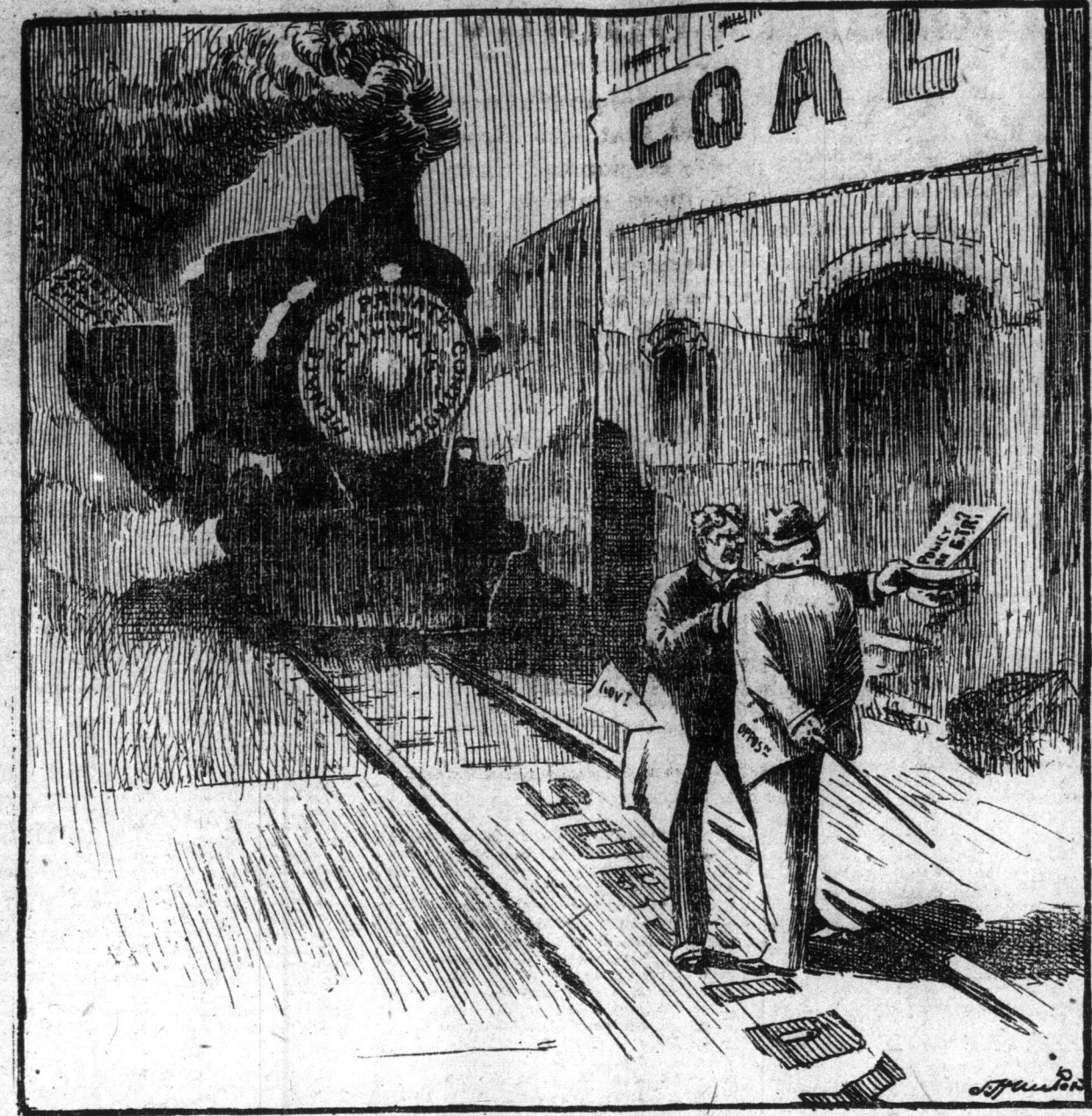
As The Washington Times, as quoted by The Literary Digest, says: "Some who know how to write and speak English, who do so too much, are bothering us considerably more than the illiterate immigrants just now."

"Fixing" the Price of Paper

New York Morning Telegraph: We cannot share the elation of some of our contemporaries over the "victory" achieved in behalf of the commission that it fix a maximum price for the output of publishing interest at Washington last Friday. As we understand the agreement reported the news print manufacturers, facing criminal prosecution for alleged combination in restraint of trade, proposed to the federal trade commission that they would accept a maximum price for their product. "It is generally believed the answer will be an acceptance," says a despatch.

As a result of this acceptance prosecutions will be called off—while consumers will save \$30,000,000 a year. We have nothing to say about the thing but condemnation for the effort of some of the mills to bleed the publishing industry white so that a few private fortunes might be increased, but we undertake to say that a saving of \$30,000,000 a year to that industry, of which we are a part, is a poor return to the American people for the surrender of one of the fundamental principles of our government, which should have nothing to do with the private dealings of citizens except to see that contracts are drawn in honesty and with due regard to law. The manufacturers are either guilty

A DANGEROUS CROSSING



PARTY POLITICS HELD THE FLOOR

Legislature Devoted Much of Yesterday to Controversial Discussion.

LUCAS MAKES DENIAL

Says He Made No Reference to Bowman's Nationality in West Simcoe.

Party thrusts across the floor from party to party became more and more frequent as the debate on the speech from the throne proceeded yesterday. At the night sitting, Colin S. Cameron (North Grey) and Nelson Parliament (Prince Edward) carried on a party war. They dug away in speeches which surveyed the work of the provincial legislature and often rambled into the larger realms of Dominion politics and history. To get ammunition to hurl across at their legislative opponents they raked up party matters, past, present and presumed. They sparred over the Ontario Temperance Act, the enfranchisement of women, the organization of the agricultural department, and the railway. The past to take credit for the first two of these in particular.

TENNIS CLUB SENDS MANY MEN OVERSEAS

Over Hundred Members of Old Sporting Organization Are at the Front.

Many of the younger generation will be surprised to learn that the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club is the oldest sporting organization in Toronto. It was formed the same time as the Montreal Jockey Club. Located in many parts of Toronto, starting at King and York and working north to its present site in Rosedale, it is the finest equipped tennis club on this continent.

Now Toronto organizations have sent as many men to the front. Over one hundred male members out of a membership of one hundred and fifty are wearing the King's uniform. Most of them enlisted early in the war. Many have been killed. Some are prisoners in Germany.

All the men who have enlisted have worked themselves up to at least a second lieutenant. A number have attained the rank of major. Ten have received military decorations. The highest honor went to Cyril Martin, a local architect, who was awarded the Victoria Cross. It is reported that he has since paid the supreme penalty.

Among the well-known Toronto boys who have been honored or promoted are Flight Commander Douglas Hallam, R.N., D.S.C.; Captain James Macdonnell, Major John T. Sturtevant, Captain Norman Shenstone, Captain Edward Bickie, Captain Norman Macdonnell, Major Ewart Osborne, Captain B. L. Johnston, Lieut. J. H. Firstbrook.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SALVARSAN.

The provincial board of health is preparing to manufacture at No. 3 Queen's Park a substitute for salvarsan. Its handling of diphtheria and other afflictions saved the province \$50,000 last year.

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NICKEL CAMPAIGN TERMED DASTARDLY

A. H. Musgrove Makes Partisan Speech in Reply to Address.

A. H. Musgrove, North Huron, in a strongly worded partisan speech in continuation of the debate on the speech from the throne in the legislature yesterday, termed the nickel campaign "the most dastardly that the people had been already sufficiently harassed by the grim events of the war. Yet for party capital the Liberal party had added to their distress and hindered recruiting and militated against the success of the patriotic fund, he said, in speaking at Tillsonburg, as reported in The Toronto World and other papers, had demanded that the nickel deposits should be owned and operated by the government, and that they would be were the Liberals in power. Yet Messrs. Bowman and Clark had voted against such a measure in 1901.

The statement had been made by the Liberals that Germany had only been able to carry on the war by the use of the nickel. The reader would think that they were getting nickel from Ontario now. They should know how long the Liberals had represented Germany as a friendly power to get the German vote in such constituencies as South Bruce. No wonder before the war Germany was accused of merely The Liberals were so friendly to them.

Where had Mr. Rowell got his authority for the statement that the Deutschland got its nickel from Sudbury? Doubtless it did come from Sudbury, but not direct. The Liberals had no right to make such statements unless they had adequate authority. The speaker, The Providence, Rhode Island, Journal. (Conservative applause.)

TO INFORM CHILDREN OF OPPORTUNITIES

Senior Scholars Will Be Given Folders Describing Technical School.

Butter at 50 cents per pound was among the estimates presented at the advisory industrial committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon. This item appeared in the recommendations for payment for the technical school and drew forth some severe criticism. Dr. Caroline Brown wanted to know why this price was paid, saying that best dairy butter can be obtained for 35 cents per pound. Principal McKay explained that this amount comes out of the fees charged for cookery of \$3 per term, and that the city is practically paying nothing. The estimates, totaling \$72,81, were finally adopted, although there were one or two dissenting voices regarding this item. A small folder presented by Principal McKay setting forth the courses and conditions of admission to the day classes of Central Technical School and asking that these same be placed before the pupils and teachers of the senior third and senior fourth forms of the public schools and also before the separate school board was passed.

WORK FOR SOLDIERS.

Veterans '66 Chapter, I.O.O.F., Has Had Successful Year.

Among the things accomplished by the Veterans '66 Chapter, I.O.O.F., during the past 12 months were the equipment of a bed for the Orpington Hospital and a convertible motor ambulance and truck given to the Spadina Military Hospital. Many comforts, including 81 pairs of socks, were sent overseas to the soldiers whom they have adopted. The officers for the current year are: Regent, Mrs. Isabel O'Neil; first vice-regent, Mrs. Peter O'Neil; second vice-regent, Mrs. Mills; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Taylor; recording secretary, Miss Sarah Hornbrook; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wilkins; standard-bearer, Mrs. Rattray; Echoes secretary, Mrs. R. M. Fahy.

ROWELL'S MOTION OUT OF ORDER

His Votes for Women Amendment to Reply Defeated on Division.

ON TECHNICALITY

Another Bill on Order Paper Ahead—Speaker's Ruling Upheld.

On division the house yesterday supported by 68 to 27 the ruling of the Speaker that N. W. Rowell's amendment to the motion for consideration of the speech from the throne was out of order. This amendment favored votes for women.

Sir William Hearst raised the point that Mr. Rowell was out of order in that he had by his amendment introduced a matter already on the order paper, and further, that the amendment was improper as suggesting legislation to his majesty. After a great deal of technical discussion and invocation of parliamentary rules, the Speaker said he could not see any other course open to him than to declare the amendment out of order on the first of these points. Mr. Rowell, declaring that the matter went to the very basis of constitutional government, appealed from this decision to the house, which, on division, supported the Speaker. Sturholme and Sir William's main point was that Mr. Johnson had given notice of bills to enfranchise women before Mr. Rowell introduced his amendment. If such action were allowed, said he, there would be nothing to stop any private member anticipating any legislation by such motions. The order of business of the house would be in the hands of any member, he said.

Mr. Rowell replied that there was no foundation for Sir William's point, and it was unprecedented. Messrs. Proudfoot, Elliott, Sturholme and Dewar supported the Liberal leader. The premier's point was an after thought, they said. It would bottle debate if the Speaker ruled the amendment out. Mr. Dewar suggested they were jockeying for position, and Sir William was displeased because he had been outvoted. There was no other way to add to the address, said he.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson supported the premier. Mr. Johnson repudiated the suggestion that he had ulterior motives in giving notice of his bill.

Clothing Workers Demand Eight Hour Day and Increased Wage

Claiming that there should be a standard workday for all those engaged in the manufacturing firms of Toronto, and that, owing to the high cost of living, their present pay is inadequate, about 800 members of the Clothing Workers' Union assembled at the Labor Institute, Nelson street, last night, and decided to demand an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. As there is an eight-hour day already established in many of the manufacturing firms of the city it is not considered likely that much opposition will be offered to the request of the workers in this respect, and that the firms will be disposed to an increase in certain lines.

Another meeting will be held in the near future, and the full demand will be forwarded to the employers in the form of a letter next week.

R. R. GAMEY BACK.

R. R. Gamey, Manitoulin, who has been seriously ill, appeared in the house yesterday for the first time and voted in division.

MORE ABOUT THE H. C. OF L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behooves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

WHEN BUYING MATCHES SPECIFY EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question, but besides this every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches; there are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

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TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

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First Vice-President—W. D. Matthews.
Second Vice-President—G. W. Monk.
Joint General Managers—R. S. Hudson, John Massey.
Superintendent of Branches and Secretary—George H. Smith.
Paid-up Capital.....\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned).....3,000,000.00
Investments.....32,264,782.51

DEPOSITS

The Corporation is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR TRUST FUNDS

Every facility is afforded Depositors. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail with perfect convenience. Deposits of one dollar and upwards are welcomed. Interest at

Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum is credited and compounded twice a year.

MUNICIPAL BRANCH BILL IS INTRODUCED

Provincial Secretary Explains Promised Measure—Not Enough, Says Rowell.

The government's municipal bill was introduced in the house by Hon. W. D. McPherson yesterday. It provides for a "bureau of municipal affairs" under a director who, for the purposes of the Public Service and Audit Acts, shall rank as a deputy minister. The provincial municipal auditor, the drainage referee and the official arbitrator are to be attached to the bureau.

The bureau is to be given superintendence over public utilities, except the hydro, the health department and the railway board. The duties of the bureau include the issuing of bulletins on municipal affairs, collection of statistics, examination of municipal legislation in other countries, the recommendation of such legislation for this, and to perform such other duties as the lieutenant-governor in council may see fit.

N. W. Rowell said this did not go as far as the municipalities wanted to go. They wanted a separate department. Mr. McPherson said it went as far as it was wise to go at present.

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN.

The annual meeting of the Child Dred's Aid Society of Toronto, which the public is cordially invited to attend, will be held at 3 p.m. tomorrow at the premises of the society, 229 Simcoe street.