

should not have been built, the radiators in it should not have been built.

Only One Way to Meet Case.

The employment in Toronto of the radiator maker and the transactions in subdivisions and so forth that arose from the expansions of the factories and other concerns that depend on, and are associated with, the spurious, misbegotten expansions of Sashgarry, were just as superfluous in Toronto as the adventures were in Sashgarry which now cause every participator in them to make a wry face when he thinks what a self-fooled complacent he was.

Toronto cannot resume its former degree of employment till Sashgarry gets back, or till there is a genuine development in Ontario production from the soil that will employ the idle hosts which Governments are slow to heed.

We can only meet the vast obligations we have incurred for borrowed capital by more production in the basic industries of the soil. To go on indefinitely borrowing money with which to pay interest is only folly. We have done it till our credit is seriously impaired—this happened before the war.

You cannot make a great showing in increased production from vacant lands in three months. The problems which Sir John Willison's Commission will quickly discover behind the unemployment question, should have been grappled with at least two years ago.

Governments Did Not Heed.

The lost time, plus the war, has made it more difficult to handle them, and has, therefore, induced reluctance in a certain order of politician to learn what the problems are.

There would be more hope of Governments taking hold of them in a large, constructive way if they had shown seasonable apprehension of what was coming.

It is too much to expect that strength which was unequal to a situation that

inherited in time of peace, will be more than equal to it when it has become worse during an appalling war. The need for constructive statesmanship to defeat the menace of unemployment was just as plain three years ago to men who were willing to discern the signs of the times, as it is in the dark days which join these gloomy years.

The Governments in Canada were warned in most explicit and most official terms of what was coming, and were besought to get ready against the disaster. Not one of them, so far as any public record can disclose, paid attention to what was pressed upon them.

Three months ago the Ontario Industrial Association was formed of representatives of all kinds of public and semi-public bodies to deal with this very question of unemployment. Mr. McNaught, of the new Commission, was the chief mover in establishing the organization, of which little has since been heard. That the Government has now been induced to take official cognisance of a serious problem, seems to indicate that the Association found that it had approached a task beyond its strength, even if it was within its vision.

Sparring for Breath.

Those who looked at the situation with a clear eye were well aware that it would be so. It was vain to try to impart that conception to the Association. An economic revolution in public finance had been obviously accomplished at the outbreak of the war. It was not wise to expect that its pertinence would be seized in Toronto.

The Unemployment Commission may be regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of the Government's unreadiness to say where it stands; and as a confession that it is time to spar for breath. That is all very natural, things being what they are. But if we had had far-seeing, constructive statesmanship in the pre-