

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 9.

Why Burlington Suffers.

The Town of Burlington, Ontario, has had no passenger service from the Hamilton Electric Radial Railway Co. for a month past. The company has decided to obey the order of the Dominion Railway Commission, and the commission has no power to compel obedience. The company is under federal jurisdiction, but the federal government does not enforce the federal law.

Hence there is a disposition on the part of the people of Burlington to knuckle down. They fear they are going into an unequal contest in fighting the big corporation. They realize that they will get no help either from the Dominion or the provincial government, and they are perhaps deceived by the argument that if the bylaw be repealed their rights will still be safeguarded by the Dominion Railway Commission.

But the Dominion Railway Commission can safeguard nobody, may advise, exhort or coax the railway company to do its duty, but it cannot make the company do anything it does not want to do. Suppose the bylaw were repealed tomorrow and a tariff of tolls approved between Burlington and Hamilton by the Dominion Railway Board, what would happen? History would merely repeat itself. If the rates fixed by the board suited the company the company would run the cars. If the rates did not meet the company's approval no passenger service would be forthcoming. The town might have an order from the railway board; it has one now. But what would it amount to? It would be of no more force or value than an old handbill or a piece of waste paper.

When the Laurier government, 12 years ago, switched so many of our local radial railways from provincial to Dominion jurisdiction, it knew perfectly well of this joker in the Dominion Railway Act. On the other hand, we must admit that the Borden government, during nine years of power, has done nothing to relieve the situation. It has permitted the railway commission to be and remain a mere scarecrow. And we are certainly unable to understand why Sir Henry Drayton, as chairman of the board, has consented to occupy the humiliating position in which he finds himself today. The Railway Act could have been made of some account at any time during the past two or three years by an appropriate order-in-council. The situation at Burlington could have been corrected by the government without waiting for parliament to amend the act. The government today has full power to amend the Railway Act by an order-in-council under the War Measures Act.

Every year the United States Interstate Commerce Commission requests and obtains all needed legislation. The attorney-general of the United States, with his district attorneys, his deputy marshals, his agents and experts of every kind, is bound to see to it that the orders of the interstate commerce commission are obeyed, and large sums are appropriated every year to enable him to carry on the fight. When our railway commission made an order the other day and the Radial Railway Company laughed it to scorn, the chairman of the commission told the municipality in effect that it would have to go into court at its own expense and get the order enforced if it could. The Dominion Railway Commission and the Dominion Government alike washed their hands of all responsibility.

This fatal weakness in our constitution, this fatal inability of the federal government to enforce federal law, was brought to the attention of the house and country twelve years ago by W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, in a speech in the house of commons, wherein he showed how the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Government were required to enforce the orders of the commission. He read various clauses from the Interstate Commerce Act, one of which declared:

The commission is hereby authorized and required to enforce the provision of this act.
He showed that all the circuit courts of the United States were armed with authority to punish violations of the Railway Act and proceedings for this purpose did not have to be instituted by municipalities or persons aggrieved, but it was provided that:

It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States whenever the attorney-general shall direct, either of his own motion or upon the request of the interstate commerce commission, to institute and prosecute such proceedings.
The American Railway Act has sharp teeth; ours apparently has no teeth at all. The fundamental weak-

ness of our system lies in the failure of the federal government to enforce federal law. This has been pointed out over and over again during the past twelve years in the house and in the world. The people of Burlington probably see the point by this time and we submit that it is high time for the Dominion Railway Commissioners to see it. They should either require the government to give them real power or they should voluntarily retire from their present position—a position always undignified, but now ridiculous. The government at Ottawa has ample power under the War Measures Act to remedy the situation by an order-in-council.

A Non-Intervention Policy.

There appears to be no doubt that the policy adopted and being carried out by the entente allies is one of non-intervention in Russia, Germany and Austria. The Japanese were the first to withdraw from Siberia. It is now stated that the 20,000 British troops in Russia are to be withdrawn. Whether this is in compliance with President Wilson's policy or no remains to be seen.

The effect will undoubtedly be to stimulate the forces of disorder. The Bolshevik movement in Russia and Germany is the greatest peril that civilized humanity has suffered from, greater even than the German peril, for that was of artificial origin, while the Bolshevik movement has sufficient natural grounds to work upon to excite the interests and claim the allegiance of masses of ignorant and impoverished people in every land.

The threat to other nations than Germany and Russia is a dire one. New York is already struggling with the problem. The pamphlets circulated in Toronto by underground means indicate the existence here of devotees of the same policy of murder and piracy. But if we lose sight of the fact that it all arises out of the conditions which our system has been instrumental in creating we shall miss the lesson which Russia and Germany are destined to learn in such fearful ways.

The withdrawal of allied authority or the refusal to lend assistance to Russia and Germany, simply means that the revolution there is to be allowed to take its bloody course. Whether we stand consenting or turn our backs and look the other way, we cannot escape the responsibility that rests on the common humanity of all nations of men. The economic conditions which will result from revolutionary devastation in Europe are bound to be felt throughout the world, and as there is no sign of any diminution of the pressure imposed by the war, the extra pressure from this new factor is not a pleasant condition to contemplate.

A good deal of stress is laid by some observers on the natural qualities of the German people, their aptness for law and order, for respect for authority, and their dislike of chaos. It is impossible, however, to judge the present situation by what may have been the normal temperament of the German people. The thirteenth people on occasion turn out to be the most extravagant, and the man of quiet temperament sometimes becomes an incarnate fury. If, as appears likely, the policy of the allies be to permit the Russian and German nations to fight out their domestic troubles, while the allied forces endeavored to restrict the disturbance to these areas, the almost inevitable consequence will be the rise of a military dictator in Russia or Germany, and the creation of a new situation which will eventually have to be faced under more difficult conditions than exist at present.

MURDERER WAS INSANE, SAYS TORONTO DOCTOR

Port Arthur, Jan. 8.—"A voice told him to kill, kill, and when he heard it he was powerless, from want of self-command, to resist, so he killed the man," said Dr. Bauman of Toronto, a physician specially qualified in diseases of the mind, in the trial of Romeo Pe, for murder, at the assizes here this morning. He testified in belief that the man was insane at the time and that he is still insane. The victim of the murder was A. Nimi, who was struck on the head with an ax while using a telephone at Ignace, Ont.

BULGARS DESPOILED RUMANIAN PROVINCE

Salonica, Jan. 8.—In evacuating the Black Sea port of Constanza, in the Rumanian Province of Dobruja, the Bulgarians took with them many trains loaded with furs, objects of art and other valuables from the houses of wealthy people, especially from rich Greeks of Constanza, according to advices received by the Greek press bureau here. Official investigations ordered by the allies, it is added, led to the discovery in the houses of Bulgarian officials in Yarna of a great number of stolen pieces of furniture. Several pianos also were found in the Bulgarian arsenal at Yarna.

Winnipeg Stock Yard Men Ask A. G. Hawkes to Retract

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 8.—Members of the live stock exchange held a special session this afternoon to decide if legal action shall be taken against A. G. Hawkes, who is alleged to have made the charge that there is grafting in the Winnipeg stock yards. The statement is said to have been made during an address delivered by Mr. Hawkes Tuesday in addressing the stock breeders' convention at Brandon. Members of the exchange demanded that he make a retraction, saying the charges are absurd.

I DUNNO WHICH IS WORST



IDA SPEAKS OF RECONSTRUCTION

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.
A few nights ago we heard a very learned man speaking on the question of reconstruction. He was not only an eloquent speaker, but one who had the happy faculty for driving the facts home to you; but you can imagine with what surprise many of his audience heard him when he said: "That the first and most vital step of reconstruction is education."

Somewhat or other people seem to have fallen into the habit of thinking that reconstruction means nothing more or less than rebuilding and re-starting the wheels of commerce. There have been any number of associations formed for the purpose of reconstructing not only the City of Toronto, but the world at large; but we have not heard of any of them who have taken steps to educate the children of Canada, or a stepping stone to the larger things.

As our man of a few nights ago said: "There are numbers of executive positions in Canada which are not filled by Canadians because the suitable man cannot be found." That may sound rather a large statement, but particularly when one remembers that there are Canadian men holding the very highest kind of positions in the United States, it is not so surprising.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS
Brian is wounded, but not severely.
CHAPTER CXXXIII.
Brian was wounded. He was in the hospital. The nurse had written saying he was pretty badly hurt, but doing as well as could be expected. He was conscious and had asked her to write—then not to worry. His right arm had been injured, also he had been struck in the shoulder by a piece of shrapnel, making a painful wound.

"Oh, I wonder if he is really not dangerously hurt?" Ruth exclaimed when she had finished the letter. She had turned pale as she read, and the hand holding the letter trembled. "I imagine the nurse is telling it just as it is," her aunt replied. "See, she says she will write again soon. I wouldn't worry, if I were you. He is young, has a good constitution, and will probably be back in the fighting in a little while."

"Maybe—but oh, aunt, what if something should happen—if he should die?" Tears filled Ruth's eyes. "Now, Ruth, don't allow yourself to even think of such a thing. Just write him a nice, cheery letter, and tell him you are all right. You'll hear again soon." Mrs. Clayborne was not as optimistic as she pretended to be. But she wanted to keep Ruth cheerful and while trying to do so speculated not a little on the effect of Brian's death might have on her niece's future.

Ruth told Mandel at once that Brian had been wounded. She told him the hospital nurse had written, and that she was fearful she had not told her the danger he might be in; that she had had light of it so that she wouldn't worry.

"I have an idea that those very nurses tell things pretty often when you aren't there to catch their words."

Someway, his manner of speaking comforted her, and she felt as if she were a man's point of view, not as she and her aunt did. Then, too, he was sorry for her if anything, but he was not a little on the effect of Brian's death might have on her niece's future.

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GERMANY PAYS IN GOLD U. S. ARMY'S EXPENSES

Coblenz, Jan. 8.—Ten million marks arrived here from Berlin on Monday by special train, this sum being the first payment by the German government of the 25,000,000 marks due in the brewery workers' union of Cologne. The expenses of the American army of occupation. The arrival of this shipment makes a total of 64,000,000 marks which has been turned over to the American authorities for the current expense of the occupying forces.

LABOR MEN OF ALBERTA VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

Medicine Hat, Jan. 8.—The Alberta Federation of Labor has declared unequivocally against any modification of the prohibition legislation in this province. A resolution introduced by the brewery workers' union of Calgary asking for endorsement of the resolution passed at the Quebec convention for 2-1-2 per cent. beer, was rejected by a vote of 45 to 37 at the Tuesday morning session.

WILL ENTER ITALIAN SERVICE.

Madrid, Jan. 8.—Two Austrian steamers which have been interned in the harbor of Vigo, according to El Mundo, will leave shortly for Genoa, having been put into the service of the Italian government.

BRIG-GEN. CRITCHELY SAILS.
New York, Jan. 8.—Brig-Gen. A. C. Critchely of Winnipeg, said to be the youngest officer of his rank in the British army, returning to the front after a mission in Canada, sailed on the Carmania today with several other British officers.

HAIG'S TRIBUTE TO MARSHAL FOCH

Past Undimmed by Any Hint of Discord or Conflict of Interest or Ideals.
201,000 PRISONERS
Fifty-Nine British Divisions in Three Months Defeated Ninety-Nine of Enemy.

London, Jan. 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his report on operations from the end of April until the end of hostilities, pays a high tribute to Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies. In concluding his report the field marshal wrote: "At the moment when the final triumph of the allied cause is assured we and all others of the allied and associated armies can look back on the years that have gone with satisfaction undimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideal."

"Few alliances of the past can boast of such a record. Few can show a purpose as unambiguously and faithfully pursued or so fully and gloriously realized."
Loyalty to the Cause.
"If the complete unity and harmony of our action is to be ascribed to the justice of our cause, it is due to the absolute loyalty with which that cause has been pursued by all those entrusted with the control of the different allied armies," which fought side by side with ours. "The spirit which carried out the grand plan of the campaign laid down by the allied high command. At the close of operations, the report declared:
"In the decisive contests in the period covered by the report, the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy front were attacked, his lateral communications were cut, and his best divisions were fought to a standstill."
Took 187,000 Prisoners.
"On the different battlefronts, the British took 187,000 prisoners and 257 guns, bringing the total number of prisoners captured during the year to over 201,000. These results were achieved by 59 fighting British divisions which fought the most arduous of three months' battle, engaged and defeated 99 separate divisions of the Germans. When the armistice was signed by the enemy, his defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. Continuation of hostilities would have meant only disaster to the German armies, and an armed invasion of Germany."

Nationalist Congress, at Delhi, Favors Full Provincial Autonomy

London, Jan. 8.—A despatch from Reuters' Delhi correspondent announces that at the nationalist congress held there a motion in favor of full provincial autonomy and against special electorates for Europeans was carried by acclamation. The congress passed formal resolutions of loyalty, QUEBEC G.W.V.A. MASS MEETING.
Quebec, Jan. 8.—The local branch of the Great War Veterans held a mass meeting yesterday evening to discuss the employment of the men returning from overseas. It was decided to ask for the co-operation of both the federal and provincial governments to this end.

POLES DEFEND LEMBERG WITH UTMOST TENACITY

Warsaw, Jan. 8.—Stiff fighting still continues around Lemberg, where the poles are defending themselves tenaciously against the Ruthenians. The water and electric supplies of the city have been cut by the besiegers. Bloody hand-to-hand fighting has occurred daily in the city.
"I have an idea that those very nurses tell things pretty often when you aren't there to catch their words."

QUEBEC MANAGER SUICIDES.

Quebec, Jan. 8.—Michael Donnelly, local manager for the Canadian Northern Express Company, suicided early today in his office at the C.N.E. station this city, by blowing out his brains with a revolver. He was married and the father of a number of young children. He had been ailing for quite a while.

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Makers of the Famous Eddy Matches

LEAVINE ARRESTED BY TROTSKY'S ORDER

Premier Wished to Effect a Coalition With the Moderate Party.
Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotsky, minister of war and marine, who has made himself dictator, according to a Moscow despatch to the Gothenburg, Sweden, Gazette.
Trotsky was prompted to make the arrest because of a difference of opinion with Lenin concerning Bolshevik reforms, the despatch states. Lenin desired to effect a coalition with the Mensheviks, or Moderates, while Trotsky wished to continue the reign of red terror.

Major-Gen. Hemming Dies

Kingston, Jan. 8.—Major-General T. D. F. Hemming passed away at his residence this morning at 10.30 after a brief illness. He had only recently retired from the command of military district No. 5, having been succeeded by Gen. V. A. S. Williams. Only this morning word came from Ottawa that he had been promoted from the rank of brigadier-general to that of major-general. Gen. Hemming was in his 56th year, having been born at Drummondville, Que. in 1863. He was a son of the late Judge E. J. Hemming.
General Hemming is survived by his wife, one son, Major Hemming, who is connected with the headquarters staff at Wilket Camp, England, and two daughters, Mrs. Bowerbank, whose husband, Major Bowerbank, M.C., distinguished himself in the late war, and Mrs. Margaret Hemming, a military nurse, which will be a military nurse, will take place on Friday at 2.30. The military of the city had planned to tender General Hemming a complimentary dinner tonight.

SINN FEINERS TO CALL IRISH ASSEMBLY

Dublin, Jan. 8.—Twenty-nine Sinn Fein members of parliament, under leadership of Count Plunkett, met yesterday and decided to call a constituent assembly, inviting the members of all Irish constituencies with-out regard to party, it was learned today. No date for holding the constituent assembly was fixed.

An Amazing Story Of Russian Court Life

COMMENCING in the next issue, Sunday, Jan. 12, The Toronto Sunday World will begin the publication of the most startling and interest-holding stories of European court life ever published in Canada.
The series of biographical articles tells of the intimate life of the ex-czarina.
This Bavarian princess found herself in love with a man outside of the royal purple. Finding his adored of royal blood he committed suicide. Thus begins the most romantic and adventurous life of any woman who ever sat upon a throne in modern times.
How the princess came to marry the late czar against her will forms a pivotal episode in the story.
The second episode of the ex-czarina's career was her series of adventures in Rome and Vienna in company with the ex-wife of the King of Saxony. Readers will agree that it was an interesting time that the pair had.
The biography is edited by William Le Queux, the famous expert on court intrigue, espionage and secret lives of royal personages.
The narrative grips the attention from the beginning and sustains the interest of the reader until the end. Its authenticity is vouched for.
This series begins in the next issue of The Sunday World, and to miss it is to miss a startling narrative which reads more like fiction than truth.

The Toronto Sunday World

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School Studies

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LABOR CONCILIATION FINDING

"Why, yes, I con with the findings of conciliation which concilience of the street ex-Alderman Joseph night to The World gether too small, a deal against the av unanimous as night."
"As I understand the board of appeal Controller Robbins, and the agreement concludes in June, in was practical of importance asked."

John Sutherland, meeting of the Council of the Ontario State, ultra-radicals persistently stampede of the council by the Bricklayers' Union delegates to the meeting on Tuesday night. The officers elected were W. Jarvis; recorder, E. T. Howell; treasurer, E. T. Howell; secretary, E. T. Howell; John Vick, press manager for the Bricklayers' Union. R. Stalford, representative of the Toronto, and in many lines, and least, there were far for work than jobs.