

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

Guelph Needs a Defender.

Toronto and The Toronto World clearly remembers the part played by Guelph and Kitchener in the birth of the Hydro movement. The records are all in order and can be brought to light any time. We trust The Guelph Herald will go into all the chronicles of the last thirty years that deal with the matter, and stand by the principles laid down for which Toronto has loyally stood. If The Herald can keep Guelph as straightly in-line as Toronto has kept we shall have no complaint to make. We are obliged to The Herald for recalling ancient history. It may be necessary to refer to it before the 15th of August.

The Herald has started in to defend Mayor Carter. If he did not need defence The Herald likely would not have attempted the task. All we know is that Guelph under Mayor Carter was the only city to refuse the recent Hydro radical resolution and the only city, again under Mayor Carter, to go to the C. P. R. with a radical project to compete with the Hydro plans.

The Herald admits the agreement Mayor Carter took to the C. P. R. is not all that it would like. It is a worse agreement than Galt had with the Grand River Road, and Galt is trying to get rid of its yoke. Why should Guelph desire to put it on, and why does Mayor Carter seek to fasten it? This "one-sided" (The Herald's adjective) agreement, Mayor Carter says, is his own idea, and that he went to the C. P. R. with it, and not, as we had supposed, that the C. P. R. went to him.

The Herald says the Hydro union never proposed to operate the street railway. In this the Hydro was on all fours with the C. P. R., but when Mayor Carter got an idea it was to the C. P. R. he went with it, and not to the Hydro. Mayor Mercier of Galt, who has had experience with the Grand River Road, turned in another direction when he got his idea, and is submitting it to the popular body. The executive of the Hydro Radial Union met in Toronto yesterday, and we understand, have adopted some resolutions that may be submitted to Guelph this evening at a meeting of the chamber of commerce. We trust The Herald will continue its investigations and convince itself that Mayor Carter really does need defence, without feeling called upon to be his defender. The people of Guelph need a defender in this case, and their claim should come first with the local newspapers.

Are We Going On or Back?

In France the big strike, which was to show the strength of labor, has been called off, a greater tribute to the common sense of labor than the strike could have been to its power. Most of the necessary things can be had without striking now, for labor has exhibited its power, and capital is beginning to realize that the demands of labor, when made at a board of conciliation, are reasonable, have the sympathy of the public, and must be met. And as long as labor is reasonable this is an impregnable position to hold.

The obvious objection to a strike at the present time is its destructive character. It destroys wealth by failing to produce. One of the old fallacies upon which many capitalists, as well as labor men, allow themselves to be pulled up as with wind, is the idea that the scarcer a thing is the more valuable it is. This may apply to diamonds, pearls, four-leaved shamrocks, amber and other more or less useless things having a sentimental value. One cannot eat on wear any of these things or keep warm by them. They acquire an exchange value because some people want them as savages do glass beads.

Money similarly is given an artificial value by being treated as a commodity, when it is only a medium of exchange and is of no value at all unless there is something for which to exchange it. Money may buy food, but if there be no food the money has no value for that purpose. As the quantities of things diminish the value of money for which they may be exchanged diminishes in proportion. People are accustomed to say that the value of money increases, but how can it be increasing when one only gets a half, or less, of what one formerly got for it. At the present time the millionaire's million is only worth half a million, as the poor man's dollar is only worth fifty cents.

As there has been no production for five years the necessities of life have become scarcer and scarcer. Food, coal, clothing, is hard to get. Money represents values loses the value it represented when commodities were plentiful. Until we have increased our production and replaced our losses until we have a normal production...

POLITICAL NOTES

Federal and Provincial—Significance of the New Ontario Election Law.

Mr. Thomas Findlay, president of the Massey-Harris Co., on the 4th of July addressed a meeting of the U.F.O. at Point Farm, near Goderich. The speech, which was reported extensively in The World, has attracted wide attention in high political circles, and more will be heard of the light and leading it has afforded to reasonable students of the tariff. One of the leading men in Sir Robert Borden's government says Mr. Findlay's address is a sober reminder of the political mistakes of the Canadian people, who leave discussion of the tariff entirely with the politicians. Mr. Findlay yesterday left Toronto for New York. He sails for England at once, and will not return till September.

With the Liberal convention at Ottawa at hand, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King returns from England. Mr. King is one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and his views will be heard with interest at the convention. Another prominent Liberal is hastening from the old land to the convention hall. This is Hon. Joe Martin, once the stormy petrel of Canadian Reform politics, and in later years not much less stormy and advanced as a member of the British House of Commons.

Some political information will be spilled on the slopes of Queenston Heights on the afternoon of the 30th. On the same day other orators will take the field, and both parties will be respectably represented. Hon. Mr. McGarry will be heard from, as well as Premier Hearst, and Mr. Dewar will talk to the Scotch Presbyterians at Allas Craig. But at Kincardine, on the 25th, the Liberal leader is likely to say a few things that should inspire Premier Hearst to "open out" to the voters. Even his own followers are saying that the premier has evolved too much of the spirit of "secret diplomacy" with regard to the referendum and the election.

Meanwhile the electorate is a good deal in the dark concerning the significance of the new Ontario election law. The Liberals charge that the laws of the province relating to the franchise have been generally tinkered with. The government has issued a pamphlet for the use of voters and election agents, official and otherwise, containing the statute of 1913 and the amendments of 1919, together with the liquor referendum act of last session.

SPECIAL SESSION WILL RATIFY PEACE PACT

Canadian House to Meet Before War Measures Act Expires.

Ottawa, July 23.—Parliament will be in session again before the war measures act expires, and with it the track betting, prohibition, and other war-time orders-in-council passed under its provisions. Such is the understanding here, and was the understanding when parliament prorogued a fortnight ago. At this time, the final complete text of the peace treaty with Germany had not been received in Ottawa, and therefore could not be submitted to parliament for ratification. Drafts, as prepared, had been received, and changes made were called from Paris. But it was not till the arrival in Ottawa of Hon. G. J. Doherty, who, with Hon. A. S. C. Stanton, signed the treaty as Canadian plenipotentiaries, that the text as signed was available. The understanding with the British government when Sir Robert Borden left London was that there would be no proclamation of peace by Great Britain for some time.

Greater Necessity Now. Since then, however, greater necessity has apparently arisen in Great Britain for an early proclamation of a state of war no longer exists. It is understood that the government here is in communication with the imperial authorities on the subject, and that stress is being laid on the necessity for full opportunity being given to the Dominion parliament for discussion of the treaty's terms before formal proclamation of peace by the King. Notice has already been given to ratification of the treaty for ratification. While the question has not been discussed in the cabinet as yet, it is probable that the date of opening will be advanced a week or two to avoid any unnecessary delay. But that peace will be officially proclaimed before the Dominion parliament can be summoned is regarded here as extremely unlikely.

TRIED OLD TRICK ON MERCHANT OF KINGSTON

Special to The Toronto World. Kingston, July 23.—This afternoon a man walked into the jewelry store of Kinnear & Desterre and after picking out goods to the value of \$138 wrote out a cheque for the amount. As Mr. Desterre did not know the customer he was suspicious and calling up the bank the cheque was drawn upon, he found the man had no account there. The fellow made a hasty exit. It is believed the man has been operating at this game in several places in eastern Ontario.

INCREASE POLICE PAY.

Special to The Toronto World. Woodstock, July 23.—As the result of a petition presented by the city police to the police commission the latter unanimously decided at a special meeting today to raise the salaries \$100 a year. This gives the constables \$1,000 and the acting chief \$1,200 a year. Miss Emily Ball was appointed secretary to the commission.

SOLDIERS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Is an Army Man Likely to Become Prime Minister of England?

BY MAJOR BRYAN COOPER.

London, July 19.—In view of the fact that military eminence has long been considered a pathway to political influence in the United States and has sometimes even led to the White House, it may be of interest to consider the part which the demobilized soldier is likely to play in British internal affairs in the near future. The two countries are very different and the all the manhood of Great Britain of less than forty-five years of age has been under arms, yet it is doubtful whether the soldier will play as active a part in the parliamentary arena at Westminster as he is likely to do at Washington. To take one case in point, the names of General Pershing and General Lee and Wood have been widely canvassed as possible candidates for the presidency, but nobody has ventured to attribute political ambition to "Sir Douglas Haig."

Beatty's Future. It is indeed believed that Sir David Beatty having reached the apex of his own profession desires a wider field of activity, but he will probably find this in the governorship of India or one of the great dominions rather than in parliament. Only once in British history has a soldier become prime minister and the success of the Duke of Wellington in that capacity was hardly of so convincing a character as to encourage a repetition of the experiment. In any case, 1830 and its almost impendible nowaday to imagine a British prime minister who does not hold a seat in the House of Commons.

It therefore to the military members of that house that our attention must be turned if we are endeavor to discover a future political leader. There are numerous (but not so numerous as was previously believed) the general election being held somewhat later, since in many cases men were too busy fighting to bring themselves to the notice of the constituencies and they include in their ranks several distinguished figures. One to the present no one of outstanding ability has made his reappearance. Two well-known generals hold seats in parliament: one, Sir Arnold Hunter, was Kitchener's right-hand man in Egypt, and during the recent war commanded the great training centre at Aldershot, where hundreds of thousands of troops passed through his hands. The other, who possesses a curiously similar name, Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, won fame as a major of engineers when, accompanied by only a dozen sappers, he rode thirty miles thru the enemy's country to blow up the railway north of Bloemfontein. Later he commanded the 24th division in their heroic landing at the Dardanelles, and subsequently led a corps command both in Gallipoli and France.

ADMIT PEESSES TO HOUSE OF LORDS

Bill, Which Passes Second Reading, Does Not Change Conditions of Franchise.

London, July 23.—The bill entitling women to hold public office and exercise public functions, which passed its second reading in the house of lords yesterday, and which is the subject of the bill, will give women the franchise on the same terms as men, but only at the age of 21. The government bill does not change the women's franchise, and does not raise the age of the franchise from 21 to 25. It contains a clause entitling peesses to sit in the house of lords, but this clause was only included as a concession to the wishes of some of the lords, and will probably be rejected. Viscount Bryce and the Marquis of Crewe, in the course of the debate, advocated waiting until the proposed reconstitution of the house of lords had been effected before the franchise of a peer lord chancellor, in introducing the bill explained that the government did not intend to change in women's franchise because it would entail another general election, and, further, because a committee has previously appointed to study the question of legislative devolution. The Adams bill will come before the house on Monday, 24th inst. It is expected to be rejected, thus relieving the government from an embarrassing situation.

GENERAL STRIKE DOOMED TO FAILURE

Paris, July 23.—The meeting of the national committee of the federation of labor, which ended late last night, brought out statements appearing to indicate that the general strike, which had postponed for July 31, but which was called off before that date, was abandoned because it was doomed in advance to failure. During the meeting, which was called to discuss the general strike affair, Secretary Puhaut, of the federation, admitted that the opposition to the movement had gained ground daily. In addition, Secretary Merrheim, of the metal workers' section, who has previously been regarded as one of the extremists, declared that interference by outside "extremist elements" had broken the unity and discipline of the workers. He declared that the federation must dissociate itself from the "mobs of the street" or suffer extinction.

FAMOUS MINSTREL CALLED BY DEATH

San Diego, Calif., July 23.—George H. Primrose, famous minstrel, died here today following a severe illness which began one month ago. He was born in London, Oct. 28, 1854. A widow and a brother survive him here. Primrose's career as a minstrel dates back to 1874. He began his stage career when 15 years old, and is credited with having originated soft shoe dancing. After being with the Haverly troupe for several years, Primrose toured the country with a company known as Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West. Later the name was changed to Primrose and West, a combination which lasted for many years. About 15 years ago, Primrose joined forces with Lew Dockery. Of late years he has appeared on the vaudeville stage.

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OSGOODE HALL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Weekly court, before Kelly, J., on Thursday, July 24, at 10:30 a.m.: Goodman v. Yollack, Whichev v. Fremkin, Mackell v. Ottawa Separate Schools, Doherty v. Doherty (three cases), Lake v. Toronto (two cases), Symes v. Terminal, Re Cameron & Polien, Annis v. Annis, Whelan v. Donovan. Re Gilmour Estate. Judges' chambers will be held following weekly court. Master's Chambers. Before Geo. M. Lee, Junior Registrar. Imperial Trusts Co. v. Jackson-R. G. McClelland (Mearns & Co.), for defendant, obtained leave to move in September to vary or set aside order of July 14, 1919. Re Rose Bros. Coal Co.—H. H. Shaver, for liquidator, obtained order sanctioning sale of assets of Ontario Lignite Co. for \$175. Costs to liquidator out of the estate in winding-up. Peel v. Peel (Ginsler (Heyd & Heyd), for defendant, obtained order on consent, dismissing action without costs, and vacating its pendens. Namsting v. MacKay (Bealy & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained final order of foreclosure against all defendants. Brandon v. Brandon Pressed Brick and Tile Co.—G. W. Adams, for plaintiff, obtained order making absolute attaching order. York Sandstone Co. v. Cowlin & Son (Byckens & Co.), for defendant, obtained order on consent, dismissing action and counterclaims without costs. Dransfield v. Standing—C. H. Kemp (Miller & Co.), for plaintiff, moved for return of car. J. H. Cook, for defendant, asked enlargement. Standish v. Standish—C. H. Kemp, for defendant, obtained leave to serve notice of motion to set aside report issued on the hearing. H. E. Hawley v. Hand—Buchanan (Pasien & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained final order of claim upon promissory note of 25th April, 1919. Lucas v. Lucas—J. G. Smith, for plaintiff, moved for interim alimony. J. C. Moorhouse, for defendant, asked for \$10 weekly from issue of writ, with \$50 for disbursements. Judges' Chambers. Before Kelly, J. J. C. Moorhouse, for official guardian, obtained orders in the following matters: Re Belcher and Manufacturer's new Life, Re J. W. McRae, dated September 14th inst. Re A. Schultze, Re Astrid Erickson. Rex v. Wright alias William J. Shepherson—Fletcher Kerby on motion to bring conviction by police magistrate at Toronto on charge of keeping rooms for performance of acts of indecency. Judgment: The motion will be dismissed with costs. At Trial. Before Kelly, J. Re Duncan & McRae—J. P. Weeks for executor and Addie Hanson, a beneficiary; J. G. Harkness for Magistrate McRae, a disinterested assessor; H. E. Stone for Ellen Taylor and Marguerita Botrel; J. C. Haigh for David Gordon. Action to set aside will of Duncan L. McRae, dated agreement for sale of certain lands. Testator died September 23, aged over eighty years. Judgment: The will of September 11 is valid and unrevoked and should be admitted to probate. It was not procured by fraud or undue influence. The agreement referred to between David Gordon and Duncan McRae is a good and valid agreement, and David Gordon is entitled under it to the lands and chattels therein described. The agreement was not procured by fraud and undue influence or without consideration. Costs of executor and Addie Hanson to be paid by Ellen Taylor and Marguerita Botrel. Re Reece Hall is also liable for these costs down to the delivery of issue. The executors are to have costs as between solicitor and client out of the estate, and the costs realized by him against Ellen Taylor, Marguerita Botrel and Re Reece Hall as above are to be applied in reduction of his costs, payable out of the estate. No costs to or against David Gordon or Maggie McRae. Before Substantial, J. G. P. Henderson, K.C., for plaintiff; George McLaurin for defendant. Action to recover possession of three-foot strip wide, bounded by the properties of the plaintiffs on Arthur street, Ottawa. Judgment: The property has been for upwards of twenty years in the open possession of the defendant and his predecessors. The action will be dismissed with costs. Brown v. Crawford—Augustus Lemm for plaintiff; S. R. Broadfoot for defendant. Action to enforce alleged contract for sale of shares in the Prince Rupert Cobalt Co. in the hands of the defendant. It was a speculative venture on plaintiff's part from the beginning and was ended disinterestedly as has been the case with other and adverse possession of the defendant and his predecessors. The action will be dismissed with costs.

SOLUTION OFFERED OF RAILWAY PROBLEM

Proposed Merger of U. S. Roads Under Transportation Board Supervision.

Washington, D.C., July 23.—Private ownership and operation of railroads, amounting to twenty or thirty great competing systems, under the supervision of a federal transportation board, with a statutory role of rate-making assuring the roads a net return of six per cent, was offered to the house committee of commerce today in the plan of the national transportation conference. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, former president of the chamber of commerce of the United States, which assembled the conference, today made his hearing had been held for six months, at which shipper, railroad men, labor union officials and bankers had been heard. The plan evolved was said to be a combination of the best features of plans already put forward with some new elements. It seemed into what the conference regarded as a harmonious whole. Continued government operation until remedial legislation is enacted, was urged by the conference, with the limitation that such legislation should be enacted this year. With the return of the roads to private ownership, it was believed there should be made available by congress a railroad reorganization board, with transportation board, for the stabilization of the roads' credit, and to facilitate the recommended consolidations. The sum eventually would be returned to the government.

Denies Responsibility For Shantung Settlement

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson today denied published reports that he had told senators that he was responsible for the Shantung settlement in the treaty with Germany. An official statement issued at the White House said the president had "exercised all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances" to obtain a modification of the Shantung provision. He believed the ultimate action of Japan with regard to Shantung will put the whole matter in its true light.

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