

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 15.

Germany at Peace!

Martial law in Germany indicates at least that a man has been discovered in Berlin who knows what he wants and how to get it. It is too soon yet to tell whether Gustave Noske is to be the Napoleon of the German revolution or whether he will be capable of playing the more benevolent part taken by Washington, Thiers, and other self-denying statesmen.

It is clear at least that the German authorities will not tolerate Bolshevism, which in Russia is considered worse than Tsarism, and in Germany would undoubtedly be regarded as a poor exchange for Kaiserism. The paternal government of the Kaiser, while it was so malevolent towards other nations, was of policy regarding the domestic interests of its subjects. But they were very much subjects, and may take a generation or two to grow out of the habit.

We are now at peace with Germany, and it is to our interest that Kaiserism and everything pertaining to it be extinguished in that land, and new ideas cultivated, a new spirit incarnated, a new land organized where righteousness, which is justice, might dwell.

In a few years the authors of the crime of 1914 will have passed away. A generation will see their aiders and abettors following them into darkness. It will be well if they who follow be not reared in the atmosphere of suspicion and the fear of a real hatred as their fathers lived in the fear of a chimerical foe conjured up by the Kaiser. Nobody hated Germany prior to 1914. It will be necessary to exercise much restraint if that condition is to be restored.

The economic revival and restoration of Germany is necessary to the welfare of the rest of Europe, but Germany without a clean heart and a right spirit would be better in weakness and poverty. Yet we cannot expect Germany to be better than the rest of the world. This is what makes the attitude of the other nations towards the peace treaty and the league of nations so important. If we are unable to live for the ideals for which we fought we cannot expect any superiority of virtue from Germany.

Suspending the Socialists.

The lower house of the New York legislature has suspended five members upon the ground that they belonged to revolutionary societies which aimed to overthrow the constitution of the United States. The charge was made by the Speaker of the house, and was based upon information furnished by the attorney-general. The members are not expelled, but are being tried by the judiciary committee.

The leading newspapers and many public men, including Hon. Charles E. Hughes, have denounced the action as tyrannical. Bernard Shaw has riddled it with his shafts of sarcasm. It is significant, however, that the vote for suspension carried almost unanimously and a large majority of the members seem determined to carry on the vote to the bitter end.

Every legislative body has the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members. The parliament of Upper Canada for years refused to seat Philip Dorland because he was a Quaker, also Prince Edward Island returned him time after time to parliament. The British house for years refused to seat Charles Bradlaugh because he was an atheist and refused to take the oath. The American house of representatives refused to seat a member because he had four wives, although he may have conscientiously believed in the teaching of the Mormon church. The members of the New York legislature may dislike to associate with Socialists just as members of other legislative bodies have shown an aversion to atheists and men over-married.

The point is made, however, that these five members of the New York legislature are being persecuted for their views, and that Socialists will be compelled to resort to violence if they be disfranchised by having the members they elect to the legislature unseated. Generally speaking it is unwise to curtail the right of a constituency to return whom it pleases to parliament. Our Canadian house of commons denied the right of Freuchen to be represented by Louis Riel when under indictment for high treason. But as a rule British parliaments have found it safer to admit members thought by some to be undesirable, than to curtail the rights of the people to choose their own representatives in parliament.

LESS ENQUIRY

Black King cannot move in the direction indicated by arrow on your chart. He would be at once in check so white king.

RADIALS ANNEX A FERTILE BELT TO BORDER CITIES

(Continued From Page 1).

Hydro power to meet its obligations. The subject is not one of those over which Mr. Henderson, the able salt chieftain, becomes jovial, especially as the salt and power contract must be observed for several years, even tho the D. U. R. death here has been swallowed up in the Hydro victory.

It has been stated in this correspondence that the lighting plant and business of the railway goes into debt account at \$190,000. One who should know says the railway salt-power as against hydro juice itself will just about have paid for the lighting equipment when the salt company's contract has run out, an unexampled commercial situation, of course, but on which shows that public ownership sometimes has a good side of a deal with private interests.

Limestone and Sodium Wed.
While we are on salt, a paragraph on the Amherstburg aspect of the radial development is germane. Amherstburg is eighteen miles from Windsor, and the railway now being transferred to the Hydro goes there. Amherstburg's proportion of the \$210,000 liability for the purchase is \$128,867, or about \$30 per head of the population—equivalent to a Toronto liability of \$15,000,000.

The war gave to salt a new favor for Amherstburg. The salt seam does not come nearer than four miles to the little town. But limestone rock abounds thereabouts; and the war developed new possibilities for the marriage of sodium and limestone. The Brunner-Mond Company built a factory at Amherstburg, to manufacture chemicals for munitions purposes, using salt and limestone.

The armistice prevented fulfilment of contracts that depended on a state of war. It was thought that as the development of great chemical plants in the Sixties had produced great quantities of the commodities the Amherstburg plant was designed for, that the factory would be left as one of the dead monuments of Armageddon that must bury their dead. So the Brunner-Mond place became silent and deserted, but only for a while.

Manufacture is going on with it, I am told, about eight hundred employees, and promise of indefinite expansion. Brine is piped four or five miles to the factory. Limestone is close at hand. Brunner-Mond's is one of the greatest chemical manufacturers in the world. Amherstburg, while it isn't immediately within the prospect of municipal unity, will some day merge the identity of Windsor, Sandwich, Ojibway, Walkerville and Ford City in the imposing name of Border City.

But Amherstburg is not the only segregated town that is in the beneficial radial circuit of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Taking over the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg railway is merely the inaugural of public radials in this happy peninsula. The Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway, which connects Windsor with Leamington thirty-five miles away. It runs thru one of the richest farming territories in America. Leamington is one of the wealthiest agricultural towns in the world. This whole country is extremely fertile, but it is the opposite of state and unprofitable.

From east of Chatham to the Detroit River, corn has always been a great crop; sections of the country reminding you of northern Indiana and Illinois. But sugar beets and tobacco are coming into their own—beets on the St. Clair side of the watershed, and tobacco mainly on the Erie slope. You hear mouth-watering stories of the profits made in tobacco—up to four figures an acre. Beets do consistently well for their growers. Then there are fruit-growing possibilities that are only beginning to be thoroughly understood.

These developments mean great prospects for increased population, because they predicate much more intensive cultivation and much more abundant labor than is utilized by farms in less salubrious counties. During the war regiments of Mexicans were imported to work among the beets of Kent. You hear diverting stories about their ways and means of living—for instance, how they could not be induced to buy clothes, preferring to consume cream by the bucketful, and how they wished they could stay in Canada all the time.

Farm Workers Share Profits.
Other classes of labor have reached the tobacco region—Belgians, for instance. One learns of difficulties of the hired cultivator's notions of profit-sharing with the farm owners—a phase of the dictation of the proletariat that is a social study more than a radial story. The main thing is, that the South Essex, a great tobacco county, and peculiarly suitable for radial development. The famous Pelee Island is an adjunct of Leamington, radially considered, and you would be mightily interested in a tour of a place where the Hon. Dr. Reame used to tell us peanuts are a natural product and in exploring Hen Island, Big Chicken Island, Little Chicken Island, East Sister Island and Middle Sister Island, which are off Pelee, in Essex, but beyond the ken of voters' lists.

The Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore, nothing in Providence preventing, will fall into the Beck unit, at a price of approximately a million less than the more urban lines are costing.

Other Lines Will Come.
The last official statistics that are handy show that the line earns about \$2,000 a week and costs about \$2,000 to operate. On a reported capitalization of \$1,500,000, the "cost" of the road is something over \$40,000 a mile. These lines don't actually cost so much. Sir Adam Beck's bargain will stand the wear of time as a good one.

Broadly, as you can see, the situation of the more rural roads is like that of the more urban lines. The Hydro has come to a big, secure, successful power in the transportation world. Public ownership is not a theory at which private exploitation finds it wise to scoff—here and there it is glad to pray for relief from internal troubles. The Hydro has assets and forces that the petty transportation kings can never command. It is only a matter of a short time and this whole country will be intersected by radial lines.

The transmission of light and power to farms and factories necessitates a way of way which can be used, at an economy that flabbergasts the little monarchs of the private rail. They



FIRST DIPLOMAT: Sam's arriving a little late.
SECOND DIPLOMAT: Sam started a little late.

DRURY WILL STICK BY EVERY MEMBER

(Continued From Page 1).

depopulation. That belongs to the federal field. Some things, however, the provincial government can do. The first effort will be to provide good roads. He complained that the province is mismanaged; said he is opposed to good roads. That is because he could not be convinced by people who seem to think what is wanted is a cross province race track or speedway. Concentration of revenue from automobiles licenses to the construction of an inter-provincial highway will not find support.

Endorses Biggs' Statement.
The premier endorsed the Ottawa declaration of Hon. Mr. Biggs favoring construction of 1,600 miles of roadways, one in every county in the province. County roads will be continuously repaired or surfaced. The townships and cities—If it should lose its association with the border cities, So, then as the border cities flourish, the border counties must flourish also. Will the Canadian quality of the border cities decline? If it does, the border counties go their way? If the salt of Canadian nationality, which has made the tariff that establishes the border cities—If it should lose its savor, werewith shall they be salted? We must come back to this tomorrow.

(Continued From Page 1).

disposed of satisfactorily. The World learned yesterday that another \$100,000 can be accounted for, as these were handed to the Dominion Bank to be forwarded to Ottawa for conversion from bearer to registered bonds. This leaves \$150,000 to be accounted for on the opening of the safe.

Mr. Minihinnick, the manager of the London (Ont.) Theatre lately owned by Mr. Small, and now transferred to the Trans-Canada Theatre Company, was at the King Edward last night. He told The World he could not understand Mr. Small's disappearance and knew no more about it now than when The World first announced it. "On the other hand," said Mr. Minihinnick, "if Mr. Small wanted to go away for a quiet rest that was his business, and no one else's business." Mr. Minihinnick declares he feels that all is well with Mr. Small, and that nothing serious has happened to him. He says he has a distinct belief that the missing man will soon be heard from.

FOUR-TON MEN ORGANIZING
Rumor has it that one-two-three and four-ton truckmen in Toronto are seriously considering the advisability of organizing with the American Federation of Labor. There are more than a hundred of these men in Toronto.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of this Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, Toronto Street, Toronto, on Friday, the 30th Day of January, 1920, at Twelve o'Clock Noon.

For the reception of the financial statement and report of the Directors for the past year, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

GEORGE H. SMITH,
Assistant General Manager.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.

20 Minutes to Answer This.

No. 85.

When Mary and Maggie arrived on the beach the fisherman had only six fish left, which he offered for 48 cents, so the girls pooled their money and took the mess.

Mary contributed 30 cents and Maggie 18 cents. They intended to divide their purchase in proportion to their relative investments when they spied Martha hurrying to the scene. Having cornered the market they were enabled to unload two of the fish upon the late arrival for the cost of the whole six.

After Martha had departed Mary and Maggie proceeded to divide the 48 cents as they thought right, and the fish had fallen off 40 per cent, and the remaining fish and went their respective ways.

Now, if the girls made an equitable division of that 48 cents, who can tell

MOONLIGHT AND MONEY

BY MARION RUBINCAM

HARRY.

CHAPTER 88.

Meantime—
In a tiny office on the top floor of an old-fashioned office building, a young man compressed his lips into a straight, determined line, and kept his thoughts for eight hours a day pretty closely upon his work. It was not always easy to do.

Harry Morton was his own office manager, and his own office boy as well. And when he had any letters to send out, he wrote them himself on a second or third hand typewriter that had cost him two months' lunches. He picked out the keys one at a time, and was rather glad that a letter took most of an hour to turn out, because it kept him occupied that length of time.

One could not draw plans continuously for houses that nobody wanted to put up.

Today, following his usual habit, he laid aside his work promptly at 5, went down the elevator, and out into the street. He stopped for a moment to look wistfully at the line of waiting autos at the curb. Louise used to come here and wait for him at 5, and they would drive home together—"home," that is, to her father's house. That was before little Carol Louise had come, and gone, and before Louise, in her bitterness, had turned away from him.

Harry started north at a fast walk. But before he had gone more than a few steps, a woman's voice called him. Turning, he saw Mrs. Shaftsbury leaning out from her car.

"Jump in," she called. "I sent my driver up to your office and waited here to catch you in case he missed you."

"This is nice," Harry said, as he climbed into her luxurious car and turned to look at her. "You're looking as charming as ever. I haven't seen you for two weeks."

"No, I've been down at the shore. I took a party down and I opened up that new addition you built."

"Like it?" Harry asked.

"Very much, and it was greatly admired. Everyone says you've improved my place wonderfully by your plans for the new wing. I should not be surprised if you found some new work (thru some of the people I had down)."

"You're awfully good," Harry answered gratefully. "But, you know, it's a shame the way I depend on you. Most of my work has come thru you."

"My boy, you've not grown rich on it. Don't be grateful until you do."

Just how much each of them should have received?

ANSWER TO NO. 84.

Asti, Capri, Como, Corato, Genoa.

(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd).

ABOLISH TIPPING SYSTEM

J. A. Robinson, president of the Sleeping Car Porters' Union, stated yesterday at the board of conciliation held at the city hall to investigate into the grievances of the porters of the C. P. R. that gratuities to porters had fallen off 40 per cent, and more during the past two years. He stated that it was the desire of the porters to have the tipping system abolished firstly because it was det-

Mrs. Shaftsbury exclaimed, merrily, with a shake of her blonde head.

"She was even more the personification of fashion and leisure, Harry thought as he looked at her."

"Here we are," the lady exclaimed, as her chauffeur appeared. "I'm driving you home with me for dinner. She turned again to Harry. "And I'm taking you as my escort to a theatre-party tonight. I hope you don't mind."

She gave him one of her quick smiles, a flash of eyes and teeth that carried no hint of coquetry, and yet that fascinated every young man she met.

They chatted as they drove up, and she asked him questions about his work. She had more of a grasp on the details even than he, and her advice was always valuable to him.

"Still walking to the office and back?" she asked presently.

"Yes," Harry answered. "It takes up time and it gives me air and exercise; also it saves money."

"Have you heard from Louise yet?" Mrs. Shaftsbury asked gently. Harry shook his head.

"You gave her until August to get over it, Della," he said. "It's October now, and I still haven't heard—since her letter saying she was going to South America for a long time, I'm afraid it's final. She doesn't want me."

"Then I have pleasant news for you," Mrs. Shaftsbury told him. "She didn't go." And he looked up, surprised. "She has a studio on 57th street, and she's doing some sort of decorating. Carol Sprout told me."

"Now do you know why she didn't go?" I do, being a woman and having a woman's instincts. She stayed because she wanted to be near you."

"I'm afraid your instincts are wrong then," Harry said. "If she wanted to be near me, she would have come up and let me see her. I'd go in a minute if I thought she—if I thought she would."

Mrs. Shaftsbury looked at Harry critically.

"Louise is a queer type," she said finally. "I knew something of her mother, and I know why she feels the streak of obstinate bitterness that is under her mild and sweet manner. She's the sort that will let a thimble simmer in her soul without saying a word for months or years—and then when it comes out, it's much worse than if she would be frank about it in the beginning. But cheer up, my dear. I know she'll come around again and be forgiving."

"Perhaps," said Harry, so dejectedly that Mrs. Shaftsbury had to smile at his tone.

Tomorrow—New Friends and Old.

THE BEST WATCH REPAIRERS
THE WANLESS CO.
Room 1.
245 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

The Story of 1919

The results achieved by The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1919 surpassed those of any previous year in the history of the Company. The following record of progress will be very gratifying to policyholders and others interested in the Company's welfare:

	1909	1914	1919
Assurances in Force	\$26,507,691	\$45,794,225	\$92,634,158
Assurances Issued & Revived	5,165,567	8,164,507	25,892,034
Total Assets	5,303,236	10,310,392	16,983,112
Policy & Annuity Reserves	4,055,540	8,130,560	13,892,960
Premium & Interest Income	1,205,736	2,131,875	4,171,609
Payments to Policyholders	194,157	469,724	1,531,319

The millions of dollars of Reserves held by The Imperial Life are calculated on so strong a basis that interest earnings of only 3% are sufficient to maintain them. The difference between this 3% rate and the 6.35% actually earned gives an exceptionally wide margin for policyholders' profits and security.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

BRANCHES AND AGENTS IN ALL IMPORTANT CENTRES



THURSDAY

JANUARY

TOWELS

Great table

and Hematite

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Winnifreda.

Tunisiana.

Exxonina.

Predatorial.

Ducan d'Aosta.

War Witch.

Order You