

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.  
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.  
H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.  
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.  
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.  
Telephone Calls:  
Main 5303—Private Exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—15 Main Street East, Hamilton.  
Telephone 1946.

will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in section 27 of the Postal Guide.

will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto and Hamilton by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy. Postage extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES.  
Daily World \$1.00 per year; Daily World 50c per month. Sunday World \$3.00 per year; Sunday World 25c per month, including postage.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions" or "orders for papers," "complaints, etc.," are addressed to the Circulation Department.

The World promises a before 7 o'clock a.m. delivery in any part of the city or suburbs. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 5303.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24

## Miss Pankhurst's Local Application

A chip of the old block, perhaps, but with many qualities all her own, Miss Christabel Pankhurst has brought over to Canada the latest, the strongest and the most inspiring note of the new woman's movement in Great Britain to the new world across the ocean, and across the threshold of the war. Nothing has so caught the imagination of the British people in connection with the "Votes for Women" agitation as the instant cessation of hostilities with the state when hostilities with the enemy of the empire were entered upon. To destroy the principles of liberty and freedom, on which all our progress and civilization depend, was recognized as the first task, and the suffragist leaders were prepared and are ready to begin an Amazonian campaign should it be necessary to maintain the great ideals of the British people.

Miss Pankhurst, who is accompanied by Miss Barlow, a charming representative of the younger school of suffrage propaganda, is to speak tonight in Massey Hall. She was entertained last night by the Canadian and Toronto Suffrage Associations, and the impression she left upon those who met her should ensure a very large attendance. She is a notable speaker, and the tense and vibrant violin, or viola, tones of her voice bear a message which is awakening to hear.

(Miss Pankhurst thinks there has seldom been such an opportunity for any man as presents itself at this time to Premier Hearst to take the lead in the western field of the British Empire in establishing a reform which might owe its initiation here to him, but which is certain to come in the new world that will follow the close of the war. It is not conceivable that woman's suffrage will lag much behind the declaration of the world's peace. Premier Hearst and his party might have the glory of leadership in this matter, if they do not choose to let that glory pass to some more progressive party.)

Miss Pankhurst thinks it strange that Ontario with its pretensions to progress should lag behind any part of the empire in this policy, or behind the more advanced states of the American Union.

The truce that exists between the British Government and the militant suffragists is a tribute to Miss Pankhurst's dominant influence and patriotic spirit. Even more than her mother she represents the new time and the new enlightenment to right and the social and political wrongs of her sex. The government is aware of this potent factor which must be recognized in reconstituting the England that is to follow the war. It is evident that British statesmen no longer think it below their dignity to treat with brains and power and sagacity and foresight when embodied in a female form, and that they will yield to the moving tide of popular feeling in this as in all else. We trust that Miss Pankhurst does not take too sanguine a view of the progressive competency of Premier Hearst.

## Comparative Taxation

That cheerful season is upon us when the city accounts are overhauled and the overburdened taxpayer is shown how much worse off he is than half the other taxpayers on earth, and why he is not as well off as half the other taxpayers. This international method of grousing has just been resorted to by the bureau of municipal research, and while it is useful to know the figures, unless a vast amount of supplementary information is given they mean nothing at all to the average man. Following Mark Twain's suggestion municipal candidates and critics take the figures and distort them as they please.

Of thirteen leading cities in the United States and Canada Toronto lays a burden on its taxpayers which is about the average. St. John's per capita is \$11.52 and Boston's is \$36.83.

Toronto's is \$22.14. Any Boston man would gladly pay the difference to live in Boston, and if any Toronto man prefers St. John's to save \$11 a year he is welcome to go. Or he can go to Montreal and pay \$14.56 per head for his family. Chicago levies about the same as Toronto or \$22.55. Were all the people included in Toronto who ought to be our per capita would be considerably lower, probably as low as Detroit, where it is \$15.73. Buffalo only pays \$16.91, but that city has been steadily going backwards for some time. Hamilton's per capita is \$14.85, but no fair comparison can be made except with cities of about the same area and population. Twenty-five years from now, when Hamilton is about the same size as Toronto is at present, and most of the present race of grousers in Toronto have passed away from the scene of their discontent, Hamilton ratepayers, unless they obtain government profits marvelously by Toronto experience, and exercise an amount of foresight no set of aldermen have ever been known to do in this city, will pay as much or more than we do.

Another set of comparisons have been made of the debt, but this is also highly misleading. Under our local improvement bylaw system, and on account of our rapid development we have made a lot of improvements on credit, and our debt is largely on this account, and our taxes go for interest on borrowings. Cities with low debt and low taxes have been paying as they go, and cannot be cited against Toronto as evidence that we are either extravagant or wasteful. If we pay high interest amounts it is because we find it more convenient than to pay out capital sums. If it can be shown that our rate of interest is too high, and that it can be reduced by proper financing, this is a legitimate line of criticism; but empty comparisons lead to nothing and mean nothing.

In fact, unless it can be shown that money has been dishonestly, wastefully or carelessly spent, there is no object in the comparative method at all. Suppose another city has a lighter taxation. Well, then, everybody is welcome to go and live there. Hamilton and Philadelphia have almost the same per capita tax rate, \$14.85 and \$14.36 respectively. Does this represent any similarity in any other way or does it lead to a stampede from New York, where they pay \$28.24, or from Boston, where they pay \$36.83?

Perhaps the most interesting thing in the table compiled by the bureau is the fact that the basis of assessment per cent. of actual values is 100 in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. John. Our local assessor declares that he prefers to violate his solemn oath rather than do this. Sir James Whitney constantly declared that it was the failure of the assessors to live up to their oath and put the Assessment Act into operation, which led to so much complaint against the assessment law. It is the only loophole by which favoritism is possible, and there have been many glaring examples of it recently. The reduction to 70 per cent. (nominally) instead of the assessment at true values is the occasion of much unjust incidence of taxation upon the bulk of the taxpayers.

It is difficult to understand why any conscientious official can persistently violate his oath and the terms of the Assessment Act in this particular. The court of revision, the judges who have to sit on appeals, and either the provincial secretary or the attorney-general should take steps to have the law observed. If it is to be a dead letter it ought to be repealed.

## Japan and the Eastern Pacific

Japan is still regarded with suspicion in the United States. Its motives in engaging in the great war and its objects have given rise to considerable speculation, apparently because the idea that an Asiatic power can be governed by respect of treaty obligations and of assurances given by its responsible government, is in itself somewhat incredible. Thus, the Philadelphia Record, usually very fair-minded, thinks that Japan desires to become a full member of the triple entente, with a status equal to that of Russia, Britain and France, and that this means peace will not be made unless the demands of Japan are satisfied. The Record inclines to believe that one of these demands would be the cession of Kiaochow, and hints that German New Guinea might be a fine place for Japan to expand into. It finds ground for this latter supposition in the fact that the big island is not included in the job lot turned over by Japan to Australia the other day.

In this The Record is astray from the facts. The Marshall Islands, recently taken by Japan and now to be handed over to the Australian Government for administration, is one of the groups included in the German administrative colony of New Guinea, comprising Kaiser Wilhelm Island, on the main island, the Bismarck Archipelago, part of the Solomon Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands. German New Guinea proper and the Bismarck Archipelago were occupied by an Australian expeditionary force early in the war, and the cession of the Marshall Islands by Japan rounds off the German possessions in that part of the Pacific. The Japanese government has thus shown it has no designs on New Guinea, but recognizes that it and the subordinate islands fall within the Australian

## READY FOR THIRD ROUND



where, Australia has always been apprehensive about the future of New Guinea and the adjacent groups, on account of the proximity to her northern coast, and they will, no doubt, remain under her control. Judging from the action of the Japanese Government, the fair inference is that it will be equally scrupulous in fulfilling its pledge regarding Kiaochow.

## At the International Bar

One vital difference exists between the plea and counter-plea presented in support of the respective cases for Britain and Germany, on the question of responsibility for the plunging of half the world into war. The British case rests on the white paper issued by the imperial government immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. It is a plain, unvarnished, uncolored record of the diplomatic exchanges which followed upon the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. Altho supplemented by later papers, these neither add to nor detract from the strength of the case as originally offered. That was sufficient alone, and has satisfied, and must continue to satisfy, every unprejudiced mind that the British Government did all that, humanly speaking, could be done to avert war.

Contrariwise, the German defense has no so early and sure foundation. The first paper the Kaiser's ministers issued was notably mutilated and imperfect. Reams have been since cut, and the defenders of Prussian militarism and German "Kultur," filled with assertions, assumptions and hypotheses that are only the product of ingenious and disingenuous intellects. They are really of the nature of special pleadings, and the feats of experts in that line need no demonstration. In such hands even the veriest fallacies can be speciously guided and buttressed by carefully selected but wholly misleading arguments. The remedy is to revert to the first simple and straightforward record of the diplomatic exchanges written while they occurred and before the need arose to justify the courses pursued by the individual governments.

## Britain's Growing Fleets

In his speech at the Guildhall on Nov. 9 the first lord of the admiralty remarked that "at the end of the navy one hundred days of war, the navy, to whom men and work have been paid tribute tonight, in spite of losses of ships of no great consequence, of officers and men irreparable—the navy, in spite of losses, is actually and relatively stronger, on every point and in every branch, compared to our enemies than it was on the day when war was declared. And it is stronger most particularly, in its branches of the naval service in which circumstances of modern war prove to exercise the most powerful influence upon the struggle." This deliverance adds strength to the report that Germany is satisfied she can no longer compete with Britain in the construction of battleships and is therefore devoting greater energy to the building of an air fleet.

According to last month's navy list, corrected down to Sept. 15, no less than 21 warships were added to the strength of the imperial navy. Of these four were dreadnoughts, embodying all the latest offensive and defensive powers and mounting, on the main broadside, thirty 13.5 inch guns and fourteen 12 inch guns. One battle cruiser of the dreadnought type was also commissioned, carrying eight 13 inch and twelve 6 inch guns. In addition, four light cruisers, three armored cruisers or monitors of light draught, two flotilla destroyer leaders and eight large destroyers were added to the strength. Many submarines are under construction and by the spring of next year the imperial fleet will have further and great reinforcement.

months in every branch of the service. Britain's resources in shipbuilding vastly exceed those of Germany and not even the most fearful of critics but will believe that, at a supreme crisis such as that which now confronts the empire, every agency is being taxed to the utmost of its capacity to meet all possible emergencies. Nor will there be less endeavor to strengthen the air fleet, where indeed Britain has already more than held her own.

## WHY WORK ON SATURDAY FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS?

Editor World: I thought it wise to bring to your notice the effect that business houses keeping open on Saturday morning (the morning after Christmas) will have on practically every business man whose home is not in the city, and perhaps in 75 per cent. of the cases, it will be impossible for them to spend Christmas at home, and those who can go at all will only have a few hours at most—a most unsatisfactory Christmas.

In my own case, owing to incompetency of Stratford on the Grand Trunk, it will be absolutely impossible for me to go home, unless Saturday morning is observed as a holiday. A Christmas spent away from home is no Christmas at all.

Trusting you will use your influence in bringing to the notice of my letter, I am,

P.S.—The above refers to insurance and brokers' offices, manufacturing establishments, banking houses, etc.

## RAIDERS MIGHT INVADE SALOONS

Hughes Makes Caustic Reference to Warning Given by Mayor Hocken.

Canadian Press Despatch. MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—That he had been called a murderer for suggesting prior to the outbreak of hostilities that many had hostile intentions, was the announcement made by Major-General Sir Hugh Hocken, minister of militia, to the Canadian Club today. The casual came in one of many critical letters he had received for his attempt to place Canada, in a state of preparedness for war. He said the Canadian Government, before the war actually broke out, asked Britain what she wanted, Sir Robert Borden offering 18,000 men. Six weeks after the order to mobilize was received, 32,000 men left Canada.

Dealing with the talk of an invasion of Canada by German-Americans, the major-general remarked: "I was told by the chief magistrate of Toronto with sober mien—I mean his, not mine—that 47,000 hunting lions had been taken out in Maine. The only places marauders from the States were likely to raid were the saloons. There were only 1,914 saloons taken out in Maine this year, and any freebooters who put foot on Canadian soil would get a very warm reception."

The speaker contended there were hundreds of United States boys with the first contingent, and hundreds more would be with the second, willing to fight for liberty.

## QUITTING POLITICS TO GO WITH CONTINGENT

Capt. Lovelace Gives Up Fight for Lincoln Federal Seat.

Special to The Toronto World. ST. CATHARINES, Nov. 23.—Capt. E. J. Lovelace, who today announced that he would relinquish the Liberal candidature of Lincoln County for the post of St. Catharines, resigned the post before the last Dominion election to command against E. A. Lancaster. He has offered his services as an artillery officer for the overseas service, and has been notified to hold himself in readiness for the third contingent. He has been canvassing for the next election for nearly two years. His only son, Lieut. Stanley Lovelace, is with the ammunition column at Salisbury Plains.

## NEW ONTARIO PLANS WERE CARRIED OUT

Bulk of Government Expenditure Went Toward Good Roads Program.

## FARMS PROVED USEFUL

Permission to Export Pulpwood Likely to Be Continued for While Yet.

The government program for the development of New Ontario did not suffer from any material extent during the fiscal year of 1914, which was just closed. Any retrenchments that might have been thought necessary in view of financial conditions in the country did not materialize until the year's work was completed, and the total appropriation for last year, out of the five millions set aside for this purpose, was spent on export pulpwood, granted according to intentions. Premier Hearst, who is still carrying on the duties of minister of crown lands, gave the year's figures last evening.

In all, the expenditure for 1914 was \$802,578.15, a sum somewhat less than that of last year. These expenditures were spent on export pulpwood, granted according to intentions. Premier Hearst, who is still carrying on the duties of minister of crown lands, gave the year's figures last evening.

Mr. Hearst stated that the bulk of the expenditure had been on good roads, and that the work was still proceeding. It is probable that the permission to export pulpwood, granted last year, will be continued thru the fall and winter because of unemployment troubles. This permission originated with the vast quantity of blown-down timber following the fall storms, and Mr. Hearst will ask the house for the privilege of its renewal if local markets cannot be had. It is purely an emergency condition.

## SHIPMENTS OF COPPER ARE CLOSELY WATCHED

Britain's Task of Cutting Off Germany From Supplies Big One.

Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—To maintain successfully her right to seize or detain cargoes of American copper carried on American or other neutral vessels to a neutral country, such as Italy in the south and Holland in the north of Europe, Great Britain apparently finds it necessary to establish the probability that copper actually is destined for Germany, or Austria, or even Turkey.

One means of establishing this probability is to demonstrate that there has been an increase in the imports of copper to any neutral country in excess of the normal requirements of the surplus copper, or a corresponding quantity already in the country, has been allowed to pass across its borders into a belligerent country.

## MOTHER AT MONTREAL SHOT BY LITTLE GIRL

Canadian Press Despatch. MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Mrs. J. B. Roy, 614 St. Andre street, was this morning shot and killed by her 15-year-old daughter, Donald.

The girl had received the revolver of a boarder and while playing with it pulled the trigger, the bullet entering her mother's breast.

## DISORDERLY ON CAR.

Edward Crowson was fined \$5 and costs for being disorderly on a Batast street car on Nov. 7, after he had been fined \$5 and costs for the same offence on Nov. 7. He spoke to a Jewish girl in German and in alighting tore the pouch of the conductor. "Speaking German in this country should be a crime," stated the conductor in giving his evidence.

## MILKMAN FINED.

James Gibbons was fined \$20 and costs for selling milk which was adulterated with water to the extent of 12.02 per cent.

**OWING** to the increased cost and the scarcity of supply of raw material, the Eddy Company have had to slightly advance the price of Matches and some other lines.

The Eddy Company believe the public will appreciate this when they realize it is done so that the high standard of quality for which the Eddy goods are famed may be maintained. ed7

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**HON. W. H. HEARST RECALLS WORDS OF LATE PREMIER**  
Issues Booklet Embodying Ambitions and Ideals of Public Service.

A little booklet, reviving in the memories of Ontario people something of the pathos that clouded around the last days of Sir James Whitney and declaring the ambitions and ideals of public service held by his successor, Hon. W. H. Hearst, is now being issued to all parts of the province. On the frontispiece appears a lithograph of Sir James as he appeared at the zenith of his power, and facing it is a fac-simile in his own handwriting of his last public utterance in Massey Hall, Toronto, on June 23.

This was the occasion when he referred to his return, "by God's mercy from beneath the shadows of the dark valley," continuing with the words: "They have given me the opportunity to be of some service to the state and as long as my renewed health and strength are vouchsafed to me I shall be at their disposal and will continue to give them faithful service." The extract appears in the late premier's handwriting and shows the minor erasures and corrections, as he left them.

The address of Premier Hearst appears as it was published some weeks ago.

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appears as it was published some weeks ago.

**FOREST CITY WANTS ALL WIRES BURIED**

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Oct. 23.—The board of control today recommended to the city council that the Dominion Railway Commission be asked to compel the plating underground of all wires in the downtown section of the city.

**O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER**

Brains have a higher market value to-day than at any other time in the history of the world.

The man with ideas—the man who can think quickly and accurately—can command his own price.

Brain-workers should realize the vital importance of the food they eat and drink.

Unless body and brain be properly nourished, it is impossible to do the best work.

A bottle of O'KEEFE'S PILSENER LAGER is a bottle of liquid food and strength for all workers. It restores the flagging energy and refreshes the whole system. Order a case from your dealer and have a bottle for dinner to-day.

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