

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1894.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. S. Macdonald, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Calls: Main 5385—Private Exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1945.
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

Responsibility for Victory

With the urgent need for action which attends the condition of affairs in France and Belgium, and the entreaty of the commanders at the front for reinforcements to keep the forces at full strength, combined with the measures taken in Great Britain to get every possible eligible man into the fighting line; there should be no longer any hesitation in Canada to take the step which will place at least another 150,000 men at the disposal of the British commander-in-chief. The only possible objection that can be raised is of a partisan political character. There is one simple way of disposing of that objection. It is the way of national government, adopted in Great Britain, in France, in Russia, everywhere that the supreme head exists for prompt and efficient action.

It has been stated in the house of commons, and in the press, it has been recognized generally that there is but one man who can take the important, the essential step of securing a national and a thoroughly effective government, and that is the prime minister. If he desires to have the utmost freedom for service, to be able to call upon any or all the people of the Dominion for all that they can do, if he desires to free himself from the limitations which party responsibility imposes, and to assume the greater responsibility along with the wider freedom of doing what not a portion of the nation, but the whole nation desires; then he should take the step which Lloyd George took, and raise the question of the most effective, the most efficient method of carrying on the government of Canada until the war is ended.

It is impossible to say that everything is satisfactory as long as the army is not kept up to its maximum strength, especially in view of the critical campaign immediately in prospect, when failure to achieve victory means the indefinite prolongation of the war, with all its cost in life and material, or the terrible alternative of failure and an inglorious peace, with certain war in five or ten years again on a more sanguinary and dangerous scale than at present.

The whole country is anxious over the possibilities of the situation. The west is particularly desirous that there should be united action and the adoption of a policy that for the purposes of the war would bring all the forces and resources of the Dominion under the unreserved control of the government. The nation would respond with enthusiasm to such leading, and as far as party prestige goes, the party that proposed it would impose upon all other sections of political opinion the necessity of adherence to such a policy, with the alternative of the agony that attaches to those who would falter in the face of the enemy.

While there remains a doubt about our victory over the foes of civilization and liberty, it is incumbent upon all who bear the burden of the nation's rule to strain every capability to reach the point of absolute mobilization of all that the nation can do to win. It is notorious that we are not doing our best and our most. The way to reach it has been taken by Britain and France. Why should we not follow them in organizing all our energies, political as well as material and financial and military, for the victory without which we shall cease to exist as a British Dominion?

The answer to this and the responsibility of refusal, is by common consent, in the destiny of one man in Canada.

Editor World: In an editorial in a recent issue you state, referring to the Toronto Housing Co.'s property on Bain avenue, that "the plan is simply to supply houses at moderate rents where there is no desire to make profit; the problem is greatly simplified, and the slight interest return provided for by the housing company enables the tenants to rent their homes almost at cost." And also, "In this, as well as financially, the housing company has achieved a notable success."

What I would like to know is, if a notable success has been achieved, why should the Toronto Housing Company now circulate the tenants informing them that at the expiry of the present lease rentals will be advanced from \$2 (in the case of smaller flats) to \$5 in the larger ones. In the circular to the tenants the company says, "It was hoped that the rentals originally fixed would produce sufficient revenue." In face of the above-mentioned success, the "notable financial success" wants a little more, the original rentals are simply to supply houses at moderate rents.

Rents in the housing company's properties vary from \$16 to \$30, according to the size of the houses. The higher rent is for a six-room house with bath, heated and with hot water summer and winter. The following statement has been issued by the company:

In slightly advancing rentals the Housing Company, in a letter to the tenants, said: "It was hoped that the rentals originally fixed would produce sufficient revenue, but the war broke out about the time the apartments were nearing completion, the original rentals in part were modified, and it has been found necessary now, on account of the general advance in the cost of materials and labor, the great increase in the cost of coal, unexpectedly high taxes, and the necessity of providing sinking fund for the bonds guaranteed by the city, to slightly advance the rentals. The increases have been very carefully considered and are as small as is deemed wise by those charged with the responsibility for the success of the undertaking."

This is an exact statement of facts. Every tenant of the Toronto Housing Company works for a living. That fact should satisfactorily answer the question, "Were not the houses built for working men?"

The object of the Housing Company was to provide improved housing at the lowest possible cost. The secretary of the National Housing Company, writing last week to a Toronto social worker, who had asked for information, said: "I assume, of course, that you are familiar with the splendid buildings of the Toronto Housing Company in your city. If not, I advise you at once to get in touch with the secretary of that company, Mr. W. S. B. Armstrong, and study their Riverside court buildings at Bain avenue. These buildings are among the best that have been done in model housing in America."

The Housing Company was undertaken as a public service. The first requirement for success is that it shall pay its way. The increase in rentals is for this object solely. Whatever profit accrues, either as improved housing conditions, or as property, belongs ultimately to the community as a whole.

Deeds Talk Louder Than Words

A first-class disturbance in the political arena has been caused over the assertion of a Liberal member that the prime minister said a year ago that if he had his way there would be no more recruiting in Canada. It is one of the incredible facts of the situation that in the midst and at the crisis of the greatest war of the world, when civilization totters on its base, that Canadian politics should treat this as the most serious event on the political program. The prime minister will solemnly repudiate the allegation, and the party press will make glaring displays pro and con, and public attention will be diverted as far as possible from the fact, which is really important no matter what the prime minister or any one else said or did not say, that recruiting is in a shameful condition, and that we are not maintaining our forces as they ought to be maintained, while the generals at the front are sending messages to say that unless the drafts are maintained the war will go on indefinitely.

The best answer the prime minister can make to the charge that he does not favor further recruiting is to put the militia Act in force, so as to restore and preserve the prestige of Canada in the circumstances of the war during the summer, when the lack of men at the front cannot be excused

by any political exigency whatever. The Hamilton Spectator, whose party loyalty cannot be questioned, as long ago as last November commented on the silence of a portion of the press which was strenuously opposing conscription, as to a successful alternative, and suspected that such writers were themselves "full privates in the grand army of shirkers." It is for the government of Canada, to see that Canadians are not numbered among the shirkers.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

A case came before the police magistrate the other day in which conviction was secured and a fine imposed on a woman for selling on Sunday, on the evidence of a man who swore that he had told her a falsehood and played on her sympathies by describing himself as a tired munition worker, who toiled so late on Saturday nights that he was unable to make his purchases in legal time.

We are all responsible for this business of getting money under false pretences. That \$5 should be heavy on the conscience of the city of Toronto. If we cannot secure enough evil deeds for punishment in legitimate ways, there must be a screw loose in our moral equipment whereby we conspire as a municipality to obtain money under false pretences and by deliberate falsehood.

This police agent, "munition worker," or whatever he was, represented Toronto, was the agent and servant of the city, and Toronto the good, Toronto the holy, and all her people, clerical and lay, are legally as well as morally responsible for his falsehoods, and for the method by which a fellow-citizen was tempted and entrapped into guilt.

No doubt the agent, and the plainclothes men who employed him, and the city officials over them and all of us pray devoutly, "Lead us not into temptation." Is the prayer hereafter to be directed to the police department as well as to the higher authority? And who will answer for Toronto at the Grand Assize, when the crime of obtaining \$5 under false pretences is called for adjudication?

HOUSING CO.'S RENTS.

Editor World: In an editorial in a recent issue you state, referring to the Toronto Housing Co.'s property on Bain avenue, that "the plan is simply to supply houses at moderate rents where there is no desire to make profit; the problem is greatly simplified, and the slight interest return provided for by the housing company enables the tenants to rent their homes almost at cost." And also, "In this, as well as financially, the housing company has achieved a notable success."

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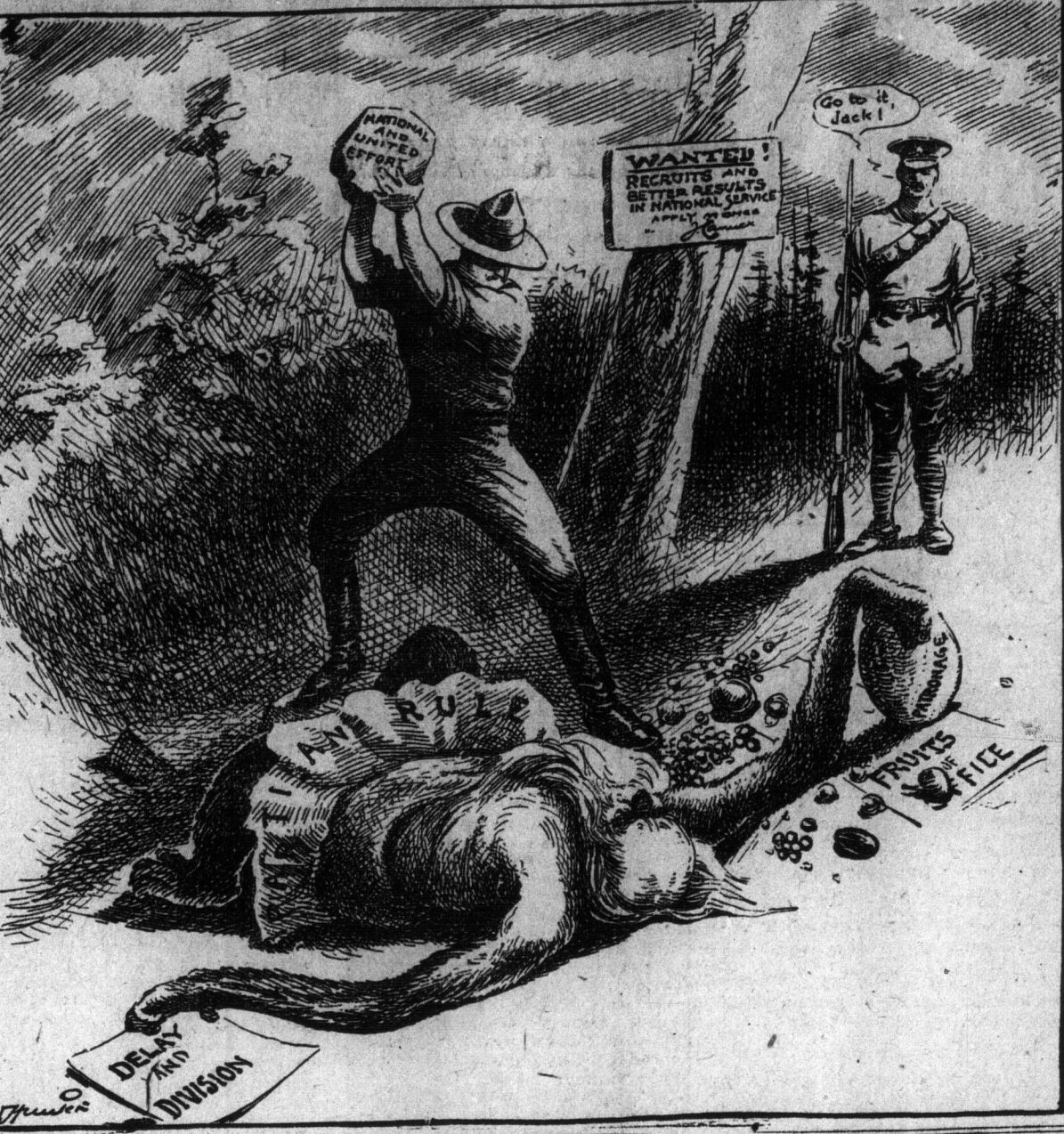
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EMPIRE FIRST—PARTY SECOND.

Editor World: We have all felt a growing inclination in these critical days to forget opposing doctrines of politics, and to overlook the actions of the government of which we may not approve, for we have only one aim, one interest—in fact it is our very life.

A few days ago the wife of a well known Conservative was heard to remark in a Red Cross gathering of ladies of both parties: "Liberals are so disloyal! Almost all the men at the front are Conservatives!" and that "With one or two probable exceptions, Liberals in general are not loyal." Now, at a time when, as I remarked above, we are all inclining to bury our

SINBAD CANUCK MUST R'D HIMSELF OF HIS OLD MAN OF THE SEA



differences and to help the present government to do its best, this surely is the most unfortunate kind of policy that a Conservative could employ.

We are all aware of the sacrifice which many Liberal families have made; of the untiring work of the Toronto Women's Liberal Association, in which no one has heard party interests even mentioned since the war began. Thus we realize that these statements are the product of a lack of knowledge of the facts and of a misguided, tho no doubt well meant, patriotism. One feels a positive repulsion and is grieved, for we know that this is not the feeling of the grand old "Tory" party who are straining every effort for the empire, not for party politics.

May I make a plea for the sake of our government itself, and for the sake of recruiting, that such bitter party invective be subordinated in the individual (as it is now by the country as a whole), that we may enlist all forces for the object in comparison with which all partyism seems so small, "Empire First."

FAVOR OF RAISING INSPECTION FEES

Property Committee Endorses Proposal of the City Architect.

REVISE WAGE SCALE

Bylaw Fixing Salaries of Men in Architect's Department May Be Altered.

Because of the high cost of living the property committee yesterday recommended to the city council that the bylaw fixing the scale of wages for the architect's department be rescinded for the year 1917, and that a special scale, to be recommended by the architect, be instituted.

Ald. Joseph Gibbons urged that the man receiving under \$1000 a year be given first consideration in fixing the estimates. The committee unanimously endorsed Architect Pearson's proposal to raise the fees for building inspection. He explained that the revised scale would increase the revenue of the department from \$38,000 to \$52,000. The following is the new scale of fees as sent on to council:

Buildings estimated to cost from \$100 to \$500, \$1.00. From \$500 to \$1000, \$2.00. From \$1000 to \$50,000, \$2.00, and \$1.00 for each additional thousand dollars up to \$100,000, the fee for a \$50,000 building and 75 cents for each additional thousand expenditure over the \$50,000. Over \$100,000, the fee for \$100,000 and 50 cents for every thousand of expenditure over \$100,000. In the case of reinforced concrete structure an additional 25 cents per thousand dollars of expenditure will be charged.

The following streets were placed in residential areas: Rose avenue from Winchester to Howard street; Ontario street from Carlton to Howard street; Aberdeen avenue from Parliament to Ontario street; Winchester from Parliament to Ontario street; St. James avenue from Parliament to Ontario street; and Prospect street from Ontario to Parliament street.

INDULGENCE IN BANNED LUXURY

Costs Money in Police Court

Fines to the amount of \$1,250 were imposed yesterday on a party of having liquor in their possession or of selling it when they appeared in the police court yesterday.

John Johnston denied having sold a bottle of whiskey to Edward Garden for \$2. The magistrate believed he had perjured himself by this denial and increased the usual fine of \$250 and costs to \$250.

Thomas McMahon pleaded guilty to having liquor in his possession on the corner of Dufferin and Bloor streets. He was fined \$200 and costs or three months.

James Williamson was caught taking whiskey to his rooming house. He was fined the usual amount.

John Avery had a bottle of whiskey in the Simcoe Hotel. He was assessed a similar amount.

Bernard Doherty was alleged to have sold liquor in a standard hotel. If he had got the requisite amount he will go down for three months.

OVERCROWDING CASE.

Hon. I. B. Lucas informed Mayor Church yesterday that the Toronto Street Railway case for overcrowding is now in the hands of the privy council, and that he can do nothing more to expedite the matter. The suggestion that soldiers should be allowed to ride on street cars free was one for the private bills committee, said he.

WANT HIGHER WAGES.

The garment workers' branch of the international union, at a meeting on Sunday, decided to have a committee confer with the employers with a view to securing an increase in wages.

EMPLOYERS OFFER TO PAY FIRST AID

Will Lay Their Suggestions Before Government on Wednesday Next.

FORTNIGHT EXEMPTION

Ask in Return Two Weeks Clear Before Compensation Starts.

The manufacturers will present their submissions with regard to the payment of medical fees for injured workmen on Wednesday, Jan. 31. The government recently heard the doctors' and employers' views on this matter, and then requested that the manufacturers present their position at the earliest possible date. It is expected that legislation in this regard will be brought down during the next session of the legislature.

The manufacturers, it is understood, will offer that they are prepared to pay first aid charges, that is doctors' fees, surgical and hospital charges. On the other hand, they insist that they be given 14 clear days before compensation begins to run.

Fred Bancroft, representing organized labor at the recent hearing, insisted that the workmen should be given an opportunity of replying to the representations made by the employers before legislation was framed to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act in this regard.

Employers would administer. The employers, now, as they did at the time of the hearing, insist that the administration of first aid payments shall be left in their hands individually, and shall not be placed under the authority of the compensation board.

The question first came up as a triangular divergence of interests. The doctors complained that in many cases where they rendered first aid to trial victims, they received no remuneration. The labor men said that 65 per cent of an employee's wages in case of accident did not provide funds enough for the patient and the doctor. It was not fair, they concluded, that the working person should bear the pain and pay the bill. The manufacturers said that when they had paid 65 per cent wages in compensation they had done all competition would permit.

LANCER-CORP. HIBBERT WINS MILITARY MEDAL

Remained in Dangerous Section and Kept Communications Open for Over a Month.

Lance-Corporal A. K. Hibbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert, 16 Davenport road, who is attached to the Canadian Signals in France, has received the military medal for efficient service. Before enlisting he was superintendent of the embossing department of S. R. Hart Co., Toronto, and went overseas with the 83rd Battalion, being transferred to the signals after reaching France.

Writing to some of his friends, Lance-Corporal Hibbert tells of the terrible difficulties in keeping wires laid for communication purposes. Part of his detachment was for thirty-five days and nights about five hundred yards behind the front line, where every description of shell falls. He was in the place a little longer than anyone else, and the communications were maintained, which won congratulations from the staff officers. Touching directly on the matter, Lance-Corporal Hibbert writes: "As for myself, I was awarded a military medal and it was presented to me Dec. 18th by our corps commander, General Byng. I must have a horsehoe or some place, as I came out without a scratch; but I had a great many close calls."

GODFREY REPUDIATES TURRIF'S CHARGES

Says He Never Heard Premier Make Any Such Statements.

J. M. Godfrey, president of the National Service League, indignantly repudiated yesterday supporting J. G. Turritt in his charges made in the house on Tuesday against Premier Borden.

Nothing Premier Borden had said in his hearing had warranted the charge made by Mr. Turritt, said Mr. Godfrey, who blamed Mr. Turritt heavily for trying to make party capital out of a matter vital to the part in the war.

Mr. Godfrey said he had sent a wire to the premier which he supposed Sir Robert would read in the house.

DOCTORS DISAGREE ABOUT INSPIRATION

Give Conflicting Evidence Regarding Scientific Spirit.

President L. A. Falconer of Toronto University and Dean Connell of Queen's offer as to the source of the growth of the scientific spirit in their universities, that is with regard to medicine. Dr. Falconer said it came from within; Dean Connell said from without, from the medical council in fact. They testified yesterday before Mr. Justice Hodgins, sitting as a commissioner into medical training in Ontario.

Dr. E. E. King lent his support to Dean Connell by pointing out that in 1895 the council had decided to approve a five-year medical course. Dr. J. W. S. McCann asked for the abolition of all unlicensed practitioners from Ontario. "They are trading on the ignorance of the public. They are parasites," said he, referring to osteopaths, chiropractors, etc.

WILL CONSIDER CELEBRATION.

Kitchener, Jan. 29.—Ex-Ald. C. C. Hahn today received a telegram from Premier Borden replying to a recent message sent the premier by the British League asking that a fitting celebration be prepared for the observance of the 50th anniversary of Confederation. The premier stated that the request was being given immediate and attentive consideration.

MORE ABOUT THE H. C. OF L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behooves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

WHEN BUYING MATCHES SPECIFY

EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question, but besides this every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches; there are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live on the land for a shorter period in a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as a homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres, and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORRY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—141.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF INSURANCE RATES

Mayor Church Says Companies Should Have Less Power.

"There should be some government authority to control insurance rates," said Mayor Church, who, at his own request, appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice Masten, sitting in the parliament buildings as a commissioner to enquire into fire insurance rates. "It is not equitable that companies should be a law unto themselves," said he. "They constitute what is practically a combine. The Underwriters' Association make the rates and the public has to be satisfied with them. Public interests should be paramount."

The commissioner pointed out that as far as the investigation had shown such government control would be extremely expensive, even if there were enough data on which to lay down rates, which the evidence had gone to show did not exist. It had been suggested that the companies might make their own rates under the supervision of a controlling commission, said Mr. Justice Masten.

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