

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.
A morning newspaper published every day
except on the year by The World Newspaper
Company of Toronto, Limited. H. J.
Maclean, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Callers.
Main 5500—Private Exchange connecting all
departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab
Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1445.
Daily World—10 per copy, \$2.00 per year,
delivered or by mail.
Sunday World—50 per copy, \$2.50 per year,
by mail.
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 15.

Von Bernstorff's Chagrin

United States despatches mentioning the embarkation of Von Bernstorff had very little to say about his compulsory call at Halifax. The German ambassador might leave New York, but he could not cross the ocean without paying his respects to John Bull and Johnny Canada. It is most, by rather galling to the Imperial German noblemen to know that some plebeian Canadian officials are waiting to give him permission to proceed on his way, and that all the vaunted efforts of the submarines have only come to this.

Perhaps it is no less galling to many good Americans to know that their harbors are blocked with vessels which dare not proceed to sea, because the Kaiser has said they must not, and the president dislikes to disobey him on account of the risk of making trouble. It is more than likely that the St. Louis and other boats sailed as the Baltic, the Adriatic and the German did, they could have relied upon the protection of the British navy and arrived as safely as the Adriatic. There would have been nothing ignominious in accepting such protection, which has been yielded to all since Britain ruled the waves.

Von Bernstorff will have an uneasy feeling until he arrives in Rotterdam, and so many mistakes have been made in this war, that it might be possible for a submarine to make another mistake and sink the Frederick VIII. with all its German nobility. These haunting suspicions are spreading through the German nation, and the Kaiser's trust in the Kaiser's Gott does not appear to be shared by all the subjects of the mailed fist. The submarine campaign appears to have been nipped, if not in the bud, at least in the sprout, and its cutworm methods are being effectively counteracted.

Dr. Vogt's Resignation

General regret will be felt in artistic circles throughout the continent that Dr. Vogt has come to the decision which is announced this morning. The Mendelssohn Choir put Toronto on the musical map of the world. The great musical centres of the United States were seen and conquered, and but for the war many of the chief centres of Europe would have been similarly subdued two years ago. No greater blow fell thru the war in any department of our national life than that which curtailed the activities of the Mendelssohn Choir. It was a great civilizing and humanizing force, and in that respect it was natural that it should suffer at the hands of the Kaiser. Those who destroyed the Cathedral of Rheims might well banish the kindred art from Europe.

It will be difficult for those who come after to understand the superb quality of the Mendelssohn Choir at its height. He is too great an artist not to hope for greater triumphs for others who may follow, but what he did was done with such flawless beauty, and in such a glorious spirit of reverence for the highest aims, that his choir was a great civilizing influence in the nation.

Dr. Vogt withdraws from this special arena of his triumphs after twenty years of unflinching achievement, and those who heard the last concert a short time ago will treasure the memory as one of a supreme climax in a superb series. The delicate and ethereal sweetness of the most exquisite tone production swelled into overwhelming volumes of vocal power and expression, the human voice in unrivalled blending, overmastering the finest artistry of organ or orchestra. These are mere words to those who have not heard and felt, under the spell of Dr. Vogt's taste and genius.

With fine unselfishness Dr. Vogt remained at his post until he felt that a worthy successor had been secured to continue his labors. Mr. Bricker is the best equipped man in England. It is believed, to take up Dr. Vogt's baton. He will have the hearty sympathy and encouragement of all who desire to see Toronto maintaining the place in the world of choral art which Dr. Vogt secured for it.

The Six Day Week

In its current issue The Outlook gives vigorous support to the movement in New York for a better observance of Sunday. It endeavors fairly to state the correct position the legislator should take when it says: Sunday legislation does not rest on the sacred character of the Fourth Commandment. It does not rest upon the right of religious people to have their hours of worship needlessly interfered with, but they have that right. The law making six days in the week the normal labor week rests on precisely the same principle as the law making eight hours in the day the normal labor day. The experience of mankind has indicated, if it has not absolutely demonstrated, that the one standard is as necessary to the health and well-being of the community as the other.

Coming down to details The Outlook declares against Sunday baseball, Sunday movies, and Sunday saloons, but sees no objection to amateur athletic sports for which no admission fee is charged; would have libraries and museums open on Sunday; would have municipal Sunday afternoon band concerts in the parks, and would facilitate cheap excursions from the city on Sunday to the seashore and countryside. This seems a pretty liberal platform for a magazine which, if neither religious nor puritanical, has after all, by tradition and descent, the Puritan conscience and the New England viewpoint. Perhaps much is conceded in the hope of reaching a common ground. Evidently it is better that people should want to observe Sunday in their own interest, than that they should be compelled to observe it unwillingly. In short, The Outlook argues that the workingman should fight for the six-day week as he fights for the eight-hour day.

We must remember that while the vast majority of the people of the United States are Christians, the Christian religion, as such, has no official status. If in any state the Hebrews and Seventh-Day Adventists were in the majority they would be quite within their rights in making Saturday instead of Sunday the statutory day of rest. With us it is different, for Sunday is declared by numerous acts of parliament to be the Lord's Day. Moreover, nearly all of our people are of British birth or descent, and the observance of Sunday in the British Isles has for centuries differed greatly from its observance in all the countries of continental Europe. Nothing is to be gained by discussing whether the British or the continental practice is right. The fact is that the British practice is much more rigid, and that almost all of our people have the British tradition. The Pilgrim Fathers were rigid enough, but their descendants have been submerged in the great cosmopolitan population of the United States. New York is especially cosmopolitan, and hence legislation that might be quite acceptable to Pittsburgh or Toronto would be entirely unacceptable to New York.

The Outlook, however, ventures upon a slippery plank when it lays down as a rule of action the maxim that those Sunday diversions are to be tolerated which give a maximum of rest and recreation with a minimum expenditure of labor, and we read: The use of parks and the playgrounds, non-professional athletic without gate receipts, the opening of the museums and art galleries, free music in the parks and low-price music in public halls, and easy access for the city-dweller to the country on Sunday, are for the public welfare because these methods give a maximum of rest and recreation with a minimum expenditure of labor.

Naturally the baseball fan comes back with the argument that his sport gives a maximum of rest to the spectators with a minimum of labor to those who entertain, because it is quite possible for nineteen men (including the umpire) to give recreation to nineteen thousand people, with sunshine and fresh air thrown in. And thus any relaxing of rigid Sunday observance runs the risk of either being arbitrary, or opening the gates to more innovations. There is also to be considered the case of the people who claim the right to have some recreation upon the only day when they are free from toil. Climatic conditions have to be considered. It is no easy task for the poor in a large city to keep food from one day to another in their crowded tenements. Where the state claims no religious sanction for Sunday legislation many conflicting views have to be reconciled if possible, and many conflicting claims have to be given consideration.

In the end, however, the labor unions will exert a powerful influence in preserving the six-day week. Most of us shrewdly suspect that if we did away with rest on Sunday it would result in our doing seven days' work for six days' pay.

INFERIORITY OF ROSS RIFLE.

J. Chadwick, writing in The Montreal Daily Star, makes the following interesting statement: "Once again the Ross rifle has been under discussion at Ottawa, but no one has yet told us why the Lee-Enfield rifle is superior to the Ross. Yet it is easy to explain. The Ross rifle is a straight pull rifle, and a tight cartridge case in the breech of the barrel has to be pulled out, the same as one would pull out a nail, driven into a piece of wood, with a pair of pliers. The Lee-Enfield rifle is a lever action rifle, and the empty cartridge case is forced out, as a nail would be pulled with a carpenter's claw-hammer, the handle multiplying the force of the pull ten times. "In opening the breech of the Lee-Enfield rifle the end of the lever is lifted and moved thru an arc of over three inches, while the cartridge case is only withdrawn about one-eighth of an inch. As the cartridge case is tapered, it is then quite loose, and can easily be withdrawn. "In the Ross rifle the locking lugs that hold up the breech bolt to the base of the cartridge, are really in the breech of the barrel, and when the barrel gets hot the unequal expansion of the bolt and barrel must cause it to bind. If any fouling or mud gets into the breech of the Ross rifle it must jam, because the locking lugs are where they are. In the Lee-Enfield rifle the locking lug is several inches away from the barrel, and can never get hot and help the rifle to jam. "With the Lee-Enfield action a tight shell can be withdrawn, that in stamping on the lever with the heel of a man's boot. The Ross rifle is a good Saturday-at-the-range rifle, where one fires a shot every three minutes, and owing to the peep sight will make a better score than will the Lee-Enfield. The Lee-Enfield rifle is a campaign rifle and built to stand up to the work it is intended to do. "It would require illustrations to explain the different features of the

WHERE A SHARP NATIONAL AX IS NEEDED.



LID IS LIFTED IN LOCAL HOUSE

Opposition Questions Tabled Indicate Session Will Prove Interesting.

DEWART'S VOICE HEARD

First Day Spent in Tributes to Departed Members of Legislature.

Questions tabled yesterday by Liberals, Messrs. Proudfoot and Bowman, indicate that the present session will see strenuous battles on war expenditure, machine gun purchases and nickel taxation.

The voice of Hartley H. Dewart was heard for the first time in the house yesterday when he rose on the extreme left wing of the Liberal benches to add his tribute to those of Premier Hearst and N. W. Rowell in honor of the members of the house who have passed away since last session—Hon. J. Foy, Hon. J. S. Duff and Hon. J. Armstrong.

The premier and Hon. T. W. McGarry gave notice that they would introduce bills to enfranchise all soldiers and sailors, to facilitate farmers' co-operative associations, and to legalize the appointment of a commissioner of agriculture.

The lifting of the war truce lid is indicated by notice of an enquiry by Mr. Proudfoot for Friday as to the amount actually paid since January 1, 1916, for the war tax, and for what particular purposes and at what dates.

Machine Gun Purchases. Mr. Bowman has given notice that on Friday he will return to the charge regarding machine gun purchases. He wants all correspondence, including telegrams, since May 1, 1916, passing between the provincial, Dominion and imperial governments regarding machine guns purchased by public money.

Further, Mr. Bowman wants to know the amount received by the provincial treasurer under the Provincial War Tax Act for 1915 and 1916 respectively.

Mr. Dewart wants nickel, ammunition and asks the following questions for Friday next: 1. When was the commission to investigate the manufacture of nickel in Ontario appointed? 2. When did this commission hold its first sitting? 3. How many sittings has this commission held? 4. How many sittings has this commission held outside the City of Toronto, at what places and upon what dates? 5. What has been the cost of the said commission down to the first day of February, 1917 (a) for salaries or payments by way of remuneration or honorarium to each member of the commission respectively; (b) for traveling expenses of each member of the commission respectively; (c) for other purposes, specifying such purposes and amounts?

Asks for Nickel Report. At the opening of the house yesterday, N. W. Rowell, K.C., asked Hon. G. Howard Ferguson when the house might expect the report of the nickel commission.

Mr. Ferguson replied that it would probably be ready in ten days or two weeks. The illness of the chairman had delayed it. Much of it had been completed, much was in type. The chairman had been ill for two months. It was the portion for which he was particularly responsible that was farthest from completion.

Premier Hearst introduced a bill to

amend the Companies Act, to assist farmers in incorporating co-operative associations. Many such societies were already in operation, said he, of fruit growers, poultry raisers, seed buyers and breeders, creameries and cheese factories. Many of them were owned by the patrons themselves. Some were incorporated as joint stock companies, others had no regular incorporation at all. It was to facilitate their incorporation that the bill had been introduced.

The premier then introduced a bill to regulate the department of agriculture. This, he said, was a formal measure, the main features of which were regarding the appointment of a commissioner of agriculture and two deputy ministers.

Hon. T. W. McGarry introduced a measure to provide for the enfranchisement of soldiers. "Any one who is old enough to fight is old enough to vote," said he. "The bill that assessment officers should enter on the assessment roll any man, permanent resident, or purely temporary, of age of 21 or over, who had enlisted in his municipality. He might be serving with Canadian or imperial forces, on land or on the sea, or with any other of the allies."

Honor Late Members. Sir William Hearst then moved the adjournment of the house in respect to the three members who had passed away since last session. Never had the house lost more members by death than it had in the last year. Since confederation the house had lost 48 members by death. In 1893 and 1907, as in this year, three members had died. The government had suffered particularly in loss of two loved and respected colleagues of the cabinet.

The war had proved the capacity of the British people for sacrifice and suffering, and now more than ever in Canada. The premier then paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian soldiers who had fallen.

He paid tribute to the memory of the late Hon. J. Foy, Sir William said few had such a wealth of intellect and such a polish of manner and such a fund of humor as Mr. Foy. The late Hon. J. S. Duff's death was particularly sad and pathetic, said the premier, reviewing the political career of the late minister of agriculture. In 1894 he had received his first and only defeat. At the last general election there had been but two votes against him in his own polling sub-division, and only nine in the next, the in both there were many staunch Liberals.

Mr. Duff had once asked the premier if he thought any one else could do better for the farmers of the province than he was doing in the department of agriculture. "For," said he, "I would not stay in the department 24 hours if I thought some one else could better than I am doing." This said the premier, illustrated how Mr. Duff was bound up in the work of his department. The premier referred also to the tragic death at the front of Pte. Clarke Duff, the late minister's son, an event that had hastened his father's death.

Mr. Duff had been popular on both sides of the house. By his death the government had lost a faithful supporter and an earnest, conscientious member.

The premier paid a glowing tribute to the late member for Muskoka, S. H. Armstrong.

Seconded Motion. Mr. Rowell seconded the premier's motion of adjournment, and in doing so supported his remarks in tribute to the late members of the house.

No one could have been more courteous and kindly than the late Mr. Foy. His death was a matter of the deepest regret to all members of the house.

Mr. Rowell spoke of Mr. Duff's cordiality. "Perhaps," said he, "that is the reason for his large majorities in his own sub-divisions."

These speeches were followed by others in similar strain by J. W. Johnson (Hastings W.), Hon. Dr. Pyne and Hon. Thos. Crawford.

H. H. Dewart said there were special reasons why he should add his voice to the tributes paid. He had known Mr. Foy personally for thirty years. He had honor to represent the men who had supported Mr. Foy and in their name rendered tribute to "one of Ontario's best beloved sons," Samuel Carter, South Wellington.

has given notice that on Friday next he will ask for a return showing (1) all statements furnished by the Canadian Copper Company, International Nickel Company, Mond Nickel Company, and other companies respecting taxation since January, 1915; (2) all reports from any government mining assessor respecting the operations of these companies, and particularly regarding taxes paid by these companies; (3) all correspondence since January 1, 1915, between the minister of lands, forests and mines, or the provincial treasurer or any other officer of the crown and these companies regarding taxes and royalties to the province.

Five Hundred Fur Workers May Be Involved in Strike

The strike of the 50 fur-dressers from the factories of F. A. Hallman and F. Schnauffer, which started on Monday last, is still in progress. As a result about 200 extra fur-dressers of the city may be called out on strike to demand fair treatment from their employers, and if this does not suffice then the rest of the fur workers, numbering about 500, may hold a sympathy strike. E. Reidhard, manager of the F. Schnauffer Company, states that his men are all foreigners and are not skilled workers, and also that of the 140 men employed only 12 or 14 had gone on strike. S. B. Elder, manager of the F. A. Hallman Company, absolutely denies that his firm asked their men to sign any agreement regarding wages. "The lowest pay to any man in our employ is \$2.50 a day," he said, "and to those who understand English we pay from \$3 upwards."

SECRETARIES GO HOME.

H. Ballantyne, of Calgary, secretary for western Canada of the National Council of Boys' Work of the Y.M.C.A., and A. S. McAllister, of Halifax, secretary of the maritime provinces, who have been in the city attending a general conference of the secretaries from the various centres, left yesterday for their homes, to resume their work.

NINETEEN MORE SOLDIERS RETURN FROM FRONT

Twelve Toronto Men Included in Party Which Arrived Here Yesterday.

Nineteen more soldiers returned to Toronto yesterday after service overseas. Some of them took part in the engagements at Ypres and the Somme, receiving severe wounds, while several had to come back from England owing to physical defects and illness. The party included twelve Toronto men.

Pte. R. Patterson, of Queen street, received a dangerous gunshot wound in the leg at the Ypres engagement. He has been seven months in hospital.

Pte. H. Brown of Toronto was buried in a trench and his ribs crushed. He left Toronto with the 20th Battalion.

Pte. A. Davis of Montrose avenue received severe shrapnel wounds in the wrist while serving at the front with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was originally member of the 83rd Toronto Battalion.

Pte. E. Hopkins, 145 Boston avenue, while fighting on the Somme front, received a gunshot wound in the head. Pte. W. Jackson of St. Catharines on Oct. 8 was caught in the German wire entanglements while taking part in an advance at the Somme, and received such a severe machine gun bullet wound in the ankle that he has arrived home on crutches.

WILL THEIR POSITIONS BE FILLED?

Editor World: The steady and terrible work lies before us before the victory we are striving for is attained, the day of peace is not far distant and in the near future thousands upon thousands of our gallant Canadian boys will be coming back to their homes and loved ones. Will they also come back to the positions they left? Many will not want to go back to office work and other sedentary positions after taking part in the "great adventure," but all who are able to will want to earn a living. Will they come back to Canada to find their positions filled with citizens from across the border or naturalized aliens, or will there be work and wages for those who have risked their lives for the cause of empire and the safety of Canadian homes, while many of their fellow countrymen were content to remain at home and become richer while others fought and won the admiration of Britain and her allies. They have been thru the horrors of hell and suffered untold hardships. Let Canada remember this when they return to their homes, once more to earn their livelihood.

Canadian Officer,
London, Jan. 28, 1917.

DO GERMANS TIE UP THE GRAND TRUNK?

Editor World: Referring to the article in The World of Feb. 3, I wish to ask: How do you know that some of the officials of the G.T.R. are not German sympathizers or spies? Many of our local officials are from the U.S.A.; competent men of the G.T.R. being denied promotion to the competent men transferred from the roads of the U.S.A. to fill such offices as train master or superintendent, and these are unable to move the freight. Is it due to their ignorance or incompetence or unwillingness? If the American roads can move the freight, why can't the Canadian roads? Are these same men in charge in the Canadian roads blocking the way for coal to get to the munition plants in Canada, because they are paid by German money to do so? Why are not young, prosperous, ambitious and competent Canadians promoted to be train masters or superintendents, instead of bringing men from the U.S.A. and have our traffic tied up and no reasonable excuse? Please take this up, and find the real deadlock. Remove this obstacle and get the freight moving. The engines are here, the cars are waiting to be moved, and all it wants is met with brains to order them instead of U.S.A. clods. If these men were smart men the U.S.A. roads would not let them go; they would retain them. But when they are not fit to move freight in the U.S.A., party friends ship them over to Canada to tie up our freight.

Niagara Falls. J. B. Lookant.

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.

POPULAR TEA ROOMS ARE DAMAGED BY FIRE

Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Loss Caused by Blaze at Bingham's Limited.

Fully \$15,000 damage was done by fire early yesterday morning, which supposedly originated in the serving kitchen of Bingham's Limited, tea rooms, 146 Yonge street. The fire completely gutted the ground, first and second floors at the rear of the building. The building, which is owned by the Sheard estate, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. The loss is covered by \$33,000 insurance, placed with Canadian, English and American companies.

The blaze was discovered by a policeman while patrolling his beat. He saw smoke issuing from the building at the rear, and immediately notified the fire department. Upon arrival the firemen found flames belching from the three floors, and a second alarm was sent in. Numerous streams of water were got to work on the burning building, but it was too late to prevent the deluge to take effect. The store was recently opened, and was lavishly decorated for the purpose in view. The fire was by molasses, sugar and other inflammable commodities.

"Buster," a pet cat, was found wedged between the ash and the window at the rear of the top floor, where it had apparently died in its terror and been overcome by smoke and suffocated. Fifty employees will be temporarily thrown out of work.

CITY HALL NOTES

Property Commissioner Chisholm was instructed by the board of control yesterday to dispense relief in the way of coal to needy citizens. Rogers and Co. have guaranteed a supply of coal to the city to be delivered in half-ton lots and in the city's own carts.

Upon the advice of Controller Shaw, the board of control yesterday decided to confer with Provincial Secretary McPherson before establishing a local bureau to look after returned soldiers.

The people are to vote next January 1 upon the question, "Are you in favor of taking over the Toronto street railways at the expiration of the franchise in 1931?" The board of control yesterday agreed that Finance Commissioner Bradshaw would need several years in which to prepare financial arrangements.

At the request of the board of control, Parks Commissioner Chisholm will report on the utilization of back yards and gardens in Toronto with a view to assisting the bigger production campaign.

WANT MORE MONEY. Special to The Toronto World. Nathan, Ont., Feb. 14.—J. E. Flint was chosen chairman of the public library board at the regular meeting last night. The board will ask the city to increase the grant to \$5,000 this year.

BREWED EXCLUSIVELY FROM MALT AND HOPS

FOR TABLE USE

These brews meet the wide demand for healthful, delicious and nourishing beverages, for local sales. We offer them with every confidence.

O'Keefe's

IMPERIAL ALE IMPERIAL LAGER IMPERIAL STOUT

Compared with the famous beverages we have brewed for over 60 years, you will find the same appearance, the same flavour, the same purity—foaming, creamy, body-building brews that can be obtained on draught at all hotels; or order by the case from liquor dealers.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.