

# The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 4.

## The Kitchener Situation

An explanation has been given of the sending out of the water bills to the citizens of Kitchener stamped "Berlin, Jan. 1st, 1917." Mr. Hymmen, the superintendent, states that they were printed last summer before the name was changed, and by an oversight were mailed without, as is usual, changing the name.

This is one of the minor details which should not deflect public opinion from the main issue. The incident would mean nothing at all if it were not for the condition of the community in which it occurred. Feeling is running very high, and the issue of these water bills undoubtedly aggravated the situation. There are more serious things to be considered, however, which lie near the root of the trouble.

After the vote of Monday, and the statements, as alleged, of some of the aldermen, very serious notice must be taken of the grave circumstances existing in Kitchener by the government. Politics or something equally paralyzing has prevented the government of Ontario, and at Ottawa also, acting in the downright manner which was called for just as soon as the citizens voted to change the name of the city. The spineless attitude of the central authorities made it possible for the present situation to develop, and even yet the wait-and-see method of doing nothing appears to be in favor.

It has been stated that over 240 Germans, who have been voting for periods up to 30 years, have never been naturalized, but are still German subjects. These form a nucleus of discontent and grievance, because they were refused naturalization papers in the last few months. Imagine a British subject going to request naturalization papers in Germany at the present time! They should have known better than to ask for naturalization at this juncture, and they should have been wiser than to take offence because the law of the land, and the law of the nations, could not be broken to oblige them. Had they been Britons in Germany they would have been interned at once. Many of these men who have been agitators and ringleaders should have been interned here. Had the government acted strongly at first a vast amount of trouble would never have been engendered.

The easy method of the government with recusants of the Prussian type gave them courage to take an ill where they had been given an inch, and the German pastors of the district abused their privileges by refraining from cultivating a patriotic tone towards the country and the empire in which they flourished. The Prussian element grew bolder and bolder, and as the government dilly-dallied the alien sentiment grew until it culminated in last Monday's election in Kitchener and the subsequent riots. We need not be surprised at the riots when we know that German citizens went around shouting that Kitchener was a German town now, that the British were out of it now, and that the Germans, who were justified in sinking the Lusitania, were winning the war. These are only some statements indulged in by the extreme pro-Germans. We do not accuse all the German-speaking people of alien sentiments, many innocent people were doubtless deceived and deluded into voting against the principles of the country they lived in, and they are not to be judged in the same way as the pro-German element, but for the pro-German element there should be drastic measures provided by the government. The men who were responsible for the conspiracy, for such it was, aiming at the subversion of British sentiment in Kitchener, and for the change of that name back to the Prussian one again, should be interned without more ado. There should be no disposition to annoy or disturb any citizen because he happens to be of German lineage or bears a German name, but neither should there be any toleration for those who abuse the privilege of their residence and freedom in Canada to talk and act in sedition and treason against the crown.

The people of Ontario will look to the government to see that no half measures are taken in dealing with a situation which might become dangerous through imprudent leniency.

**"We Need the Men to Come Home."**  
While there is no very clear idea abroad as to what the government will do with their information when they receive it, there is no sense in refusing to credit them with the possibility of making good use of it, and citizens should therefore take pride and pleasure in putting on record their willingness and their ability as far as they can to serve their country. It must be confessed the appeal is a rather unimpressive one, and there is a faint of the heroic or the practical questions asked. There is the need to fear answering them, and answer them promptly and freely might as slight a patriotic service might give. There may be some

wonder-working power in the government system to extract great advantage from the returns.

What we do hope is that these returns will not be made an excuse further to delay the already urgent need for prompt and decisive measures to increase the forces for the Canadian overseas contingent. The enlistments have been miserably unsatisfactory to all who take an interest in Canada's part in the war, and our inability to keep our four divisions properly maintained is entirely due to the dawdling dulness of the government.

A letter from the front says: "I hope you do get conscription. We need the men to come home again."  
There never was a more pathetic comment. We send our boys to the front, and we send no support. "We need the men to come home again." We have sent too few, and we must leave those in the far fields of France if we do not send help to enable them to hold their own. They do not complain. They will stay if need be till the Germans bury them, but does our government not understand what this means, and are there none among us fit and eligible and ready to go over and help?

We have again and again suggested that the Militia Act be put into operation. Let the first two classes be called out for home service and drilled and uniformed. They can at least set free all overseas men who are doing guard duty or other work in Canada. But when the home contingent is drilled and uniformed let volunteers for overseas be called for, and it will be seen how natural the martial spirit is in the Canadian citizen who has discovered his capacity for service. The war is a long way from being over yet. We trust the government sees the necessity of trying to shorten it.

## January Strawberries

Sir Thomas White made a fine speech yesterday on national economy and thrift and during the day three carloads of strawberries were imported from the south to retail at somewhere around 15 cents a box. Just whether Sir Thomas knew about it and was trying to head off the strawberries we are not aware, but it is fairly clear that the people in general are not yet awake to the general situation. Those who can sit down and eat January strawberries in Canada are far from understanding the war or the conditions the war has created. January strawberries are only a symbol for innumerable things that the war makes equally unreasonable. Mr. Lloyd George said it would be well if the nation kept a general Lent until the war was over. Those who know the conditions will agree with him. We do not grudge the war workers of all kinds the necessary and natural relaxation and recreation they require after their labors, but it would be a pity if those who toil so faithfully, whether in the trench or in the factory, should find their recompense wasted in riotous living.

Probably we do not appreciate the immense, the profound seriousness that has invaded the hearts and minds of those who have faced death at the front. There are many gay and thoughtless sweethearts and wives left behind who will be uncaring companions for those who return if they have failed to imbibe something of the spirit of service, and to gain some knowledge of the relative value and importance of the things of this world. The values differ here and in the trenches. January strawberries or whatever it may be, have a new estimation under the flares and the fire of the great guns.

## RAISE ANOTHER UNIT.

Recruit in Kingston for Divisional Ammunition Column.  
Kingston, Jan. 3.—Kingston is to have a new military unit in the form of a divisional ammunition column, and officers are securing recruits. The column will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Carruthers of Winnipeg, recently home from the front, where he commanded an artillery brigade. Lieut. Shaughnessy of Ottawa has been appointed to command another section of the column.

## W. J. UNDERWOOD DEAD.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3.—W. J. Underwood, 65 years old, until recently general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, died today. Mr. Underwood was a brother of Fred D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad Company, and was widely known in railway circles of this country and Canada.

## SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Found guilty in the sessions on five charges of shoplifting, Fraser McCullen appeared before Judge Coatsworth for sentence yesterday. Since the trial restitution has been made and McCullen has enlisted, and in view of this he was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

## SOLD FOR TAXES.

One hundred and forty parcels of city property were offered by Auctioneer Henderson yesterday because of unpaid back taxes. Ald. McBride purchased 25 parcels. Of the 140 offered, 118 parcels realized a total of \$2,152.92.

## JUDGE COATSWORTH LENIENT.

Judge Coatsworth was lenient with George Evans, a youth, who pleaded guilty yesterday to the theft of \$25 from the Robert Simpson Company. Evans was not allowed to go on suspended sentence.

## CANADA PERMANENT LADIES

Find the Canada Permanent a convenient place for keeping their deposit and savings accounts. Every facility and assistance is at all times cheerfully and courteously accorded.  
Office:  
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.  
MORTGAGE CORPORATION



## SAY REQUIEM FOR PASSING COUNCIL

Ald. McBride "Not Made of Putty"—Makes Long Statement.

## UNFAIR OPPOSITION

Takes Telegram Criticism Like Duck Takes Water on Its Back.

Declarations of Ald. Sam McBride that he was the victim of unfair opposition in the election, and the splendid tribute paid by the whole council to Controller Capt. Joseph Thompson, featured the good-by meeting of the 1916 city council yesterday.

"So far as the Telegram is concerned," Ald. McBride said in his statement, "I take their criticism like a duck takes water on its back, and I believe if the elections had been a week later Jimmy Simpson would have been returned at the head of the poll. The people are getting wise to the telegram's campaign of misrepresentation."

Ald. McBride declared that the telegram's campaign of misrepresentation was a "putty" man, and that he was a man who had secured the services of a printer to strike off 2000 circulars informing the voters that it was he who placed the incinerator in ward one. "The Jew thought he was printing something in my favor," the alderman declared. "If the man who was responsible for this is within hearing of my voice, then let him have backbone enough to get up and say so."

To Defeat McBride.  
He told council that he had learned over the telephone that a man who was about to undergo a surgical operation in a hospital had handed over a sum of money to one of the sitting aldermen to use to defeat McBride. He was surprised, he said, at the depths to which a candidate had gone to go to the board of control. Unless a man was prepared to make all sorts of promises he could not get support. Some of the electors wanted a putty man, and this old bird isn't made of putty yet, he said. He had been approached by certain people who promised him support if he did two years ago, but he refused to do so. "Jimmy Simpson and I," he said, "have buried all our differences. In conclusion, he said he would be back again next year, and might run for the mayor's chair."

Controller O'Neill moved a vote of appreciation of the services of Controller Thompson. He had served the people faithfully, Controller O'Neill said, and represented neither section nor organization, but everybody.

In seconding the resolution Ald. McBride said he hoped the war would be over before Controller Thompson ever stepped foot on the other side of the Atlantic. If he came back and offered his services as chief magistrate of the city he did not believe anybody would oppose him.

In reply, Controller Thompson said he had been telling at the meeting that he was not a putty man, and that the other fellow should do. When his own opportunity came he could not do anything but accept. He did not believe there was any special credit due to himself.

After the retiring members, Aldermen Fienman, Cowan and Wagarstaff, had received numerous bouquets from their colleagues they replied that although they were not disappointed, they expected to come back into council later.

Alexander Dean was presented with a watch by Mayor Church in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of Miss Mabel Carter on Jan. 17, 1916, in a fire in the Manning Chambers.

## HAD TO BE DUG OUT OF A COAL CHUTE

Overbalanced and Fell In to Become Wedged Near the Bottom.

Before he could be released from a coal chute into which he had fallen and become wedged at the Elias Rogers Company's yards at 369 Pape ave., John Harrison, 35 Worcester avenue, had to remain in his hazardous position for an hour while firemen and employees of the company hacked away one of the walls near the bottom of the chute. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were not serious.

The chute is about forty feet long, leads from the coal bins to the wagons in the yards and tapers narrowly at the bottom. While helping to unload a wagon, Harrison overbalanced, fell down the chute and became wedged near the bottom. The shower of coal which followed him in his descent down the chute prevented him from escaping, quelling his workmates of his plight.

## COMMUNITY PLAN TO SETTLE NORTH

Hon. G. H. Ferguson Would Open Plan to All Soldiers of Allies.

## ALONG THE RAILROADS

Settlers Will Live Together Until Ready to Take Up Land.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson's plan for inducing soldiers to settle in the north country and to stay there when they are settled is by a community system under government supervision. He plans to select various areas, one at a time, of probably five townships each, and in the middle of the twelve miles square to build a sort of dormitory and community centre, where the soldiers and to stay there when they feel themselves fitted to take up land for themselves in the adjacent sections.

They will be employed at a small wage in clearing the central two or three hundred acres, which will be kept for a demonstration farm, and in making roads from that centre and in clearing a wide frontage along those roads. The demonstration farms will be stocked with cattle, which the settlers may purchase when they are ready at reasonable figures. The price to be paid in instalments. The settlement will be along the line of the railway.

The minister's plan is to open the scheme to all soldiers who have the uniform of any of the allies. If one million dollars it not sufficient more money will be appropriated, he said, yesterday.

The community plan will give the settlers the advantages of social life and of operation. A system of government overseers will be appointed to travel up and down the settlements to advise the settlers on methods to be employed in the various operations which they contemplate.

## FRACTURED TWO RIBS.

William Ruddy, Grand Trunk Railway freight checker, fell on the slip-pery pavement and fractured two ribs. He was attended by Dr. Rice, and then removed to his own home.

## LESS DIPHTHERIA THAN LAST MONTH

But Death Rate Per Hundred is Reported as Slightly Higher.

## MEASLES PREVALENT

Nothing Like Epidemic Last Year—Infantile Paralysis Almost Gone.

The returns made by the local boards of health for December show an increase in diphtheria and whooping cough compared with the corresponding month for 1915. The prevalence of diphtheria for the last three months shows some slight reduction in the month compared with November, when we had 467 cases reported, as against 449 for December, but the death rate per 100 is higher, being 8.6 and 6.0 respectively.

The reports also show measles to be more prevalent, but nothing like the epidemic we had in December last year, when over 3400 cases and 34 deaths occurred. The most dreaded disease, infantile paralysis, has almost disappeared from the province. Only 5 cases and 1 death were reported for the month compared with 76 cases and 7 deaths in September, 51 cases and 7 deaths in October, and 10 cases and 2 deaths in November.

The table comparing last month's report with that of December last year:

	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1915.
Cases D'ths.	Cases D'ths.	
Smallpox	0	20
Scarlet fever	149	4
Diphtheria	449	38
Measles	449	2
Whooping Cough	189	5
Typh. fever	63	8
Tuberculosis	149	70
Infantile paralysis	5	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	9	7
	1465	135
	4228	142

## NATIONAL SAVING A PATRIOTIC DUTY

Sir Thomas White Opens Thrift Campaign in Address at Board of Trade.

## DOLLARS MUST FIGHT

Canada Has Saved Since War Broke, But She Must Save More.

"Let us economize, let us save, let us make our saving serve the purposes of the war. Let us make our dollars fight the Hun."

These were the concluding words of the address before the board of trade with which Sir Thomas White opened his thrift campaign. The mayor and many other prominent men of Toronto were present in the large audience which greeted the Dominion Minister of Finance.

"It is a mistake to assume, as some do, that there has been no national saving since the outbreak of the war," said Sir Thomas. "When the war broke out Canada had an adverse balance of trade against her of three hundred million dollars. Interest upon indebtedness abroad amounted to at least one hundred and probably one hundred and seventy-five millions more. This external deficit was met by fresh borrowings in Great Britain and the United States. With these borrowings suddenly cut off by the war, the problems before Canada was to increase production, and by this means and by the exercise of economy to increase her exports and diminish her imports in order that the adverse balance might be redressed. The people of Canada have always been dependent upon the rise to an occasion. They began to produce more and consume less, especially in the first year of the war. Agricultural production in 1915 was greatly increased. Last year's crop was short, but prices for agricultural and all other produce which we export have been steadily rising."

Immense Production.  
"Then there has been the immense production of our munition factories, which has required increased production in the steel and other industries. Without going into wearisome figures we may say in a word that increased production plus high prices, with reduced consumption especially in 1915, have resulted in completely reversing the balance of trade, so that Canada's surplus of exports over imports is more than sufficient to pay the interest upon her foreign indebtedness, which has increased substantially since the war began."

"The Canadian people aided during 1915 over one hundred million dollars to their bank deposits, and during the past year about two hundred millions more. Nor is this all. Since the outbreak of the war the Canadian people have subscribed and paid for two domestic war loans aggregating two hundred million dollars, and the Dominion Government and the banks of Canada have provided imperial credits in Canada to the amount of two hundred and fifty million dollars."

My chief pride arises, of course, from the military effort we have put forth and the heroism and sacrifices of our gallant men at the front. But while this is so, I say that the time has come for greater effort. Greater self-denial, greater self-sacrifice, greater respect to national saving. The war is increasing daily in scale and intensity. It may last one or it may last two years. The supreme effort lies ahead of the allies. The financial strain and stress are always greatest in the closing years of a war. With the greatest of national finance, war, and the basis of national finance must be national savings and national credit. I say that it is the patriotic duty of only good citizens of Canada to exercise economy and to save as much money as they can for investment in the war issues and other securities of the Dominion Government. We can do a lot better than we are doing."

Belief in Canada.  
"Business houses and corporations should conserve their resources and not pay largely increased dividends. If they do this they will have little to fear from the aftermath of the war. The expenditure for munitions in Canada exceeds one million dollars a day. Munition orders can only come if the expenditure which is distributed among all classes is saved by those classes and made available through the purchase of government securities."

Brant Out for Good Roads Fourth County This Year.  
Brant County has joined the good roads scheme with plans for improving 100 miles of county roads. This makes the twenty-fourth county to adopt the system and only thirteen left to come in.

This year the four counties of Brant, Essex, Stormont-Glenargy, Dundas and Prescott-Russell have come in with a combined mileage of roads for improvement of 725.

GO SOUTH FOR THE WINTER—THE CUTBERT WAY.  
A winter tour of the Southern States and California in a luxurious train via Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto, arranged with every comfort for continuous travel. Drives and entertainment in the principal cities of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Leisurely trip down the coast of Florida from Jacksonville to Miami, with special entertainment at each important place and a week at Palm Beach. Optional trip to Key West and Havana. Charming trip along the Gulf, making stops, with drives and entertainment between Pensacola and New Orleans, Mobile, Passaic, Biloxi, Pass Christian and so on, reaching New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras. A five weeks' trip. Those who do not wish to do so may continue the trip to California, a nine weeks' trip, including everything from Redlands, Riverside and San Diego south, to San Francisco in the north; either trip at a little expense—possibly less than you would pay to go to one place. Traveling for leisurely more for your money both in pleasure and profit. A competent driver will accompany the party, service for full information write E. F. Cutbert, 321 Jarvis street, Toronto, Ont., phone Main 7535, or W. J. Moffatt, city passenger agent, Grand Trunk Railway, northwest corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, phone Main 4209.

For fresh credits to the Imperial Government.  
"I believe the people of Canada will rise to this as to all other occasions, and that the men at the front will suffer for lack of shells so far as the industrial facilities of Canada are able to provide them. Let us economize. Let us save. Let us make our savings serve the purposes of the war. Let us make our dollars fight the Hun."

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## EDDY'S MATCHES

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of potash, glue and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

Value of Assessable Property Increases Six Thousand Dollars.

According to the annual report of the Assessment Commissioner, the total value of assessable property in Toronto upon which the taxes will be paid has increased \$6,187,732. For 1916 the total assessment was \$592,123,411. While for 1916 it was \$585,935,679. There was an increase of nearly 100,000 dwelling houses during 1916, bringing the total up to 97,138. The figures of the assessors show a decrease of 100,000 in population. Property owners increased materially. There were 12,375 transfers, which is 2,375 less than the previous year. Rents collected on city property totalled \$26,000.

## Brant Out for Good Roads Fourth County This Year

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