

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.

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MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4.

Radial Voting in Newmarket.

Newmarket has an opportunity today to reverse the decision given last year not to take part in the radial voting system which is the new feature of the provincial hydro-electric policy. In a movement of this kind it is an essential of success to get unanimity among the municipalities. The hanging back of one may seem a slight thing, but it is on the co-operation of all that the most economical and therefore the most effective service for each depends.

It is a truism that the success of the hydro-electric policy depends on the active co-operation of the municipalities. But Toronto alone could not have faced the problem, and every other municipality makes it easier for the whole scheme to be carried out. Similarly with Newmarket. The town itself may not make such a very heavy demand on the traffic managers, but it adds to the total in a geometric proportion, and this becomes an important consideration.

The other municipalities will benefit by the co-operation of Newmarket, but more of them will benefit so much from Newmarket as Newmarket will benefit from the others collectively. This view of the matter is constantly lost sight of. It should be remembered today when the voters are marking their ballots for the radial road.

The hope so frequently flaunted before the property owners that they will be responsible for deficits, is now fairly well banished. No one thinks of deficits in the hydro in connection with the ratepayers. The consumers will attend to all that. The lines will carry themselves, and they will add to the value of real property in all the districts through which they run.

Is It Any Use?

Is the grand jury system as we have it in Canada worth preserving? So far as the layman can see, there is no reason why cases sent up by the examining magistrates should not be disposed of in open court. If the grand jury was what it purports to be, an institution, it could accomplish a great deal of good, but we can scarcely recall a true bill returned by the grand jury which resulted from any enterprise on its own part.

In the hands of a crown attorney anxious to unravel some complicated plot, or to defeat some conspiracy of influential men, the grand jury is a powerful weapon. The witnesses are examined secretly, and no one in the combine can be sure that he is not betrayed by a timid confederate. In the United States we know that many criminal conspiracies have been detected in this way.

While we are not prepared to go as far as a Toronto contemporary and say that "stealing in the name of high finance is not punished in Canada," we must admit that justice moves with leaden heels in the case of some offenders. This is partly due to the failure of the federal government to enforce federal law. It is also due in part to our failure to properly use the grand jury. If the grand jury cannot detect out crime, it is a mere fifth wheel to the judicial wagon.

The Cost of War.

According to a cable despatch from London, statisticians compute that at the close of 1914 six million men have been killed, wounded or captured, and \$7,000,000,000 expended during the first five months of war. In the case of Britain, the figures given are 800 officers killed, 4000 wounded, and of the rank and file, 15,000 killed, 60,000 wounded and 25,000 missing. The total casualties in the French armies are placed at 1,100,000, with 180,000 killed; Russia has lost 1,800,000, with 250,000 killed; Belgium 80,000 killed, 45,000 wounded, 35,000 captured; Serbia's total casualties are set at 170,000; German losses are 250,000 killed, 850,000 wounded, and 400,000 missing; Austria's casualties are stated at 1,500,000, of whom 100,000 have been killed. In addition to the enormous direct expense of the colossal war, vast losses have been sustained by the warring nations thru the paralysis of commerce and industry.

All this appalling loss in men and

money has been sustained in consequence of the lust of Germany for world dominion. British ladies and men incapable of military service who have returned from Germany all agree in describing the whole German nation as simply gone mad with the lust of power, and date it from the victories in the war of 1870. Everywhere there was confidence that the onslaught on France would be marked by the same swift and dramatic success, and the people still cling to the belief that the French are once more beaten to the ground, and that the German armies are at the gates of Paris. Yet they cannot be altogether ignorant of the waste of this war in men and of the resulting effect on their country. Sooner or later disillusionment must come and the one hope is that with it the lust of power will vanish and be replaced by a truer and nobler vision. However long the war lasts, the German dream of world dominion must and shall be broken.

Kitchener's New Armies.

That Lord Kitchener's new forces are getting rapidly into shape is shown by the announcement that they have been divided up into six armies, each of which will be composed of six divisions. Under the military organization of the United Kingdom a division is composed of three infantry brigades and divisional troops consisting of artillery, engineers, mounted troops, transport and supply and medical units, the total strength on a war footing being about 20,000 men with 70 guns. Each of the new armies will, therefore, muster about 120,000 men with 420 guns. The recruits enlisted voluntarily were described by Lord Kitchener as "splendid material" and competent authorities have declared that their training has progressed with quite exceptional rapidity, and will fully justify the war secretary's assurance that "by the spring we shall have ready to take the field armies which will prove themselves formidable opponents to the enemy."

Besides these new armies there have also been large additions made to the territorial force, which have exceeded all expectations. Before the war it was the habit of German critics to belittle British territorial regiments, and indeed they were subjected to some harsh criticism by the advocates of compulsory service in the United Kingdom. But in less time than was originally laid down by Lord Haldane (six months) the territorial regiments that have gone to the front have proved in all respects as efficient as the regular army and have already taken a place second to none. Nor is there any reason to fear that men will not be forthcoming to any extent that may be required.

Lord Kitchener has expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the volume of recruiting, and a volunteer in every respect better than a pressed man, and is far more likely to submit with alacrity and intelligence to the training necessary to reach the standard required to meet war conditions.

Federal Enforcement of Law.

No figure is more grotesque than a ruler who makes laws but provides no penalty for their infraction. Yet our Dominion Government, including parliament, passes one law after another, and then declares itself utterly unable to punish those who disobey them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier more than once took the astounding position that our constitution gave the national authority no power to enforce the national law because it confided "the administration of justice" to the provincial governments.

That position was combated years ago by Mr. W. P. Maclean, M.P. for South York, who from time to time has urged upon parliament the importance of federal enforcement of federal law. Altho the propriety of such enforcement has been explicitly recognized by many public men, the great corporations and other influences have blocked any reform in that direction. When its friends were in power in Ottawa our good neighbor The Globe had little, if anything, to say about the question which it now realizes is one of the big five questions in Canada. In its issue of Saturday The Globe, after discussing the shocking breakdown illustrated in the failure of the Dominion Trust Company of Vancouver, turns its attention nearer home and we read:

"Here in Ontario we have had a case recently in which there was no doubt at all as to the responsibility of the federal government of finance for the honest conduct of the wrecked business or for seeing to it that the offenders were promptly punished. The Union Life failure was just as bad as that of the Dominion Trust, but no one is in jail nor has any serious attempt been made to send anyone there. Ottawa can excuse itself easily by pointing out that the criminal law must be administered thru the attorney-general's department in Queen's Park."

What the authorities at Ottawa would likely say is that they have no official machinery with which to enforce federal legislation. But such machinery can be easily created. Canada has an attorney-general and a solicitor-general, and district attorneys can be easily authorized. The B. N. A. Act provides for establishing federal courts to enforce federal law. In the old days if any provincial member complained of the failure of the federal government to enforce federal law, Sir Wilfrid Laurier would smile and reply: "Go to Mr. Foy." But in the case of insurance companies and other institutions directly under federal inspection and control, the responsibility clearly

## COLD NEUTRALITY



rested upon the authorities at Ottawa, and not upon the authorities at Queen's Park.

In the Vancouver Trust Company scandal the present government may feel the unfortunate depositors to "Go to Mr. Bowser." We think, however, that the Bank Act, the Insurance Act, the Railway Act and federal legislation generally, should be enforced by the national authority.

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.

In connection with Mr. William Howard Taft's recent address at Montreal, New Jersey, on "Canada and the Monroe Doctrine," we are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written to a Toronto friend by Mr. Herbert Vandenberg, of Chicago, publisher of a magazine known as Canada West. It will be seen that he corrects certain misapprehensions regarding the ex-president's position on this important matter:

"Referring to our talk about William Howard Taft and the criticism directed against him by Canadian newspapers on account of his recent speech on the Monroe Doctrine, I am not fully quoted in the Canadian press reports. He said what the newspapers claim he said, but he also said a lot more. The other words he said were not published in Canada, and therefore the criticism is neither fair nor intelligent. As you know, the speech was delivered at Montreal, New Jersey, on November 27. I had a long talk with Mr. Taft here in Chicago on November 12, and it was at that time that he first gave serious consideration to the question of the Monroe Doctrine in connection with Canada and her relation to the present European war."

"I wanted some information and considered him an authoritative source. He became interested in the subject, and as a result of our talk decided to make 'Canada and the Monroe Doctrine' the subject of his address at Montreal the following week."

"Mr. Taft did say that the Monroe Doctrine would not compel the United States to protect Canada against German attacks in the present war. However, he also said that he believed that the United States would go to Canada's defence in case she were invaded, because this country could not afford to allow any intrusion by Germany on the North American continent—that the ties of blood and the inter-relationship of citizenship were too close between Canada and the United States to permit of any such thing. He said: 'For sentiment reasons the United States would not, in my opinion, see Canada suffer an invasion at Germany's hands, and there is also the further and more selfish reason that the United States would be placing itself in serious danger if it allowed Germany to get any foothold along the northern boundary.' Then he went on to say: 'But our action in the matter would not be determined by the Monroe Doctrine, for the reason that unless Germany attempted to acquire and retain Canadian territory or impose its government upon the Canadian people, the Monroe Doctrine would have nothing to do with the question,' and he explained why this was, quoting several precedents such as the Spanish-Chilean war."

"Both in his speech at Montreal and also in his talk with me in Chicago, Mr. Taft showed plainly that he is a sincere and genuine admirer of Canada and her people."

ALIENS HAVE MONEY.

Special to The Toronto World.

REGINA, Jan. 4.—Some 800 aliens have registered at the Regina registration office and additional registrations are being made daily. Those who have registered to date are mostly Galicians and Rumanians speaking the Hungarian language. Sixty Germans and three Turks are included in the number. The average "cash in hand" of these aliens amounts to \$70.

We never have any difficulty fitting stout men with overcoats. Big reductions just now in stouts at Oak Hall, corner Yonge and Adelaide streets.

S. P. C. A. MEETS TUESDAY.

The regular meeting of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held on Tuesday, January 5, 1918, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Duxie, 208 St. George street.

## PAYING THE PRICE OF SEA SUPREMACY

Loss of Formidable Does Not Affect Real Fighting Force

HOPES HELD FOR CREW

Battleship May Have Slowed Down, Making Good Target

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A cable to The Herald from London this morning says:

"Altho fighting of a desperate nature continued on both fronts yesterday, the loss of the battleship Formidable in the English Channel overwhelmed all other news in England. The admiralty, up to a late hour, had not given the locality of the disaster. For the last week the British fleet had been increasingly active in shelling the German shore positions from Westende north to Zebrugges. The latter town particularly had been the target for the naval guns, because it is here the Germans have established their principal submarine base. Several weeks ago a bombardment destroyed the electric lock control in the canal leading to Bruges, and the submarines supposedly have been held in the inner basin between the sea and the canal gates."

While England realizes such losses as that of the Formidable are inevitably the accomplishment of the kind warfare the fleet is facing, the grief for the loss of the 700 or more men who went down with their ship is widespread.

Part of the Price.

The Herald's naval correspondent says of the disaster: "The loss of the Formidable is a part of the price Great Britain knew would have to be paid for the success achieved by the operation of the fleet in the campaign against the German submarines off the shores of Belgium. There has been nothing definite said about the invaluable service which the British pre-dreadnoughts or second-line battle-ships already have rendered, and their almost miraculous escapes from all dangers have been remarkable."

"The Formidable's loss does not affect the fighting force of the British fleet. That is to say, it does not affect the ability at any one decisive moment for it has been long recognized that the issue will be decided by the first line, all big-gun battleships, and a vessel of the Formidable type will not be of service in this sort of an action."

"In fact, the possibility why she and other vessels of similar type have been used for the more hazardous naval warfare."

Superior to Many.

"Altho inferior to the best capital ships, these pre-dreadnoughts are vastly superior to all except Germany's main fleet battleships. Bodentimier, Great Britain has an overwhelming superiority over Germany in pre-dreadnoughts. This it would continue to have if it lost one ship each month for the next two years. Germany's pre-dreadnoughts before her Nassau are comparable to the British pre-dreadnoughts."

No Explanation.

"There is no indication in the official report as to either the scene or the manner of the Formidable's destruction. We are simply told she sank in a channel, and that either a mine or a submarine may have been responsible for the loss, altho the British field north of the Straits of Dover was laid down with the intention of preventing German submarines from getting into the channel. We have already had evidence that it failed in its purpose, and that these vessels either by diving under the mines or circumventing them by skirting the British coast or by risking a dash across the field, succeeded in penetrating into the channel."

Prevent More Loss.

The admiralty statement indicates that other vessels of the squadron were near the Formidable when she sank. The orders for each vessel to look out for its own safety prevented further loss.

Since the German capture of Antwerp and the subsequent occupation of the North Belgian coast, the German navy has been perfecting its plans for a naval base at Zebrugges. A large British squadron has during this time made constant efforts to prevent the utilization of the port for offensive operations. It has shelled to town frequently, and by one bombardment destroyed the electric control of the gates in the Bruges Canal leading from the harbor. By the use of this canal Germany is able to send small and light draught craft from the naval base of Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Kell to the Belgian coast without their

being detected by the British fleet.

Charged With Wounding.

George Copps and George Mario were at the city hall on Saturday remanded for a week on a charge of wounding Peter Marie during a New Year celebration.

RIFLES GIVEN TO GAS COMPANY

Four Hundred of Them, With Ammunition, Presented to Consumers' Home Guard

In recognition of the work that they have accomplished in the past few weeks, Major-General Leonard, on behalf of the city, has presented the Consumers' Gas Company of the Home Guard with 400 rifles and ammunition. This company, which is the largest in the city, has over 450 men drilling and receiving instruction at the present time. They have worked hard and conscientiously, and the presentation of the rifles will no doubt speed them to still greater efforts.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CROWD VIENNA

Austrians Ill-Treated by Their Own Troops, Declares Toronto Man

Official Election Figures Make Yeomans Alderman Instead of Hiltz

Fresh from war-ridden Vienna, Joseph N. Manoeuvre, who conducts a ladies' tailoring establishment on Bathurst street, has returned to Toronto with a tale of terrible conditions in the Austrian capital.

He says the Vienna hospitals are crowded with more than 100,000 wounded soldiers. Cholera has broken out and is killing them by dozens at the front. The city is full of civilian refugees that no more are being admitted. Food is so scarce that they are charged from 20 to 25 heller for an egg, which would be equal to 20c in Canada.

Three hundred British prisoners were confined in an old fortress a few miles from the city. The place was a ruin, and the prisoners were in a state of starvation. There was no sanitary arrangement, and the prisoners were fed on black bread and water once a day with a dash of potato soup by way of a change.

"You hear," he said, "of the atrocities committed by the Russian soldiery, but in my opinion they are not half as bad as those of the Austrian soldiers against their own people."

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Mr. Hiltz will make application for a return before Judge Winchester as soon as he is notified officially that he has been defeated by the four votes.

Died in Station.

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