

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

The Sequel to Capt. Fryatt's Murder

It is clear from the mood of the house of commons in London, and the speech of Premier Asquith yesterday, that there is going to be no mushy sentiment in dealing with the crimes of German officials. War is war, but there are rules for the game of war as elsewhere, and those who violate the rules are going to suffer. It need not be feared that justice will not be tempered with mercy in all cases, but the German policy leaves little room in its repetitive brutality for clemency.

The cold-blooded murder of Capt. Fryatt, coming after the equally ruthless martyrdom of Nurse Cavell, increases such a state of indignation in the ordinarily constituted man that it requires a sense of the power and responsibility of the state and its duty to humanity, to curb it to civilized moderation and official expression. The state will not fail in its duty in this respect. Premier Asquith spoke with a full sense of the atrocity of the crime when he declared that

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice such criminals, whoever they may be, and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all."

This is a solemn announcement to the world that Kaiser Wilhelm is a criminal and a murderer, and that when the time comes, as Premier Asquith repeated "most emphatically," the British Government is resolved "that these criminals shall not go unpunished." If there has been any doubt, hitherto, that the war will end without the extinction of the House of the Hohenzollerns this is a definite intimation to the contrary.

There is a long list of crimes besides these two murders, and the deportation of the people of Lille and other places in Belgium now going on shows that the more we learn of German kultur the more infamous it becomes. The men at the front are said to have fought with redoubled fury when they heard of this senseless and revolting assassination. The whole empire is confirmed in its resolve to end a system of such iniquity.

Democratic Idea of Service

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The volunteer system, if applied to taxpaying, would probably be less successful than in military matters. The mean spirited people always leave the honest, the just and the generous to bear the common burdens. In military matters the best and bravest under a voluntary system go first, and consequently a greater proportion of them are lost to the nation, while the baser sort survive.

Similarly if taxation were voluntary the baser sort would strive to preserve their hordes and give as little as they could manage to the public service. In fact, they adopt this plan at present under compulsory

WAS IN NEW YORK STUDYING DISEASE

Dr. F. P. Millard, osteopathic physician, and an authority on infantile paralysis, has returned to Toronto after several days' personal investigation of New York City's epidemic of the disease which has so far claimed more than 750 victims, leaving 3500 cases of illness to be treated by government, state and city health officials.

Dr. Millard, whose visit to New York, and whose discussions with physicians there, disclosed to him remarkable features in connection with the plague, advocates the adoption of sanitary and dietetic measures by the United States Government as a remedy. These measures, he believes, should be similar to those instituted in the Panama Canal zone, Havana, Cuba, and other places where governmental action was necessary to eliminate yellow fever, malaria and other epidemics.

Dr. Millard learned that the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York appeared first practically in the shadow of Rockefeller Institute, in which Dr. Flexner, a noted physician, has been seeking a serum to offset this particular disease.

One of the chief causes of the epidemic, declared Dr. Millard, is New York's sewerage system, which allows surface refuse to form in cesspools, of the streets gave an overflow, Dr. Millard says, which was more than the antiquated system would carry away.

Scolding the People

A contemporary scolds the Canadian people because they are buying automobiles, going to the theatre and treating themselves to a little fresh air on the lakes at excursion rates. We are reminded that the government needs a great deal of money, and that many people in Europe are destitute.

Dr. Millard is not inclined to encourage extravagance, neither are we inclined to tell people how they should spend the money they have earned by their own exertions. The man who imports an automobile pays for the privilege 42 1/2 per cent duty. That is if he imports a machine worth say \$2000, he pays for the privilege \$840 to the minister of finance. Even the he buy a machine made in Canada, he indirectly pays much the same duty and in addition contributes to the up-building of the country.

True, he might lock his money in a safety deposit vault or loan it to the government at 4 per cent, but we think he is contributing pretty liberally to the war chest when he buys an automobile.

As for theatre going, we think more would be lost than gained by arbitrarily closing the theatres during the war, and if the government permits the theatres to be open it should not complain if the people attend them. Indeed a provincial war tax is levied upon theatre tickets. As to excursion trips on boats, we would say that people who wait for excursion rates must be inclined to economy rather than extravagance.

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GOVERNMENT GIVES MUCH ASSISTANCE

But Cannot Reimburse Those Who Lost Property in Big Fire.

AID IN RELIEF WORK

Ten Thousand People Need Help—Carried Free on Trains.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was not prepared to say last night just how far the Ontario Government could go in assisting in the reconstruction of the fire swept area in northern Ontario. "Certainly," he said, "we have to put our hands down deep in our pockets. But we cannot for instance reimburse a man who has had his store burned out, or build a house for a man. The minister said that the legislation appointing Fred Dane loan-commissioner, with powers to lend \$500 to settlers, might be made flexible enough to assist in some extreme cases. It is too soon, tho, he declared, to discuss reconstruction just now. At the present moment the Ontario Government is lending every energy to get sufficient food and clothing to the survivors.

The minister was in communication with Commissioner Fred Dane yesterday, and a relief committee has been established with Mr. Dane looking after the Matheson end and George Lee of the T. & N. O. helping out the work at North Bay. J. Goodman, the agent at Lakeside, is also lending able assistance in the relief work. The committee, Mr. Ferguson said, is commencing systematic relief work all over the burned area.

Leaves For Fire Zone.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson leaves for the north country tonight. He personally looks into affairs. It is estimated that ten thousand people will need assistance.

The government statistics on the loss of life is as follows:

Baymore	14
Matheson	35
Nushka and Monteth	98
Kelso	2
Cochrane	2
Iroquois Falls	15
Total	184

The government demonstration farm near Monteth was saved, according to information at the parliament buildings. The T. & N. O.'s rolling stock is now placed at 200 cars.

Relief trains are now arriving at the fire zone two or three a day. Yesterday two trains left Goderich bringing out the remainder of the auxiliary force. Arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. and G. T. E. to carry free of charge the fire sufferers who want to return to their former homes in Ontario and Quebec.

POTATO CROP SMALL.

GODERICH, July 31.—The potato crop in this district again promises to be a failure. The dry weather is said to be responsible. There are several potatoes to a hill, but in size they are inferior to last year's crop, and suffering considerably, and if this district is not blessed with rain shortly it is feared that the crop will not fill out properly. Wheat cutting operations are in full swing, and this crop is reported as splendid.

PROMOTION FOR LT.-COL. YOUNG

KEENE, July 31.—Word has been received that Lt.-Col. T. W. H. Young, Peterboro, who went overseas as medical officer of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Engineers, has been appointed commanding officer of No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station in France. This hospital has accommodation for between 600 and 1000 men.

WEEK'S RECRUITING HAD GOOD START

Thirty-Nine Attested Yesterday Out of Eighty-Seven Offered.

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NEW CHIEF SECRETARY TO IRELAND APPOINTED

Henry Edward Duke Given Post—No Lord Lieutenant Named.

LONDON, July 31.—Henry Edward Duke, a barrister and Unionist member of parliament for Exeter, was today appointed to be the new chief secretary of Ireland in succession to Augustus Birrell. The new chief secretary will be given a seat in the cabinet. No new lord-lieutenant of Ireland will be appointed to succeed Lord Wimborne, who resigned after the outbreak of the Dublin rebellion.

REPORTED KILLED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Lieut. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Considered Efficient Officer in British Army.

KNOWN IN TORONTO

Joined First Contingent as Private and Received Commission While Overseas.

Captain H. O. Boyd, M.O. to the 10th Overseas Battalion, has received word that his eldest son, Lieut. H. Grmby Boyd, South Lancashire Regiment, has been killed on active service in Mesopotamia. Lieut. Boyd, whose home was at Bobcaygeon, Ont., joined the first Canadian contingent as a private and was given his commission in the British army shortly before the contingent left for Flanders. He was such an efficient officer that he was appointed transport officer and was in charge of a large number of boats on the Tigris River.

The late officer was with a covering party to the Pioneers, who were digging a new work, and was in charge of a party of bombers when he was struck by a stray bullet. He was buried with full military honors behind the firing line, the chaplain of the 8th Brigade officiating. Major-General Maude, O. C. the 10th Division, speaks of him as a "brave and capable officer," and the officer commanding his regiment says that he was "not only the finest officer in the regiment, but in the division."

Mrs. Boyd has another son, Quartermaster-Sergeant Mossom Boyd, serving in the 7th Battalion, and he is now at Bramshott Camp training for the front.

Lieut. Boyd, who was educated at St. Alban's School, Toronto, and was on the staff of the Bank of British North America at London, Ont., at the outbreak of the war, is a grandson of Major-General Boyd and a cousin of Col. George T. Denison, police magistrate of Toronto. Two of his cousins are serving their country in the Canadian forces, Jack Denison in the 98th Battalion, and Frank Denison in the 151st Battalion, C.E.F.

ZEPPELIN RAIDER HOTLY ATTACKED

British Airman Battled Fiercely Until Crippled by an Accident.

ZEPPELIN DISAPPEARED

Second Attempt to Raid England's Eastern Coast Within a Week.

LONDON, July 31.—The second raid within a week of the east coast of England by a zeppelin airship was made this morning. An official statement announcing the raid says the airship was engaged by a British aeroplane.

The official statement follows: "At 5.15 o'clock this morning one of our aeroplanes pursued and attacked a zeppelin 30 miles off the east coast. The pilot had fired more than two trays of ammunition into the zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine gun being off and stunning him. The zeppelin was nowhere to be seen when the pilot regained consciousness. He was therefore forced to return to his station.

The zeppelin was sighted shortly after dawn, which is an unusual time for the German aircraft to visit England. All of the raids in the past have been made at night, most of them just before or shortly after midnight. It is becoming increasingly difficult for German airships to reach England undetected, for a vigilant patrol of the skies is now being maintained by the admiralty, as well as the waters of the shores of England.

HOME FROM THE FRONT.

Lieut. Oliver Dennis, Cobourg, Suffering