

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890

Morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, R. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET

Telephone Calls

Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton
Telephone 1946

Daily World—25 per copy, \$5.00 per year, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months, 50c per month, delivered, or \$4.00 per year, 40c per month, by mail, in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.
Sunday World—10c per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.
To other Foreign Countries, postage extra.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31.

The Board of Control.

There has been considerable diversity of opinion among the newspapers about the choice of candidates for the board of control. They appear, however, to be unanimous about Controller O'Neill and Ald. Robbins. There is something to be considered which we believe has been overlooked in the choice of four where admittedly the candidates are of about equal merit. Even if they were absolutely equal in attainments, in experience, in loyalty to the principles that appear to be most important at the present time, there is the question of compatibility. The board of control must be able to work together. A desire on the part of one to dominate the whole proceedings is fatal to the progress of business. The city does not want unanimity of the rubber-stamp variety in its controllers, but it cannot look forward to a twelve-months' blockade of business with satisfaction. There must be compatibility, the will to co-operate, a united desire for the city's welfare strong enough to exclude personal considerations.

We have also desired to see a younger element on the board of control than has been the rule. We have suggested Ald. MacGregor and Ald. Archibald on this account. They both have had considerable civic experience. They are both energetic and progressive. We believe that with Mayor Church, and Messrs. O'Neill and Robbins they would form a sufficiently diverse and sufficiently harmonious board to expedite the city's business for 1918.

For the Board of Education.

There are only two ward contests in the board of education election, in Ward One and Ward Four. There should be no doubt about the return of the two ladies who are in these contests. Mrs. Courtice has done excellent work on the board, to which she was elected for two years, but on account of the new law requiring annual elections, must be re-elected this year. She is the only mother on the board of education, and represents a phase of citizenship which is not sufficiently considered. In every other sphere the influence of the mother is important and welcome. It should be equally so in the educational field.

Miss Constance Boulton, who is a candidate in Ward Four, and appeals for the first time for her fellow-citizens' suffrages, is experienced and businesslike, and thoroughly well informed on public affairs. She is known as a fine platform speaker and her many talents will be happily employed in the service of the school system.

Dr. Steele and Mr. John McClelland should be assured of their return as the other trustees in these wards. They have both rendered good service in the past.

What Underlies Revolution.

Count Ilya Tolstol has been writing about the land hunger among the peasants of Russia, and the man way that, since the revolution, they have flung themselves upon the estates of the great land-owners, expecting to divide them up and live in ease and peace. It has not turned out so, nor does it ever turn out so. Even those pioneers who wander out into untrodden regions and dispossess no one, find that the problem of land ownership is not so simple as it seems to the inexperienced. To get rid of the landlord is not the only difficulty. However easy the terms of purchase, spread over 68 years as in Ireland, and however cheap, there are always burdens and handicaps. It is an essential experience in life to know this fact and learn it thoroughly.

The Russian nobility are taking the situation as best they can. They know their peasantry, and they believe that by giving them time, enough rope, so to speak, so that they may gather experience, they will come to a proper frame of mind. There is worldly wisdom as well as philosophy in the attitude, nor is it necessary to regard it as purely selfish. The Russians are a clever people, and they must realize as others do that a social and economic revolution is overdue. When the radical amateurs get finished with their attempts at impossible governments and the people have wearied of riot, robbery and bloodshed, there will be a possibility of reconstruction.

There are probably as many people in America as in Russia who have the idea that all that is needed to make earth into heaven is a revolution. They would precipitate one here with light hearts, having learnt little from the past. Count Tolstol believes that Russian peasants will be compelled to resort to experience, the knowledge and the construction capacity of the intelligent men of Russia in order to create the real democracy of the future. This is easy to believe, for the Russian moujik is a tractable and trustful person in his ordinary mode of life, and if well led can accomplish anything. This is what makes him an ideal soldier, and the same qualities would make him, or any man, an ideal civilian.

The Bolsheviks are in error, as so many similar reformers are in error, in thinking that one section of the nation can dominate and govern the other. The labor classes should be aware of the depth of this fallacy, as it is applied by a dominant capitalistic or other governing class. The true democracy will be a co-operation of all classes, in which service according to ability will be the standard of equality. He who does what he can and all he can is a worthy citizen. He who does less is unworthy.

We need not expect to have all the several abilities of the nation adjusted immediately, but if these principles are recognized, with a little patience the adjustment may be achieved. The selective draft, however clumsily managed, is a step towards it. Conscription of wealth, equitably levied, will be another step. The adoption of proportional representation will aid greatly in the selection of those fit and worthy to govern. Wider and sounder education will inculcate a deeper and truer appreciation of the intangible values of life as in art, music, literature, architecture, and the hand-

crafts. Machines are slaying men. Men must learn to master machinery, and put it to its true use. Employers must learn more of the spirit of the leaders and officers in war, who are responsible for the men under them, and think least of all of their pay. The men must cultivate the spirit of the true soldier, faithful unto death, and loyal to his leader as his leader to him.

These things lie deep under the revolution in Russia, under the coming terror in Germany, under the unrest in Britain and America. But there will be no peace and no settlement which does not recognize every section of society as a necessary contributor to the general welfare, each emulous of service, none seeking his own advantage, or trying to subdue his neighbor.

Readable History.

George Patullo has shown in the current Saturday Evening Post how history, or at least military history, might be written. His article is an account of the first American raid, really the first German raid of the American trenches, in which three United States soldiers were killed and a dozen prisoners taken. The Germans gave the incident three lines, which was all it was worth, Mr. Patullo admits, from a military point of view, but for sentimental considerations, as being the first blood shed by the United States in the battlefield, may stand beside Fort Sumter.

The sketch is admirably done, with a wealth of detail and picturesque touches which it is to be regretted we do not see more of in connection with those Canadian exploits which yield such an abundance of this material. The scene is described in detail so that the swampy valley, the neglected trenches, the dark night, the green troops, and the whole atmosphere live in one's consciousness. The breathless action of a raid which only lasts a few minutes is vividly depicted, and the little episodes stand out with photographic clearness. The incident of the soldier who would not desert his half-buried comrade till he had unearthed him, has the genuine heart touch. "That is the sort of bunkie to have," the rescued man said afterwards in hospital.

Mr. Patullo has done a fine thing in setting this picture before the world. It displays the big spirit and the right feeling that inspires the American troops as it does our own. We can say of our ally as the soldier of his comrade: "That is the sort of bunkie to have."

Other People's Opinions

The Social Democratic Party.

Editor World: Your Thursday report of the meeting of the Social Democratic party was welcome to the members present. Unfortunately, it contains a statement that is not strictly correct. Mr. Isaac Bainbridge is in jail. At present time as due to the law. His counsel awaits the decision of the court as to whether an appeal be allowed or not. Thus your statement is, legally speaking, incorrect and your would have been more prudent under anonymous hands, with say, a case of forgery or grand larceny. Mr. Bainbridge does not stand alone. An executive committee has his case in hand. The Social Democratic party in its political agitation believe in using all legal methods available. This also is its attitude regarding the legal trouble in which the secretary is involved. If the powers that be decide to treat as a scrap of paper the agreements and conventions that hitherto have prevailed between men in civilized nations; if they determine to regard all democratic principles as merely concessions handed out by a superior caste to an inferior class, then the Social Democratic party, too, must modify its conduct in giving expression to its principles. Mr. Bainbridge is not a criminal. Under the old Russian regime, he would be known as a political prisoner. Further, he belongs to that great class of men who have, down the ages, filled up the gap of ignorance. He is one of many, over whom humanity will pass, as over a bridge. On the other side is the promised land, in which they may live and say:

We may till the earth our very own,
In brave and manly deed.
Mr. Bainbridge only repainted matter already passed by the Canadian censor. Men in a higher social status have said as much from the public platform, but are not in jail.
12 Boustead avenue.
J. Cunningham.

Suggestion for Controller Cameron.

Textile World Journal: Knitting as a cure for nervous prostration. Is the latest craze. B. B. Ball, of Asheville, N.C., a retired lumberman who was suffering from a severe case of nervous prostration, is declared to have advocated it from his own experience. He has finished his fourteenth sweater at a New York hotel. He watched his purse as she knitted, and had her teach him to knit. Think of the possibilities of advertising a yarn for this purpose, with a guarantee of no knots, thin places, broken skeins or other provoking things to make you nervous.

What Is Camouflage?

London Daily Express: The word "camouflage," which is a war addition to the English language, is also comparatively new in French. I think it was not used by our allies until this war. Anyhow, it does not appear in the authoritative French dictionary published in 1896, nor is it included in Larousse. It is derived from "camouflet," which originally meant "smoke puffed in the face of a sleeping person," and afterwards came to mean mystification. "Camouflage" is military mystification, the use of guns and military positions so that they may escape the enemy's observation. Many camouflage schemes are adopted at the front. Their effectiveness depends on a proper appreciation of the colors which most completely blend with the landscape.

Tobacco in Diplomacy.

London Daily Chronicle: Lord Morley's pious conviction that our quarrel with the Boers could have been settled if Mr. Chamberlain and Kruger had sat down at Bloemfontein with a tobacco jar between them is backed, oddly enough, by the greatest war maker of modern times. "How could any man," Bismarck was fond of saying, "let himself be carried away by passion with such a thing as a pipe in his hand?" When discussing the preliminaries for the surrender of Paris he offered the French minister a cigar, which was refused. "You are wrong," said Bismarck, bluntly. "When you enter on a discussion that may lead to vehement remarks, you should smoke. The eye is occupied, the hand is engaged, the organ of smell is gratified—one is happy. In this state one is very disposed to make concessions, and our business—that of diplomacy—consists in the making of mutual concessions."

The Poet's Grandsons.

Major the Hon. Lionel Hallam Tennyson, Rifle Brigade, has been wounded for the third time during the war. He is the eldest son of Lord Tennyson, and in his childhood days and in his early years in the service greatly distinguished himself in cricket. Lord Tennyson's third and youngest son, Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. Harold Courtenay Tennyson, R.N., was killed in action in January, 1916.

Conundrum from the Cleveland Press: "Why is Germany like Holland?"
Answer (purloined from the same source): "Because it's a low lying country and damned on all sides."

Margarine at 22 Cents Per Pound.

Editor World.—Your correspondent

"Eyes Front" seeks information as to why oleomargarine is 57 cents a pound here and 15 cents less per pound in England, for what he states is a better quality. I confirm the price. His estimation of the quality is synonymous with that of other correspondents. What he had in England is not oleomargarine, but margarine, the hygienic "oleo" having been discarded there. The reason, therefore, is suggested by its elimination. The whole formula has been reconstructed and new elements incorporated that years of manufacturing experience and discoveries of modern science have demonstrated as essential to the elevation of the product to a standard of excellence that is substantially the equivalent of butter at half the price, and the release of animal fats for other war purposes and the utilization of the products of our colonies whose almost boundless resources of supplies and high food values have hitherto been unappreciated and untapped.

British margarine manufacture is conducted under officially recognized formula (recently, I understood, control), effecting a maximum conservation of butter and animal fats. Canadian manufacture to manufacture apparently involves no such obligations, the only conceivable restriction being subjection to the condition imposed under The Food and Drugs Act, whilst the respective qualifications, quantities and purity constituents apparently are matters left to the discretion of the individual inspectors, the appointment of a department whose duties and precedence would entitle them to be classed as the chief oppositionists of the industry and who I am officially informed are the administrative authority. The policy of the chief executive (the food controller) is understandable consequent upon the illegality of his actions. He publicly insists upon the necessity for the conservation of animal fats, yet grants licenses for the manufacture of a commodity that encourages an increase in their consumption. Admittedly there is a great "danger of their exhaustion," but places no restriction upon the quantity to be so employed. He recognizes the power of substitution accomplished to advantage in the old land, nor does he insist upon the employment of superior and more plentiful and less costly constituents.

The only two licensees to manufacture yet reported in Canada are heavily interested in the raw material production and with their inter-connections it should be obvious that the utilization of animal fats to the exclusion of importations of substitutes would best serve their interests by the corresponding effect on market values.

The order-in-council lifting the embargo, being limited as it is to the "term war," effectively prohibits investment of capital for the organization of the industry on modern lines, and the importation of raw materials unproduced here confines the manufacture to the controllers of animal fats products here and the licensees creates a practical monopoly to the licensees.

The probable effect of a practical monopoly is easily recognizable by its position by the state, in the absence of control and the price of raw materials, and the manufactured article, the embargo becomes a men-ace, and not a benefit to the public health and welfare.

The suspension of duties and war tax on the manufactured article, as indicated by the order-in-council (vide Telegram, 22nd inst.), when the only presently available source of supply is limited; liable to be withdrawn at any moment. Nor is it advisable as a business measure, as it will fall in its object, as by the law of supply and demand abnormal values at such source have been and will continue to be computed.

Official advice that individual consumers can easily import their individual necessities is preposterous, if serious (7), requiring a daily necessity, which should be like butter, as fresh as possible, and, possible, the suggestion is a menace to our manufacturers and storekeepers' interests.

The situation is laden with potentialities, and is handled in a manner backed by comprehensive legislation: we have a present opportunity of adequate supply and demand, and even of distress by reason of cost and scarcity. The exigencies of war happily have not borne heavily upon us, and we are able to as they have in the "old land," and that of our allies.

It is surely the burden is becoming more tense. We have no alternative but a substitution for butter and animal fats, and this at the earliest possible moment.

A real substitute, not a reduction of butter by consumption by the use of an incorporation therewith of fats wanted urgently otherwise, and which separately are considerable, and which separately Britain has overcome the peril of cost and supply. What she has done, we can do.

Margarine of the superior quality attributed to it by "Eyes Front," substantially, if not actually, superior in nutritive values and taste to butter; immune from tuberculosis contamination, incubation and rancidity, and made pure, profitable to the maker and retailer, and available to the consumer at half the price of butter.

In attempting to visualize actualities for our people here, from the viewpoint of the public interest, and the study of the situation at home and overseas, with his conclusions totally endorsed by the government, and the public, and aided and endorsed as to devising means to avert it, the writer hopes to be able to render National Service.

Public Ownership of Railways.

London Free Press, Dec. 23: Canada must handle her railroad situation wisely. The railroads are inter-connected into national existence, and it is necessary, as President Wilson has said, that they be taken under complete government control during the war, the fact affords a striking argument in support of the conclusion that a like policy would not be amiss with the nation at peace.

In securing the Canadian Northern a long step toward public ownership of transportation has been effected. But this step cannot be complete in any real sense while other transcontinental lines stand outside. If the government-owned road is to recognize public service as its first duty, it cannot be hampered by private interests and objections that will be raised by privately owned roads which have ever in mind the annual shareholders' meeting.

Either we must as a nation engage in public ownership and operation of all transcontinentals, or we have better leave the railroads to private management, because soon or later the roads under private control will suffer from the conditions that will obtain under the operation of a transcontinental line that places dividends in a quite secondary position and that gives pre-eminence to the public service. In the interests of the nation as a whole, and also for the safeguarding of the private interests of other roads, the government should apply one principle to the steel highways.

The United States Government has set the lead in the railroads, and there is public rejoicing. The private interests are themselves pleased. Where the railroads are operated with one single to service there must be greater satisfaction all around. Railroad competition is often accomplished little for the railroads and may be injurious to the public interest in that it encourages a number of railroads and railway trains are brought into action.

END NOT YET.

Winnipeg, Dec. 25.—The Manitoba Free Press in its leading editorial this morning says: "The finding of the railway commission in favor of an increase of freight and passenger rates over all the Canadian railways to the extent of 10 per cent. is not the end of this question."

A VICTIM



tion, which has been for some time a subject of controversy.

The new government will find itself a court of review, to which this decision will be appealed. It is inevitable that the newly-elected parliament will have something to say about this also.

There is a strong and growing opinion in Canada that what the United States has found it necessary to do with respect to the railways after eight months of war is long overdue in Canada, which is now in its fourth year of the war.

TO TAKE OVER ROADS.

Regina, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the shippers' section of the board of trade this afternoon when the increase in freight rates was under discussion, it was decided to wire the Winnipeg Board of Trade suggesting that pressure be brought to bear on the Dominion Government to take over the railways as has been done in the United States.

WILL APPEAL RATES.

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—An appeal direct to the Dominion Cabinet against the decision of the Dominion Railway Commission, which has increased the freight and passenger rates will be taken by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Secretary A. S. Boyle announced today.

If the decision is allowed to stand the public will be compelled to pay from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 per annum more to the railroads, Mr. Boyle declared.

In a formal statement issued to the press, the board of trade states that it wired a protest to Acting Premier Newlin W. R. Boyle last evening as soon as it received newspaper reports that the commission had decided to grant the railways' demands.

Ontario Hydro Commission

Claims Thirteen Thousand

Special to The Toronto World.
Brantford, Dec. 30.—The Ontario Hydro Commission claims that the Brantford Hydro Commission owes the City of Brantford \$13,000, and it has been decided by the Brantford Hydro Board to visit the Toronto commission in a body after the New Year to clear the matter up.

The \$13,000 in question really is surplus earnings from light sold to the city, prices set by the Ontario commission, and instead of being turned over to the city for the city to do what it liked with the money the Hydro board, acting on the original Hydro legislation, applied it on payment for the local plant. The original Hydro legislation stated that no surplus could be applied for anything else than ordinary cost of light and power, but new legislation, it is claimed, has changed this.

The question seems to be a matter of bookkeeping, but it also involves the question whether the Brantford plant is municipally owned or owned by the Ontario commission and bus financed by the city.

FOR CONTROLLER

EX-PREMIER OF RUSSIA

MURDERED BY ROBBERS

Goremykin, Wife and Brother-in-law, Killed on Estate in Transcaucasia.

Petrograd, Saturday, Dec. 29.—The murder of former Premier Goremykin, his wife, and his brother-in-law, is reported in the Petrograd newspapers today. They are said to have been slain by robbers at the estate of the former premier at Soboty, Transcaucasia.

Goremykin was a conspicuous figure during the later years of the old regime in Russia. At the fall of Premier Witte during the political upheaval in 1906, Mr. Goremykin was called upon by Emperor Nicholas to form a government. After a stormy administration of less than three months he was removed. In February of 1914, he was again appointed premier, holding office until February of last year. After the revolution he was arrested and confined for a short time in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

GUILTY OF MURDER

VERDICT OF JURY

F. E. Romeo Committed for Death of Compatriot at Ignace on Christmas Day.

Fort William, Dec. 30.—That Carl Torre had been murdered by F. E. Romeo, at the town of Ignace on Christmas Day was the brief verdict rendered by the coroner's jury tonight.

According to the evidence, Torre and Romeo were both in the bunk house, when Mrs. Contini, who boarded the railway men, telephoned to ask whether they were not coming in to breakfast. Torre answered the phone, and while talking thru the instrument it is alleged he was struck from behind with an ax by Romeo, and dealt several blows on the head after he had fallen to the ground.

The evidence at the inquest was taken in the presence of the prisoner, F. E. Romeo, and of District Magistrate O'Brien, the inquest and the preliminary hearing being thus simultaneous, and by the time the coroner's jury had concluded, Romeo had been committed for trial and sent to the district jail.

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