

The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 20.

York County's War Charities

An attempt was made recently to discredit the council of York County in connection with questions of insurance, assistance given to dependents of soldiers and other military charities. The County of York adopted a policy different from that of the city in these matters, but not less liberal or considerate than that of the city. Mr. James Cornell of Scarborough has pointed out that not a single county in the whole Dominion of Canada has adopted the policy of insuring the soldiers overseas, and only two municipalities have done so, namely, Hamilton and Toronto. Hamilton is, therefore, the only other place in Canada that has followed the example of Toronto in this respect, and residents of York County feel aggrieved that they should be singled out among all the other people in the Dominion, and all together without regard to their generous contributions in other ways.

The grant of York County was the largest single municipal grant made by any county council in the Dominion of Canada since the war began, and it was solely for the benefit of the soldiers' wives and families. This grant of \$250,000 was equal to that of the City of Toronto, and besides this grant the county set apart an additional \$5000 to be used for those extraordinary cases which are not covered by the patriotic fund allowances, or to provide for the hardships and delays that occur while pension claims are being adjusted.

Mr. Cornell, who is chairman of the York County Soldiers' Relief Committee, is conversant with the facts of the case, and he states that the tax mill rate in York County for war charities is higher than that of Toronto.

Besides the \$250,000 already mentioned, the sum of \$74,313 was given by the county to the British Red Cross Fund in 1915-16, and also large sums to the British Red Cross as well, at least equal to the Belgian Relief Fund. Grants of \$5000 each were made to the 17th and the 23rd Battalions, and another \$5000 to the British Sailors' Fund last season.

It is also to be remembered, Mr. Cornell remarks, that the large sums voted in Toronto by banks, financial institutions and other large business concerns, are shared in by the people of the county who have invested in these concerns.

The county grants made in 1916 may be compared with the \$250,000 voted by York County, and it will be seen that there is no occasion to cast any slur upon it in this respect. Simcoe County gave \$120,000; Oxford \$71,800; Ontario \$60,500; Northumberland \$40,000; Peel \$48,000; Wentworth \$48,000; Norfolk \$46,000; Peterboro \$20,250.

It is well-known that Toronto has a remarkable record in the charity work of the war, but it will be seen from Mr. Cornell's statement that York County has followed this good example more closely than any other municipality. It is gratifying to know that our neighbors in the county have done so well, and instead of decrying the efforts of York County it should be the aim of the city to encourage such a noteworthy record of well-doing.

Entering into the Lives of Others

Citizens are beginning to understand what a mighty effort is being prepared for in the organization of the campaign for the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds beginning next Tuesday. There are to be four days in which \$2,500,000 are to be raised, or over \$600,000 a day. Some time ago a Hamilton manufacturer returned \$750,000 as his share of the profits in war contracts which he had taken. This indicates what a comparatively easy task the raising of this sum in Toronto may be. There are probably more firms in Toronto than in Hamilton, which could put up three quarters of a million as part of the unexpected reward which their connection with the war had brought them. Some people are the worse off for the war. Their salaries or incomes have remained stationary, while prices have increased. In some cases at first salaries were reduced and have not always been restored. Yet from the class of people for whom these things are possible there is frequently a greater return than from those whom the war has prospered.

It is unquestionable that financially the war has been a great benefit to Canada and particularly to Ontario. Under these circumstances it should be necessary to suggest that those who have gained advantages out of the sorrow and sufferings of others should deal liberally with the great needs whose object is to alleviate in some measure the sorrow and suffering of the war. If all who have profited by the war were to give the old time charge, one-tenth of all their gains, derived from the war, there

would be such an offering as the country has never dreamed.

We do not wish to be ungracious to the generous givers. They will have their best, their sweetest reward, in the consciousness of what they have done, of their participation in the soothing of sorrow, the stopping of the hunger of a child, the healing of pain, the getting together once more of the broken family. Those who work of their own volition, who do not know that giving good need no encouragement, but there are thousands who do not know that giving naturally prefer to keep, in a way to a new mode of feeling, a different kind of consciousness to that with which we worry and struggle and rave along.

In the Face of Danger

Public opinion, which has been educated by a knowledge of the facts is almost unanimous for universal service. Those who are not aware of the facts, and among them those who are selfish, are being educated to realize that a war is going on, or that their safety and perhaps their existence depends upon the success of our arms, may raise objections, but the minority against universal service on the principle of the thing, and not from motives of political or selfish personal expediency, is almost negligible.

It has been neatly put by a Portland, Oregon, paper, which recognizes "the incontrovertible facts which point to universal service as the only safe course." The United States editor says that pacifists, and we may add slackers, have no better argument to advance against universal service than to call it conscription and militarism, as the name would affect the reality.

"Either they are mentally incapable of seeing," says this authority, "or they refuse to recognize the distinction between compulsory service performed at the behest of an imperial master for purposes of conquest, and that which a democratic people voluntarily imposes on itself as a whole for purposes of defence."

That is to say there are people in Canada, in Ontario, in Toronto, who do not know that they are in danger from the enemy, or, knowing it, they are too careless or too cowardly to take steps to protect themselves and others, but leave the whole task to the better men who assume the burden.

The meeting in St. George's Hall on Thursday evening heard some practical speeches on the subject, and those who were present did not lack facts to convince them of that which was needed. Mr. R. E. Kingsford, stating the case for conscription, urged the existence of the danger that has to be met. General Roberts urged the danger as anxiously and as warmly four years ago, and he was regarded as amply filled with foolish fears. Even when war broke out few would believe the complete horror of it, so imbued were they with the fiction, propagated for years past, of Germany's nobility and culture, and lofty and peaceful intentions. There are still a large number who refuse to act in the face of the world war, or to regulate their conduct by the fact that daily their lives stand in jeopardy.

Yet the need for men is very real and very urgent. Daily from across the ocean come the messages describing the need and the means being taken in Britain to raise a few more battalions. Yesterday told of how the women of England are being enlisted, uniformed and trained to go on the farms and take the place of men who may thus be relieved for service at the front. Our government sits day after day, hearing these messages, knowing the extreme need, aware that all that is necessary to get 100,000 men into operation and call up the first two classes of the nation's forces for service. France is giving her boys to protect the men of Canada who stay at home, when they ought to be on duty. Do such men consider their obligations? If they did, they must follow the call of duty. If they do not, they should be taught in the practical way the Militia Act prescribes.

TIME WASTING AT TELEPHONES.

Editor World: I have read with much interest your editorial, "Time Staying by Telephone," and I agree most heartily with you in all that you say, particularly that "the party calling is the one who should do the waiting." It is a point which (being a switchboard operator) have frequently argued with other operators for the protection of my employers, usually without effect, so now I simply refuse to connect my party until the calling party is on the line. There is another matter that I wish would call to the attention of the public, and that is the utterly stupid and unbusinesslike "Hello" with which more than half the switchboard operators and clerks answer their calls. In private residences it is to be expected, but surely it is inexcusable in an operator on a private board and

UNCLE ARTHUR EXPLAINS IT ALL TO LITTLE PETERKIN



Uncle Arthur explains it all to Little Peterkin.

FRAUD CHARGES ARE DISMISSED

Judge Says There Was No Abuse of Confidence in Transaction.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE

Both Parties Were Equally Able to Take Care of Themselves.

Justice Middleton yesterday afternoon awarded W. F. Powell judgment in his action against Lester Weller for \$25,000 due on a written agreement and \$25,000 in costs. Part of the amount payable in cash. Part of the amount payable in kind. The agreement was made on November 17, 1915, at the residence of the defendant in a cash loan and also purchase of the house. The house was never delivered to the plaintiff and proceeds were taken in the court at Kingston, Ontario, on November 17, 1915. In the judgment Justice Middleton held that the agreement was clearly shown to be a contract. It was not a loan, and the defendant was not bound to deliver the house. The agreement was a contract for the purchase of the house, and the plaintiff was bound to pay the purchase price. The defendant was not bound to deliver the house, and the plaintiff was not bound to pay the purchase price. The agreement was a contract for the purchase of the house, and the plaintiff was bound to pay the purchase price. The defendant was not bound to deliver the house, and the plaintiff was not bound to pay the purchase price.

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DINING CAR SERVICE FOR GRAND TRUNK COACH PASSENGERS.

The Grand Trunk Railway System, which has earned a continental-wide reputation for the excellence of its dining car service, has just adopted a new method of drawing the special attention of the traveling public to the many reasonably priced dishes served in its dining cars. With the desire of emphasizing to all passengers that the smallest order receives the same courteous attention as the largest, a certain menu has been designed a special menu to be distributed in the dining cars. It has been felt that many people, having reason to travel only occasionally, had experienced a meal at a minimum cost, consistent with the highest standard of service will do a great deal toward removing this feeling.

Chain of Prayer Originator May Get Himself in Wrong

Hon. L. B. Lucas, the provincial attorney-general, is desirous of finding out the names of those responsible for sending out letters in Ontario, according to Mr. Lucas, nothing but hounding. Many of these letters are anonymous, and according to the Hon. Mr. Lucas, they are sent out in the name of the originator, and he is desirous of finding out the names of those responsible for sending out letters in Ontario, according to Mr. Lucas, nothing but hounding. Many of these letters are anonymous, and according to the Hon. Mr. Lucas, they are sent out in the name of the originator, and he is desirous of finding out the names of those responsible for sending out letters in Ontario, according to Mr. Lucas, nothing but hounding.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union Consider New Wage Scale

At the regular meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union last evening in the Labor Temple, presided over by President J. Lawson, a committee was appointed to draft the new wage schedule, which will be fully discussed at some future meeting.

For 30 Years

wasch cases bearing the "Winged Wheel" Trade Mark have been recognized Standard of quality in Canada. For your own satisfaction make sure that it's there. THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED. Largest makers of watch cases in British Empire.

BOWMAN ENTERS SUIT FOR LABEL

Member for West Bruce Serves on Collingwood Enterprise.

MUST PAY MONEY

W. F. Powell Wins Action for Amount Due on Written Agreement.

Justice Middleton at Osgoode Hall yesterday afternoon awarded W. F. Powell judgment in his action against Lester Weller for \$25,000 due on a written agreement and \$25,000 in costs. Part of the amount payable in cash. Part of the amount payable in kind. The agreement was made on November 17, 1915, at the residence of the defendant in a cash loan and also purchase of the house. The house was never delivered to the plaintiff and proceeds were taken in the court at Kingston, Ontario, on November 17, 1915. In the judgment Justice Middleton held that the agreement was clearly shown to be a contract. It was not a loan, and the defendant was not bound to deliver the house. The agreement was a contract for the purchase of the house, and the plaintiff was bound to pay the purchase price. The defendant was not bound to deliver the house, and the plaintiff was not bound to pay the purchase price.

Wants Five Thousand Dollars in Lieu of Coal at a Price

Hearing was begun in the case of Samuel Greenberg, coal merchant, against the Lake Simcoe Coal and Ice Co., Limited, who claim \$5000 for breach of contract.

The hearing was begun in the case of Samuel Greenberg, coal merchant, against the Lake Simcoe Coal and Ice Co., Limited, who claim \$5000 for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant made a contract with the plaintiff for his coal for the year 1916, and that the defendant failed to deliver the coal during the early period and \$675 during the latter period. The plaintiff claims that the defendant failed to deliver the coal during the early period and \$675 during the latter period. The plaintiff claims that the defendant failed to deliver the coal during the early period and \$675 during the latter period. The plaintiff claims that the defendant failed to deliver the coal during the early period and \$675 during the latter period.

CITY HALL NOTES

Fire Chief Smith says he intends recommending an increase in the salaries of firemen from \$12.00 to \$14.00.

Fire Chief Smith says he intends recommending an increase in the salaries of firemen from \$12.00 to \$14.00. He says that 12 1/2 cents an hour for first grade firemen who work a twenty-four hour shift is absolutely inadequate. Fifteen cents per hour is the rate the chief will probably recommend. By the end of the year the city's accumulated war expenditure, for which debentures are issued, will reach \$6,000,000. War expenditure to date totals \$2,700,000, to which must be added the provincial war tax of \$588,000, the contribution to the Patriotic Fund and the amount for insurance and salaries of enlisted employees.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Mary A. Tracey Loses Action Against Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.

The suit of Mary A. Tracey against the Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. for \$498 has been dismissed with costs by Judge Costworth. A shed on Jarvis street, at the rear of the plaintiff's house, was burnt last January and household goods therein were destroyed. The defendant claimed these were not covered by the policy issued on the house, but should have been covered by a separate policy.

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts at First Sign of Bladder Irritation or Backache.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health. When your kidneys feel lumpy or acidic, or you have backache or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the purest ingredients and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing time.

ECONOMY and EDDY'S MATCHES

Buying the cheapest article is often the poorest economy.

We do not claim to sell the cheapest matches, but we do claim to sell the MOST OF THE BEST for the LEAST MONEY.

Therefore, always, everywhere

BUY EDDY'S MATCHES

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VIEW OF THE MANSIONS OFFERED FOR SALE

TABLE CLOTH

TABLE NAPK

LINEN TOWEL

H.S. COTTON

MADEIRA SE

HAND-EMBR LAIN BEDS

MAIL ORDER

JOHN CA

Ladies' and Gents

PLAYS AND

"The Passing

and ginger an

three hour

entertaining

of 1917" is a

sixteen scenes

in English

Saturday.

The wealth

of "Flora Bell

traction at a

day, Jan. 2

will run at

York, is all

the success

"INTOLERAN

D. W. Gr

with a ma