

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 26.

IS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

An article charging conspiracy at the city hall appeared in The News on Saturday which seems to have more foundation than is desirable.
We confess to being puzzled at the evidences to be found in the public press and elsewhere of what looks very like organized opposition, of a secretive or private nature, and perhaps that is what The News means by conspiracy, against Mayor Hocken.
Take one instance. His worship has been stating in and out of season for months past that he was negotiating for a clean-up of the franchises in the city. He declared again and again that nothing but a clean-up would satisfy him. He obtained from Sir William Mackenzie his assent to terms that granted the clean-up required. He ordered the corporation counsel-at-law to draft an agreement of purchase which would embody a clean-up.

Yet in spite of this The Telegram, some members of the board of trade, even President Gundy, kept asserting that the agreement is not a clean-up. Has The Telegram no faith in the ability of the present corporation counsel to draft an agreement which will secure a clean-up? Or are there elements in the city hall which are striving to defeat Mayor Hocken's intention to have a clean-up?

We think the mayor should direct his attention to this point. The drafting of the agreement appears to be unduly prolonged. His worship knows what he wants. He has the assurance of the vendors that he can get it. Can he not instruct counsel to draft an agreement that will cover his intention without any loophole for the hostile forces of The Telegram?

LABOR AND PROFIT-SHARING.

Henry Ford's announcement that he intends to distribute approximately half of the profits of his automobile business in the shape of a weekly addition to the wage envelopes of his employees will undoubtedly be the precursor of many similar experiments. It is remarkable more on account of its special character and extent than because of its novelty. Profit-sharing in various forms has long been known in Britain, the classic example being the scheme introduced by Sir George Livesey so far back as 1889 in connection with the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London. The scheme he introduced has been described as constituting a complete co-partnership in which capital, custom and labor are all united by a common bond of interest. At the present time the principle has been applied to gas companies employing \$250,000,000 of capital, or over half the entire capital devoted to the gas industry in Britain.

Still another well-managed co-partnership in England is that of the Thompson Huddersfield mills, which in character more closely parallels the Ford proposal. In them, as Earl Grey remarked in his presidential address delivered in 1912 at the opening of the Labor Co-partnership Association meeting there is no place work, no overtime, only the weekly wage; no driving is allowed. The hours of labor are limited to forty-eight a week. The workers are given a whole week's holiday in August, and in addition they enjoy the benefits of a non-contributory sick and accident fund, and of a \$6 a week pension fund. The surplus profits after the fixed reward of capital—limited to 6 per cent. per annum—has been paid are divided between labor and custom, yet the capital sunk in the mills has been written down from \$43,000 to \$34,000.

Mr. Ford's example is likely to be extensively copied in the United States. The Tweedy Silk Mills of Danbury, Connecticut, indeed, it is announced, will give a ten per cent. increase in wages, effective at once, while all employees who have been with the company six months will in December next receive a share in the profits of the company. It is entirely probable that now that the profit-sharing movement has started in the United States it will develop with much greater rapidity than has been the case in Britain. For in the United States it is at last recognized that sweated labor is not sound business. Employers in many classes of industry have discovered that well paid efficient labor is the cheapest in the end. Mr. Ford no doubt believes that in so greatly improving the position of his workmen he will get more work and better work done and in this way establish his business on an even

sounder basis. His experiment in all its aspects will command close attention.

CHEAPER LIVING FOR WORKERS.

Another new departure is about to be made in the United States for the purpose of improving working class conditions. According to its officials the United States Steel Corporation will shortly inaugurate in operation the first co-operative farm in the country for the supply of food products to its employees. The land forms part of the eight thousand acre farms of the corporation east of the City of Conneaut, Ohio, purchased in 1900 for the purpose of erecting a gigantic steel plant. When that project was later abandoned the big acreage was devoted to stock grazing and vegetable farming. Conneaut Harbor will now form a central point of distribution for all the subsidiaries of the corporation in the Central States, and as the scheme develops it is expected that a large proportion of its employees will be supplied with fresh meats and farm products at much lower prices than are possible under the existing system of distribution.

This experiment will also be watched with unusual interest for various reasons. It has gradually become apparent that the scientific changes in the processes of agriculture and the economic changes which have also happened have left the field for profitable food production either with the large farmer or the small farmers co-operatively organized. A third possibility has now emerged and is already in operation in the Southern United States—that of farming on the ordinary industrial basis with thoroughly trained and well-paid employees working for a business corporation. Farming on the large extent proposed by the Steel Corporation will enable supplies and implements of all kinds to be purchased cheaply, while the products will be distributed largely by the corporation's own agencies. Co-operation among small farmers provides the only means by which corresponding advantages can be obtained. Only thus can they hold their own with those engaged in farming on a large scale. Now that it is shown that capitalistic corporations are prepared to reduce the excessive cost of distribution, other methods of securing the same result will receive a needed stimulus.

THE FINANCE FORUM.

A "Finance Forum," as it is called, is being opened in the Y.M.C.A. for the benefit of young men and others who wish to learn from specialists and experts what they can tell about the ways of the money world. There is a story told of a young man who went once to an eminent capitalist and secured an interview with him for his own guidance on how to secure wealth. The capitalist began, "As our conversation may occupy fifteen or twenty minutes, I'll just extinguish the candle." He had revealed the whole principle of the ancient method. The Y.M.C.A. revelations may be of a different if not less practical character, and they are to be made by such authorities as Messrs. J. W. Flavell, J. H. Gundy, D. B. Hanna, John Mackay, James Mavor and Sir Edmund Walker, on the Tuesday evenings beginning tomorrow night, until March 24. The movement is a new one in Toronto, and has attracted the attention of many financial men, and will no doubt excite the interest and stimulate the intelligence of the new generation. There is a stage in life when everybody wants to be rich.

CHEAP MONEY.

Paris, usually the most stable of monetary centres, is apparently more doubtful of its present position than are other European capitals. On Thursday the six great central banks at London, Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, Christiania and Copenhagen, reduced their official discount rates to the lowest level reached since the outbreak of the Balkan war. The Bank of France alone made no reduction, the open rate in Paris responded to the lower rates prevailing in other markets. This caution is due to the impending government loan and to the prospect that France will be required to provide much of the money needed to repair the losses of the war.

APART FROM THE PECULIAR POSITION IN PARIS, WHICH MUST BE REGARDED AS ONLY TEMPORARY IN CHARACTER, THE OUTLOOK FOR CHEAP MONEY IS FAVORABLE. THIS IS PARTICULARLY THE CASE WITH LONDON, THE CENTRE WHICH MOST CONCERNS CANADA. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME RECESSION IN BRITISH TRADE THE DECLINE IS LESS THAN IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, AND ANY REVIVAL ELSEWHERE WILL STIMULATE A BUSINESS RECOVERY. THERE IS THUS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT CANADA WILL GET WHAT SHE REQUIRES FOR LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES AT REASONABLE RATES. BUT IT WILL BE REQUISITE TO ENSURE THAT THE MONEY SO OBTAINED IS USED FOR PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES.

LEPPER WILL RECEIVE HUMANE SOCIETY MEDAL.

Mayor Hocken is to Honor Beach Hero After Council Meeting Today.

Arthur Lepper, the Fisherman's Island rescuer, who last August so gallantly rescued two young men from drowning at Balm Beach, is to be presented with a Humane Society medal by Mayor Hocken, after the city council meeting today.

Lepper will be remembered, was on hand when three young men, only one of whom could swim, went in for a bathe at the beach last summer. The waves carried them off their feet, and Lepper swam out, bringing the three of them in one after another. The third man he brought in was already drowned.



NEWS FROM THE CITY HALL

TORONTO'S BUSY YEAR

This is Toronto's busy year! With each controller specializing in one branch of the civic government, and the mayor free to concentrate upon his more pressing duties, much should be accomplished in Toronto's busy year. There is an opportunity for every member of the council to make a record.

MAYOR HOCKEN has to put thru the clean-up of the franchises and co-operate with the Ontario Hydro Commission in giving Toronto's immediate contributory territory a provincial hydro radial system. He has to gain a definite policy of annexation, which means full consideration of Ald. Wickett's plan for a metropolitan area, J. T. V. May's plan for police villages and other plans for straightening out the city's boundaries. He has to make certain that the inauguration of a purchasing department is absolutely necessary for investigating the assessed values of all the property in the city, and he has to arrange for more statistics being available in each civic department.

CONTROLLER MCCARTHY, who is to specialize on civic works, has to grapple with extension of the waterworks plant, involving as it may, a lively dispute over the plans submitted by Commissioner Harris. He has also to make certain that the new Gerrard street viaduct over the Danforth bridge is a repetition of the blunder in construction of the present bridge there.

CONTROLLER SIMPSON, who is to specialize on public welfare, can make his services invaluable to the most ambitious effort now to get authority for the city buying cheap land outside the city limits and selling it off at cost to

workingmen who want homes of their own.

CONTROLLER O'NEILL, who is to specialize on property, has abundance of work. He will have to deal with the reorganization of the fire department, the reorganization of the architect's department, auxiliary plant for the municipal auditor, the need for a new court house, the establishment of an industrial farm for women, the building of incinerators, the change of the fire protection system from a horse to an auto basis, the change of the police system from a foot to an auto basis, the arrangement of space in the city hall, and the amending of the building bylaw.

CONTROLLER CHURCH has been allotted the treasury department for specialization, but refuses that or any other special duty. An alderman will have to be appointed by the council to do Controller Church's work. He will have to deal with the reorganization of the tax collecting branch of the treasury department, provide ways and means for additional revenue, investigate the need for cost accounting in every department, and have adopted a policy for redistribution of wards.

In all these urgent matters for settlement this year, much assistance can be given by Aldermen Dunn, D. Spence, Walton, Rowland and McBride, the chairmen of permanent committees.

The first line-up of this year's council showed a strong disposition to do business in a business-like way. The board of control has started off in the right way, and may be depended upon to maintain a strong gait through the year. Everyone in the council has the chance to make a record this busy year.

ASK EXTENSION OF DELIVERY LIMITS

City Thinks Express Companies Should Seek Streets on the Outskirts.

MANY CASES ON TABLE

Dominion Railway Board Meets Today—Owner of Esplanade Land Chafes.

The Dominion railway board will sit this morning at the city hall will consider several matters of importance to Toronto. The City of Toronto's application to compel the Telephone Company to equalize rates in North Toronto with those of the downtown exchanges will come up for consideration on Tuesday. An application which will be heard today is that of F. C. Clarkson, who is asking the commissioners for an order compelling the railway and other corporations interested in the new Union Station to file plans immediately and ascertain the values of the land to be appropriated for that purpose. Mr. Clarkson is the owner of Esplanade property which he wants released in order that he may deal otherwise with it.

Extend Delivery Limits. The City of Toronto will also ask the commissioners for an order directing the express companies to extend their delivery limits to include streets provided with permanent pavements since the last order in this connection was issued. This will bring in the district bounded by the northern division of the G. T. R., Morrison avenue and its prolongation, Dufferin street and the existing limits on the south; also St. Clair avenue as far west as McRoberts avenue, Yonge street to the north of the city limits, north-east Rosedale, Danforth avenue to the city limits, the Kingston road to Main street and the Beaches.

F. H. Kester of Thorold, wants an order to compel the Bell Telephone Company to provide individual service lines in that town and to cut their rates in half.

George Pepper of Toronto is asking for redress against the C. P. R. in connection with excessive freight rates charged on a horse which he had shipped from Jacques Cartier Junction to Westmount, P. Q.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION FUND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OUT

Report for Past Three Months Shows Deficit—Laxity of Local Treasurers in Failing to Send in Receipts Causes Trouble at Headquarters.

A deficit of \$31,913.92 is reported by Harry E. Stillwell, acting treasurer of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board for the past three months. The total disbursements were \$51,087.51. The receipts, owing in point to the laxity of local treasurers in not remitting, came to \$19,173.59, leaving a shortage of over \$30,000. The heavy interest charge resulted in causing vigorous complaint in Baptist circles.

Appeals to Treasurers.

A. A. Ayer of the Baptist Mission Board has issued an appeal to the local treasurers of mission funds to remit weekly to save the heavy interest on mission overdrafts. Rev. Dr. Horton, superintendent of the Baptist Home Mission Board, says that the condition of the fund of his committee, owing to the heavy overdrafts, is also alarming.

RAILROADS TO SHORTEN PARIS-ATHENS JOURNEY

Western Europe Soon to Have Direct Communication With Greece.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—(Can. Press).—Within 18 months western Europe will have direct railroad communication with Greece by means of a projected new line connecting the Piræus, Athens and Larissa Railroad with the Oriental Railroad. The contract for the construction of this line was signed today by the Greek minister at Paris and the French minister at Athens, and the Greek premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. The journey between Paris and Athens will thus be reduced to 60 hours.

GREAT MODERN COLLEGE ON MONTE MARIO HILL

ROME, Jan. 25.—(Can. Press).—The Rev. Bertrand M. Tipler, pastor of the American Methodist Church in Rome, has purchased about six acres at the southern end of the historic hill of Monte Mario, one of the most beautiful locations near Rome. He announces that he intends to erect a great modern college, embodying the highest intellectual, patriotic, moral and physical ideals.

RADICAL SOCIALIST IS TRIUMPHANT IN MILAN

Cipriani's Sweeping Victory Caused Demonstrations to Be Held in City.

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 25.—(Can. Press).—The Socialist Deputy Treves, who was re-elected at Milan in the general elections in November, recently withdrew from the constituency, accepting the seat in the chamber from another constituency, in the hope that the revolutionary Socialist, Amilcare Cipriani, a former member of the Paris Commune, would be elected in his place for Milan.

In the November elections Cipriani was defeated by Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, leader of the Reformed Socialists. In the election today Cipriani was elected by more than 11,000 votes. He received almost double the vote of his opponent.

It is certain that his election, however, will be annulled, owing to the fact that he has been deprived of his political rights because of past imprisonment. The extremists, overjoyed at the victory, held demonstrations thru the city.

PORT AU PRINCE, JAN. 25.—(Can. Press).—The revolutionary movement in Haiti grows stronger daily. All the towns in the north are in arms against the government, and several of the most important places have been captured by the revolutionists.

In the south, Petit-Goave, on the north shore of the southwestern peninsula, and Miragoane, on the south coast of the Bay of Gonâves, fifty miles from Port au Prince, have joined in the present movement.

For the present the situation at Port au Prince is tranquil. The United States armored cruiser Montana arrived today in Haitian waters, and the German cruiser Vineta is expected at an early date.

AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME

There are two aspirants for the presidency among the revolutionists. Senator Theodore, who initiated the present revolution, and General Bellard, who is in command in the north. The president of the republic, Michel Oreste, had practically decided to abdicate, turning the executive power over to General Bellard.

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AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jan. 24, 1914.

Motions set down for single court Monday, 26th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Livibston v. Fawcett.
2. Swale v. C. P. Ry. Co.
3. Fawcett v. C. P. Ry. Co.
4. Vallee v. Jew.
5. Turner v. Jones.
6. Foster v. Terry.
7. Re McKenna.
8. Re Schmidt.

Peremptory list for appellate division for Monday, 26th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Livibston v. Fawcett.
2. Swale v. C. P. Ry. Co.
3. Fawcett v. C. P. Ry. Co.
4. Vallee v. Jew.
5. Turner v. Jones.
6. Foster v. Terry.
7. Re McKenna.
8. Re Schmidt.

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CANTEEN SCANDAL GROWING WORSE

Lieut.-Col. Whittaker Added to List of Accused British Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The bribery and corruption in connection with British army canteen supplies has on investigation by the authorities proved even more extensive than was at first believed. When the case was resumed at the Bow street police court today, Lieut.-Col. Whittaker, who recently retired from the command of the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, at Malta, was added by R. D. Muir, the prosecuting attorney, to the list of eight army men and eight civilians who were called to answer summonses.

The eight army men concerned are in the quartermaster's department, in which the officers have risen from the ranks, but Lieut.-Col. Whittaker, who held a higher rank than any of the others, was an active soldier. The charges against the men are the giving and receiving of bribes in order to influence contracts and to prevent complaints against high prices.

Gave Fat Contract. The prosecuting attorney today said a letter had been discovered which showed that James Ness, one of the civilians accused, had paid Lieut.-Col. Whittaker \$750 for the six-monthly allowance under the contract. Mr. Muir added that Lieut.-Col. Whittaker on his return to England had entered into a new contract with the firm of which Ness was an employee, which was abnormally favorable to that firm.

The prosecutor placed the responsibility for the introduction of the system of bribery and corruption on Archibald Minio, one of the civilian defendants, who, although not a director of the firm, took a very prominent part in its business. Minio, who is said to be ill in Paris, has not appeared before the court on either occasion.

QUEEN MARY SAVED FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Audit of the accounts at Buckingham Palace for the year just ended, shows a saving of \$55,000 over 1912, which is due to the economy established by Queen Mary.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

GRAVEL RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES

23 THE PRINCE