

The Toronto World

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The World promises a before 7 a.m. delivery in any part of the city of Toronto.

What Mr. White May Do. The World is not in the confidence of the finance minister, but it hazards the suggestion that he is keeping in close touch with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Some of the "dollar securities" are no gilt-edged as to be liquid assets. Canadian Pacific stock, for example, would serve as collateral for a loan considerably above its par value.

The financing of the munition orders must be done by the Dominion Government directly or thru the chartered banks. Another domestic loan will scarcely be floated in the near future, and therefore about the only place the government can borrow money is in New York.

But if Mr. White strengthens his gold reserve he might easily issue a large volume of national currency against securities to be deposited by the allies as collateral.

And we hear that the French Government has already asked the Canadian banks to finance a lot of war orders here in Canada.

We trust that the spirit of delay that infects the municipal government of Toronto, like a plague, will not get into the constitution of the government in Queen's Park.

The one big question in provincial affairs at present is the hydro-electric movement in its various phases, and in its newest development the hydro radials.

The people are taking up the radials themselves, and there is no doubt about the issue. The entry of publicly-owned radials into the life of the province will give such an impetus to all aspects of urban and rural life as to promote a new and increasing wave of prosperity in trade and commerce.

Toronto as the hub of the proposed system will benefit in a double way, and it is as inconceivable that the taxpayers would refuse to entertain a project so much to their advantage, as it would be to think that they would vote to place the noble hydro-electric project with its

reduction in rates past and to come once more in private hands.

With the development of hydro activities there arises the problem of the supply of power, and it is here that the Queen's Park government may be a little too slow for profitable uses.

The proposal to generate additional power from Chippewa Creek is not an unjustified one, and it is certainly not brought forward without urgency.

As a result recourse was necessary to the somewhat restricted market, with a result that power is being bought at prices 50 per cent. above the rates previously paid, and with a more onerous scale of measurement.

This in itself makes it imperative that Ontario should do something, and do it quickly, to relieve the situation. All that is necessary to be done is to see to the proposals of the Hydro-Electric Commission and develop the power available at Chippewa Creek.

There is a block of 600,000 horsepower to be had there at a cost of about \$15,000,000, which will be more than all the other companies have developed at a cost of \$55,000,000.

It is, we say, inconceivable that Premier Hearst and his government should sit around and talk about this project and not get busy at once on the necessary work of realizing it.

The people cannot understand why there should be delay, even in war time. All the money will not be needed immediately, and by the time the bulk of it is required the war will probably be over, and the resultant expansion of business will make it more difficult to do the work then than at present, and also more expensive.

This is why we fear the fatal contagion of the Toronto City Hall may affect Premier Hearst and his ministers. They should break away from the lethargic influences which make him so pleasant to annually elected aldermen. Prompt action is needed.

A quick decision to get about preparing the plans, and making a start in that direction will be an earnest to the people that the Hearst government still has life in it. If it has not sufficient energy left to do this most necessary work, Mr. Rowell should have vision enough to perceive his opportunity.

Enforcing the Law. Every state of the United States has upon its statute book laws sufficient to protect person and property against crimes of violence.

Without protest from the states the national authority has greatly extended its criminal jurisdiction. It is no longer confined to crimes on the high seas or to offenses against postal and revenue laws.

Under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, federal legislation has been invoked in the federal criminal courts against many dangerous conspiracies and against many powerful corporations.

Anything like a nation-wide conspiracy can best be dealt with by a national court. Then, again, for some reason, there is more confidence in judges and prosecutors appointed by the president than in judges and prosecutors elected by the people.

In passing a law to regulate railroads and other powerful interests, congress usually names the officer who is to see that the law is enforced, authorizes him to employ assistants, counsel, experts, and to incur any other necessary expense, for all of which a specific sum of money is made payable to his order out of the public treasury.

The effect has been salutary, but the example has not been followed in Canada. Offenders who are rounded up by the police for ordinary crimes of violence are admirably dealt with. Our crown attorneys all over the country do their work well, but they cannot be expected to deal with matters of national policy and exclusively under federal jurisdiction, such, for example, as the Railway Act.

Hence many acts of parliament become dead letters so far as any penal sanction is concerned. The trouble lies in our failure to provide machinery for federal enforcement of federal laws.

The National Policy in War Time. Sir Sam Hughes made public last night some interesting and as yet unwritten history of Canada. He told the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ward Four that a year ago he could only find four manufacturers in Canada who would even consider taking over an order from the British Government for 200,000 shells.

General Hughes had been commissioned to place the order in the United States, but he wisely determined to create, if possible, a new industry in this country. As usual he had his way, with the result that 4,000,000 shells made in Canada have already been delivered, and we now have 321 factories in

Brandon Council Re-elected. BRANDON, Man., Dec. 14.—Mayor H. C. Cater and all the members of the city council were re-elected today by acclamation.

NOT HIRED BY DOMINION. OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—"You can say emphatically that he was not doing any work for us or for the Dominion Government."

This was the assertion of the assistant commissioner of Dominion Police this afternoon when asked as to the accuracy of the San Francisco report that Van Koolbergen has been creating uneasiness in the Dominion Government.

Van Koolbergen is well known to the police. He was arrested in Vancouver on a charge of forgery and sentenced to a year in prison. "I have heard considerable of the man and his doings, but he is not connected for this department in his station as superintendent," stated the police superintendent.

SHE LOVES ME—SHE LOVES ME NOT



Canada manufacturing war munitions and employing 100,000 skilled mechanics. These factories will receive \$350,000,000 from orders already available.

One objection manufacturers made a year or more ago rested upon the alleged lack of raw material. Since then Canadian steel has been utilized successfully as well as Canadian lead, copper and zinc.

At the conclusion of the war we will be equipped for many new industries, and have mobilized a magnificent army of skilled workmen.

The national policy is again vindicated. This was the keynote of the general's speech, which well merited the enthusiasm it created.

Such was charged with conspiracy to interfere with the allies and with use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder.

Van Koolbergen, according to reports, was alleged to have represented the German official here employed him to act in violation of the neutrality laws.

Van Koolbergen also alleged, it was said, that he was employed to dynamite a railroad trestle in Canada over which supply trains passed and that he was paid \$250 by Von Brincken and \$300 by a representative of the German Government.

Van Koolbergen, it was stated unofficially at Washington, had been located. Officials here said he probably would be brought here under a detainer warrant as a witness.

One bomb was delivered at the German consulate here according to Van Brincken, and an official who examined it had ordered more. Later this evidence was countermanded, with a suggestion that the agent wait until excitement over bomb plots in the east subsided.

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FIND VITAL EVIDENCE ON FOE'S BOMB PLOTS

U. S. Officials Ascertain Payments of Money for Destroying Canadian Trestles

NEUTRALITY BROKEN. Von Brincken, German Attache at San Francisco, Deeply Involved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—Possession of evidence by the government in the alleged German bomb plots which federal officials declare to be "the most vital to the peace of any yet discovered," became known today.

Each was charged with conspiracy to interfere with the allies and with use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder.

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NOTE FROM U. S. GOES TOO FAR, SAYS VIENNA

ZURICH, via London, Dec. 14.—A Vienna despatch received here says that American Ambassador Penfield presented the United States Government's Ancona note to the Austrian foreign office Saturday.

The despatch adds that Austrian political circles consider the note as going much too far, but that the press is refraining from comment on it until a hint is received from official sources that the subject may be discussed.

JUDGMENT AGAIN SUSPENDED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—No action in the case of Baron George von Brincken, German attaché at San Francisco, was taken today.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR INTERNED ALIEN FOES. Government Will Provide Special Rations and Holiday for War Captives.

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SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It.

AVON, May 14th, 1914.—"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' for indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which someone recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

ANNIE A. CORBETT. Time is proving that 'Fruit-a-tives' can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of Constipation and Stomach Trouble.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FIFTY THOUSAND CLUB LIBERALLY SUPPORTED

Membership Not Confined to City or Even to the Dominion of Canada.

Toronto's 50,000 Club, which was started on Nov. 26, and is affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund, has received enthusiastic support on all sides and the membership is daily growing larger.

It exists for the purpose of reaching those smaller subscribers whom the patriotic fund often overlooks in its subscription campaign. The end of the club was, as its title suggests, to set a membership of 50,000 or 55,000 per month, but there are already indications that this amount may yet be exceeded, as it has been found impossible to confine the movement to this city or even Canada.

The despatch adds that Austrian political circles consider the note as going much too far, but that the press is refraining from comment on it until a hint is received from official sources that the subject may be discussed.

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MUST SCAN PAY ROLL BEFORE ALLOTING TAX

Otherwise Corporation Has No Right to Direct Distribution of School Levy.

BOARDS SCORE VICTORY. Sturgeon Falls Public School Trustees Win Out in Appeal.

Boards of directors of big corporations have not the right to direct whether their school taxes be paid to public or separate school support without first ascertaining the ratio of the school tax to the ratio of the Roman Catholic and Protestant shareholders on their rolls, and the onus of proof of this ratio rests upon them, according to the judgment of the Ontario Railway Board in the Sturgeon Falls case handed down yesterday.

The Sturgeon Falls public school board, who appealed to the Ontario Railway Board for a reversal of the order of a county judge, allowing for separate school support one-third of the school tax from the \$600,000 assessment on the property of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., were given a complete victory by the board. The order directs that the appeal is allowed, and the assessment rolls are to be altered "by restoring to the public school column the entire assessment of the respondent (the company), for school purposes." There are no costs to either party.

The board's decision will have far-reaching effect. There have been a number of similar cases, the most recent the Fort Frances appeal, but none bearing so directly upon the rights of the public school as this. The order directs that the appeal is allowed, and the assessment rolls are to be altered "by restoring to the public school column the entire assessment of the respondent (the company), for school purposes." There are no costs to either party.

Power is Limited. Referring to the limit set by law on the power of a corporation and its directors within which they must keep when assuming to exempt from its primary liability to be rated for public schools, and to rate it in whole or part for separate schools the order says: "This limit is that the portion of the assessment to be rated for separate school purposes should bear a greater proportion to the whole assessment than the amount of stock or shares held by Roman Catholics or Jews in the view of the board; it seems to the board that a resolution of this kind if questioned before any competent tribunal, could be reported only by proof that the limitation has not been exceeded, and in the opinion of the board such proof is upon the actor, in this case the corporation and its directors."

In arguing the companies' solicitors had decided that it was up to appellants to prove that their action was not in accordance with this limit.

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