

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.
Hydro Rates for the City and for Citizens.
In fairness to the Hydro-Electric Commission of Toronto and to the citizens who have been supporting the hydro-electric system, it seems reasonable that the true facts of the case regarding the rates charged for city lighting and to private consumers should be made known. The statement which we publish elsewhere covers the situation and corrects some errors of assertion made by the rival private company. It is regrettable that such assertions should be made, as they tend to shake confidence in a company which resorts to misrepresentation. We believe the service supplied by the company in question is good enough to stand on its own merits without decrying or attacking the service or the tariff of the Hydro Commission.
Figures are supposed to be able to demonstrate anything, and in the hands of experts are capable of deceiving the very elect. It is only by juggling with figures that it is possible to make it appear that the city has to pay more than the private citizens for its service. The object of making such a statement can only be to induce want of confidence in the hydro-electric management. Chairman Ellis is not the kind of man to practice imposition on his fellow citizens, and the attack upon him, for such it implicitly is, should rally the city council in support of the policy, which, being so successful, has called out such attacks. No doubt it would be desirable for the benefit of the corporations to dislodge such a statement from the service of the public.
The comparisons of the different hydro rates are not apparently made in good faith. The rate taken for the city lighting is that of two years ago, before the rate reduction came into force. This old rate is compared with the new 1916 private rate, omitting the overhead floor area charge and the primary rate on the current which must be used before the special rate quoted comes into force. No Toronto customer gets a rate of 3c a kilowatt hour. He must first pay on his floor area, and then at the rate of 1.8c on a certain number of hours before the .5c rate becomes effective.
It is clear then that the average rate is the only correct one to use in comparing prices. In 1915 the average rate for residence service was actually 3.9c per kilowatt hour. The actual rate obtained from the city for the same period for lighting was 1.8c. If the charge made for free lamps be deducted from this rate, and it is stated in the advertisements that free lamps are worth half a cent a kilowatt hour, then the city rate for street lighting would be 1.3c, or about one-third what the private customer has to pay. Besides this the charge to the city includes patrolling all lights and the whole cost of fittings, fixtures, and their maintenance.
The immense improvement on the lighting system of a few years ago needs no comment for those who remember the old conditions, and when the strangers who have since come to the city are told that the rates have been cut 75 per cent. on the old schedule by the competition of the hydro-electric system they will wonder why any one has the temerity to charge the hydro system with overcharging. What the citizens know is that if there were no hydro competition the rates would be promptly restored to the old standard of all that the traffic could bear.

German Citizenship in a Scrap

It cannot be forgotten that when Rev. Mr. Tappert of Berlin alleges that he is an American citizen, the German Government in 1913 passed a law maintaining the German citizenship of any German-born, no matter what he might have done in naturalizing himself in a foreign country.
The oath of allegiance taken by a German to another nation than his own is, therefore, in the eyes of the German Government, merely a scrap of paper. They regard him as a subject of the fatherland and expect his allegiance to the kaiser whatever oaths he may have sworn.
The Germans who make such oaths with their tongues in their cheeks can only be judged by their acts. Mr. Tappert is certainly not a pro-ally. Should the United States ever come to blows with Germany there will be many naturalization oaths on trial.
The ambitions of Germany towards the southeast are of like import. She does not want to build a railway to Baghdad merely to take her own merchandise there. She hopes to bring other things back again. These hopes seem doomed to disappointment. Other nations were there before Germany and they hope to stay there. Germany has been singularly short-sighted in not perceiving that one end of Bismarck's epigram was just as good as the other. War is business, it is true. But, likewise, business is war, and in business ways Germany had been carrying on a highly successful war for twenty-five years at least. She had, as she boasted, almost entirely monopolized the trade of Bolivia in a quiet manner, and in other parts of the world she had pursued the same policy with great success. There was no reason why, had she turned most of her military activity into commercial aggression, she should not have secured most of the ineffectively occupied markets of the world. Great Britain offered her all she could take with an open hand. The war end of her ambitions has destroyed her, and removed a dangerous commercial competitor from the path of the nations she chose to make her enemies.
The great commercial objective of Germany's war in the east was evidently the oil fields of the Caspian regions. The United States produces two-thirds of all the world's petroleum. Great Britain has against this the oil fields of the Persian Gulf in which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company conserves the interests of Great Britain in this commodity. This is the chief reason for the Mesopotamian campaign, and the Russian oil fields of Baku are the chief reason for the Grand Duke Nicholas' campaign in the Caucasus. The Nobel brothers of Petrograd, in alliance with the Rothschilds of London, Paris and Vienna, have fought the Standard Oil Company in many fields, but while the oil fields of Baku are much superior in productiveness to the American, the superior organization of the Standard Oil firm has enabled it to meet all competition except that of war. Great Britain declared oil to be contraband, not as a measure against the Standard Oil, but as a necessary, and indeed, imperative measure against Germany. Probably Great Britain has used all the oil the American firm is willing to supply.
For war, as well as for commerce and the arts of peace, oil becomes more and more a necessity. Britain's battleships more and more depend for their motive power upon oil. In Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria and Burmah, fresh oil tracts have been exploited.

Oil and War

Bismarck once made an epigram about business. War is business, and business is war, he said. This should never be forgotten, especially in trying to understand war. There is a meaning in every little movement that Germany has made or that the allies make towards one territory or another. It was not merely military strategy that took Germany into Belgium. There were coal and iron in Belgium which Germany wanted. In France there are rich mineral resources in the provinces which Germany has over-run. She must disgorge these some day, and the sooner the day, the better pleased will be the allies.
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The Serbian Delegation

Two more interesting delegates than those who have the cause of Serbian relief in charge it would be difficult to find. Mrs. Pankhurst is widely known to all English-speaking people, and in the cause of charity she finds a channel which is more satisfactory to her, in spite of the opinions some may hold of her, than that in which she has achieved her reputation. Mrs. Pankhurst is a woman of large heart as well as of keen and persistent intellect, and in her heart efforts she exhibits the finest and deepest side of her nature.
The Excellency Chodko Miyatovich is less widely known, but he also has achieved a fine reputation as ambassador to Great Britain from his native Serbia. This was in the reign of Queen Victoria. Later he represented

Serbia at the Sublime Porte, and he was one of those who signed the Hague convention against war. He is an author of distinction, and has also penetrated some of the more recondite realms of psychic research.
His country is now his immediate interest. How pitiful the plea he has to make is summed up in the statement: "We lost 170,000 men; we have 120,000 left."
There should be a generous reception given to these two delegates of charity, for while immense demands have been made upon the resources of Canadians, it would be unnatural and unreasonable that we should give the lives of our sons to rescue the desolated nation of Serbia from her foes, and refuse to give of our silver and gold to preserve the lives of those for whom we fight.

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PUTTING IT OUT

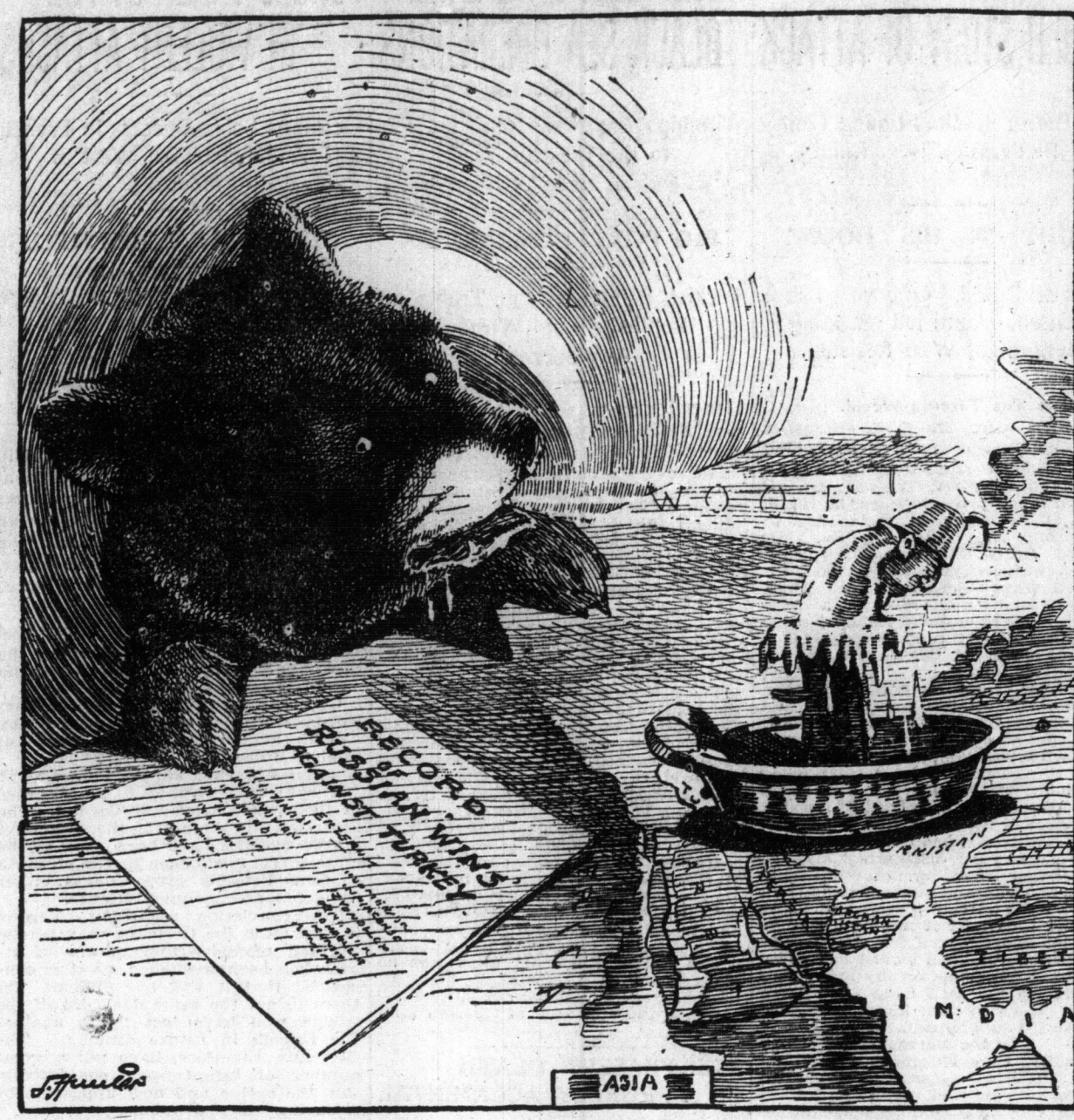


Illustration of a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large extinguisher, standing next to a large, ornate clock. The clock face shows the time as approximately 10:10. The man appears to be putting out a fire or smoke coming from the clock.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.
MR. CHEER.
(Copyrighted 1916.)
Cheer is a nice old chap
Who gives, and gives, and gives;
And doesn't care a rap
Just where or how he lives—
In hut or palace high,
On byways bright or grim,
'Neath blue or clouded sky,
It's all the same to him.

WILLS PROBATED

Judge Winchester, in the surrogate court yesterday, ruled that Mrs. Mary J. McKay, who died Jan. 16 last, had died intestate, and ordered that her two sons, John and Thomas, be granted administration of the estate. Mrs. Frances McKay, widow of the deceased son, Robert, filed a caveat, alleging that there was a will in existence, and asking that it be admitted to probate. The estate, which comprises \$21,103, will now pass and be divided among the following: John, Thomas, William and Mary, each getting one-fifth of the estate, and the residue will go to Mrs. Frances McKay and her six children.

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST

Recruiting Offices Were Opened Yesterday and Six Volunteers Were Obtained.
Six recruits were obtained yesterday in the first onslaught of the 81st Battalion's whirlwind campaign to secure 100 recruits to fill its depleted ranks within a week. Recruiting offices were opened at 22 West Adelaide street, in charge of Major Sampson and Lieut. Jack McCamus, and 25 men of the battalion were turned loose on the downtown streets to attract recruits.
At noon hour the 81st brass band gave concerts at several of the principal street corners, with excellent success. As the battalion will probably move within six weeks, it is expected that there will be no difficulty in securing the number of recruits desired.

COCAINE SELLER IN POLICE COURT.

Accused of having heroin and cocaine in his possession for other than medicinal purposes, Norman Henry came up in the police court yesterday and was remanded till Monday. His counsel entered a plea of not guilty.

TRIED TO STAB JAIL GUARD WITH PAPER KNIFE.

Pronounced sane at the Reception Hospital, Arthur Thomas, an army pensioner, came up in the police court yesterday to answer why he had tried to stab the jail official with a paper knife. Magistrate Ellis sent him to the jail farm for four months.

DESERTER SENTENCED.

Charged with having deserted from the 81st Battalion, John Michael French was sentenced to six months in jail by Col. Denison in the police court yesterday.

INSURANCE COLLECTOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Harry A. Wilson, formerly employed as clerk and collector by the General Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, appeared in the police court yesterday on a charge of stealing sums of money aggregating \$440 from that firm. A second count charges him with forging a cheque for \$40. Under oath, an official of the company said that Wilson admitted taking \$18. Counsel for Wilson agreed to the other cases being sent on to a jury without preliminary investigation. Bail was fixed at \$200.

COMMISSION ON COAL SCATHINGLY CENSURED

Prominent Conservative of Victoria Showed "Unscrupulous Cupidity," Says Investigator.
OTTAWA, March 6.—H. R. Hill of Ottawa, the commissioner who investigated the supply of coal to government dredges at Victoria, B. C., was examined on his report before the public accounts committee today. It was brought out that Joshua Kingham, head of the Victoria Liberal Association, was the lowest tenderer and got the contract at \$5.25 per ton. J. L. Nelson, superintendent of dredging for the city of Victoria, instead of buying the coal from Kingham, got it from the firm of Kirk & Company at \$7 per ton. W. H. Price, secretary of the Victoria Conservative Association, getting a rakeoff of 50 cents per ton, 2500 tons being bought.
The commissioner says that while some allowance may be made for Nelson's part in the affair, no allowance can be made for Price's "unscrupulous cupidity and lack of honor." He found Nelson primarily to blame, but that he did not profit in any way, and that Price was "the greater sinner of the two."

"CARMEN SYLVA" LEFT HER ESTATE TO POOR

Roumania's Queen Mother Retained Consciousness Almost to the End.
LONDON, March 6, 2.55 a.m.—A despatch to The Times from Bucharest says the late Queen Mother Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva) left all her property to charitable institutions.
The queen mother, says the correspondent, maintained consciousness almost to the last, and one of her last acts was to dictate a reply to a telegram of enquiry from the German Emperor at Verdun.

LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.

Antonio Cocornilo was fined \$300 and costs or three months in jail when he appeared in the police court yesterday to answer a charge of selling liquor to soldiers without a license.
William Wigham was fined a similar sum for a like offence.

DUTY EXEMPTION FOR SIFTON BATTERY ONLY

More Light on Morrisburg Situation—Col. Allison is Greatly Wanted.
OTTAWA, March 6.—In the public accounts committee today there were some further developments as to Col. Allison's wholesale free entry of goods at Morrisburg, on the supposition that was war equipment for the militia department.
Commissioner of Customs John McDougall testified that the arrangement contemplated only the admission of the guns and trucks for the Sifton Machine Gun Battery, customs regulations being relaxed for this purpose in September, 1914, at the request of Capt. Jack Sifton. The instructions were given verbally by a customs inspector sent to Morrisburg with a letter of introduction to Collector Drew.
Collector Drew, on Friday, swore he had received instructions to admit whatever military goods were imported by Allison. Inspector B. McDougall today verified the testimony of the commissioner that the instructions only covered the Sifton Battery.
As a result of the evidence, further attempts will be made to locate and summon Allison.

CHINAMAN GOT ONE CENT RAKE-OFF IN TEN

Fan Tan Game on Elizabeth Street Was Raided.
Soo Sing, a Chinaman, appeared before Magistrate Ellis in the police court yesterday, charged with keeping a common gaming house at 12 1/2 Elizabeth street. Plainclothesman Ward stated that the game played at the house was fan tan, and that Soo Sing received one cent for every ten. There was also evidence of opium smoking in the house. The case will be resumed on Thursday.

POSED AS PHYSICIAN.

Joseph Foley faced a charge of indecent assault on a woman in the police court yesterday. He is said to have represented himself as a physician to the woman. The medical council laid the complaint against him.

NEW TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Two new Canadian trade commissioners have left for Russia to aid in the development of trade between the two countries, one, Mr. C. F. Just, to be located at Petrograd, and Mr. J. D. Wilgess will be stationed at Omsk, Siberia.

LARGE AREA COVERED BY ZEPPELIN RAIDERS

Twelve Persons Were Killed and Thirty-Three Injured by Bombs.

NO MILITARY DAMAGE

Eight Counties Visited — At Least Three Zeppelins Took Part.

LONDON, March 6.—Twelve persons were killed and 33 injured in last night's Zeppelin raid. Three Zeppelins took part in the attack. This information was given out officially today.
The statement follows:
"The number of Zeppelins which took part in last night's raid is now believed to have been three.
"After crossing the coast, the airships took various courses, and from the devious nature of their flight apparently were uncertain as to their bearings. The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Funtingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent.
"As far as known, about 40 bombs were dropped altogether. The casualties, so far as ascertained, amount to: Killed, 2 men, 4 women, 5 children; injured, 33. The material damage was: Two terrace houses practically destroyed, one office, one public house, a cafe, and several shops partly destroyed, and a block of almshouses badly damaged.
"Demolished Houses.
"The censor permits publication of a few incidents in connection with the Zeppelin raid. In one of the principal areas visited a block of workmen's dwellings was demolished. A woman and her four children, all under nine years, were killed. The woman's husband was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.
"So grave, indeed, was his condition that the news of the fate of his family was withheld from him. In another locality a doctor's house was destroyed, but the doctor and his family had left the building before it was struck. In another case a pensioner 80 years of age was burned to death in his bed.
"Uncertain of Course.
"After crossing the coast, the Zeppelin raiders started westward, then changed their bearings several times and finally circled about, evidently being uncertain of their bearings. Then they began hurling down both incendiary and explosive bombs.
"At several places they were seen very plainly. One of the Zeppelins remained stationary over one town, raining down missiles until it had exhausted its supply.
"The bombs dropped by the aircraft were some of them incendiary and some explosives. In one instance, a fall of snow had just preceded an attack, and the Zeppelin overhead was spot for several minutes.
"Whether more than three Zeppelins took part in the raid is still unknown. Official reports relate that two of the dirigibles were seen passing over Lincolnshire from inland towards the coast. They dropped bombs, but it is believed they did little damage.
"It is also reported that bombs were dropped in the east riding of Yorkshire, the only damage being the breakage of a number of windows.
"In view of the large areas visited it is thought there may have been more than three Zeppelins.
"Not Far from London.
"The number of casualties reported is much less than that of the previous Zeppelin raid, in which 57 persons were killed and 117 injured.
"This raid, made on January 31, was over the middle eastern counties.
"In extent of territory visited, however, last night's raid was perhaps the greatest of the war. The statement that both Essex and Kent counties, adjoining the City of London, were raided, indicates that the Zeppelins may have come very close to London itself.
"Berlin's Version.
"BERLIN, March 6, by wireless to Sayville.—The German press today announced that during last night's raid over England the naval department had observed the Zeppelins being observed to be effective. All the airships returned, despite violent shelling.
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EVIDENCE STRENGTHENS M'CUTCHEON DEFENCE

Testimony Contradicts Crown's Contention That Brothers Were in Debt.

WESTERNER PROFITED

Calgary Investor Cleared Six Thousand Dollars in Deal With Firm.

Instead of the McCutcheon brothers owing syndicates money, as alleged by the crown, it was brought out at the trial yesterday before Mr. Justice Middleton in the criminal assizes, that the syndicates were indebted to the defendants on August 31, 1913.
N. F. Davidson, K.C., for the crown, had shown earlier in the trial that a witness, N. L. Martin, that on the above date the brothers owed the Brockville investors \$9487. Yesterday, however, W. D. Spence was recalled to the stand by the defence, and his evidence showed that at the end of August, 1913, this syndicate owed the McCutcheons a payment of \$12,000, which fell due on January 1, 1912. He also testified that many other syndicates were indebted to the McCutcheons instead of vice versa, as Mr. Martin's evidence showed. During the hearing his lordship remarked that it would appear that the accused were owed about \$100,000 in this way, and I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., replied that it was more than \$100,000 over and above what his clients owed the syndicates.
Mr. Hellmuth continued to get evidence in this connection until Mr. Justice Middleton remarked that he was quite satisfied if the defence counsel was.
E. J. Wigle, a farmer and horse breeder of Calgary, was cited by the defence when the trial was resumed yesterday morning, and he told of profits made through investments in the McCutcheon syndicates. He testified that he had invested \$2000 in the Saskatchewan Development Company and had received \$8600 in return, with \$1500 still due him. He had also realized a profit of \$2000 in other syndicates. Some investments had not been so profitable, but short crops, money stringency and the war were given as reasons for this. He had always understood the McCutcheons to be the vendors. When cross-examined by Crown Prosecutor Davidson he stated that he had bought many lots in Council Crest and had later been switched to another property. This transfer he regarded as a favor to himself.

See Niagara Falls in Winter—Is \$2.25 Buffalo Falls, Ont., and return; \$2.70 Buffalo and return from Toronto.

The Toronto Bowling Club is running an excursion to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, Saturday, March 4, leaving Toronto at 8.10 a.m. via C.N. Trunk Railway. Do not miss this opportunity of visiting Niagara in winter. It has been well said that the best view of Niagara is only in summer, but half seen it.
Return fare to Niagara Falls, Ont., \$2.25, and Buffalo \$2.70. Tickets are valid returning on all regular trains up to and including Monday, March 6. Secure tickets at city office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets, or Union Station ticket office.

McMASTER STUDENT DIED IN THE SERVICE

Corp. W. S. Rice, Fourth Year Man, Succumbed in Montreal.
Word has been received at McMaster University of the death in Montreal of Corporal W. S. Rice of the 5th Universities Company, death being due to pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Rice was a fourth year undergraduate at McMaster, who enlisted last fall. A military funeral was held in Montreal yesterday, and the body is being brought to Toronto for interment from the home of the deceased's parents, 1445 Bloor street west.

SIR HIBBERT IS OUT OF POLITICS, HE SAYS

VANCOUVER, March 6.—Sir Charles Hibbert, Tupper stated today he had no ambition to lead the new Independent Conservative party in British Columbia, and would not contest the 5th Victoria constituency, death being due to pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Rice was a fourth year undergraduate at McMaster, who enlisted last fall. A military funeral was held in Montreal yesterday, and the body is being brought to Toronto for interment from the home of the deceased's parents, 1445 Bloor street west.

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager, "The Light Beer in the Light Bottle," is Canada's standard for purity and flavor—a light delicious Lager.

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Ale, "The Beer that is always O. K." Extra Mild, Pure and Healthful.

O'Keefe's Old Stock Ale, "The Beer with a reputation." Full bodied, rich and creamy.

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Stout, "The Stout that Builds, never makes you Bilious."

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

23 THE PR