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The Toronto World

FRIDAY MORNING DECEMBER 28 1917 - TWELVE PAGES

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VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,561 TWO CENTS

PROBS— East to southeast winds, and not quite
so cold, with local snowfalls.

CENTRAL POWERS AGAIN ADVANCE PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE

USE BOLSHEVIKI TO TRANSMIT THEIR TERMS TO POWERS OF THE ENTENTE
TOWN OF ROULERS IS LAID WASTE BY BOMBS DROPPED BY BRITISH AVIATOR

Aims of the New Democracy

In view of the late election, in view of this supreme situation in which
Canada finds herself by reason of the war, The World invites the attention
of its many readers and supporters to the part this paper is trying to fill
in Canadian affairs and to ask further support and encouragement of its
efforts.

The World is an absolutely independent, free and outspoken Canadian
morning newspaper. It is trying to voice above all things the New
Spirit of Canadian Democracy as manifested in the recent election evoked
by the war and its problems.

The new spirit of democracy believes as its first principle that the
welfare of Canada, the welfare of America, of Europe and the world at
large, turns on the maintenance of democratic government both in Europe
and America as against the Prussian system of autocratic and military rule.

The Canadian Democracy of today is more than Conservative, more
than Liberal, in the narrow sense in which these terms have been used in
this country heretofore. It is British in its political ideals; but, most of
all, it is for freedom and for equality.

A democracy of wealth—more or less equality in the distribution of
wealth (certainly no great concentration of enormous wealth in the hands
of a few or even in private corporations);
Democracy in political power (where one citizen's vote and influence
is pretty much on a par with any other citizen's);
And a democracy of opportunity (where every office is open to the
fit and the qualified).

The new Canadian Democracy includes some of the traditions of Sir
John Macdonald and Sir James Whitney as expanded and voiced by The
Toronto World and even in South York; something of the progressive
idea of public service and public ownership as illustrated by the hydro-
electric policy of Ontario; something of the progressive ideas that the
great bulk of the Liberals of Canada have held up for years; something of
the progressive ideas that have come into the substantial and powerful
organization that has developed among the farmers' associations of our
four western provinces. These influences in the late election put an end
to the Conservative and Liberal organizations of the past, and they brought
about what, for a better name, we call for the moment Union Government.
But the new Union Government under Sir Robert Borden does not voice
it all. It speaks, however, for the new departure. Nor does it voice
Quebec; Quebec has yet to settle down and find where she stands in regard
to the new world-wide forces that are dominating Europe and America,
including Canada. France knows what they mean; so does the United
States now.

These new forces are asking for government ownership and control
of railways, and they already have it in England and France and the
other countries of Europe; and now they have it in the United States.
We must have the same consolidation in Canada, and as quickly as they
have it in the United States.

And there must be what has just been started in England, that is,
absolute state control of the supply of hydro-electric energy. And if we
have it for our factories now, Canada must go a step further and national-
ize all the great water powers for motive purposes in connection with the
railways.

And there must be national telegraphs and parcel post, and cheap
money transfer in connection with the postoffice, just as they are having
in all progressive countries.

And we have to come to an improved system of national banking based
on national currency with a system of rediscounting in a great central
national bank like they have in the States.

And we have got to have substantial food control of prices, and the
regulation of profits, and the taxation of incomes, both as a war measure
and as a means of carrying on the war to a successful conclusion.

And as for the question of tariff: There is a difference on this point
between the Canadian East and the Canadian West, and that, some day
soon, may be the main issue between the two forces that now control the
Union Government at Ottawa. And for this there is nothing but a com-
promise of some kind. The war will still compel us to be self-sufficient
for our own needs and we must have a policy that will develop our re-
sources and our requirements in wartime to an extent unheard of in the
past. But any policy of this kind will be for national reasons rather than
for protective reasons and The World will try its best to find where this
meeting line between the two sections of the country runs.

And then there is the question of aliens resident in our country who
are taking a lot of wages that formerly went to our men now at the front—
aliens who refuse military service that our own people have to perform;
and aliens who are making big profits out of the war conditions. The
new democratic movement will find a way of dealing with these conditions
in regard to aliens, and The World will have to try and find a cure.

And in a score of ways a lot of progressive legislation must be propo-
sed, discussed and adopted in this country on lines and in directions
never thought of before the war, but all more or less the outcome of the
war and all more or less imbued with the new democratic spirit that is to
rule our politics henceforward.

The World proposes to discuss all these questions in the frankest way,
and invites the opinion of its readers, and especially invites those Liberals
who think they have lost some of their voice, so far as the newspapers are
concerned, to look to The World and they will not look in vain for sup-
port and encouragement.

The World will be very much for the new democratic spirit and very
little for the partisan views of the past in connection with the public af-
fairs of Canada. That is why we ask you to read it and advertise in it,
and to discuss what it says. We will suggest nothing unfair to anyone,
but we will suggest, and we think with good reason, many changes and
readjustments in various directions. Even what we suggest in regard to
the banks will not hurt the banks, but it may end in their giving increased
service and yet make enough out of it to make their business profitable
to shareholders.

The railroads must be run for public service, not for profits for the
shareholders; the railroads must be run for the public, and not for the
inside companies that deal in railroad equipment, supply cartage, and own
terminals here and there. The railroads ought to be owned by the public.
And wealth must be conscripted to the same extent that men have to be
conscripted in order to fight our battles. And rich and poor must bear
their proportion of these burdens as they are able to bear them. And
there must be no East and West in the burdens of the war and the burdens
of the reorganization of our country because of dislocations caused by
the war.

The democracy has to be fair to all, and democracy, when it is fair
to all, can do more for all than any other political principle that we know of.
The World is for the New Democracy in Canada.



HOW THE FRENCH RED CROSS DOGS ASSISTS IN SEARCHING FOR WOUNDED.—The Red Cross dogs of
France have proved their worth since the beginning of the war. France was better equipped with Red Cross
canines than any of the entente allies, having had several hundred trained to the work. This particular dog
has found a wounded French soldier lying in "No Man's Land," and has brought back his helmet to his com-
rades. The soldiers will search for him immediately.

ARRANGEMENTS TO CALL FIRST MEN OF DRAFT

Double Draft Will Be Taken Every Alternate Day for Infantry.

PLANS ARE CHANGED

Another Contingent for the Polish Army Leaves City for Niagara Camp.

It is understood that 4,950 men will be called to the colors in Toronto Military District as this district's quota of the 24,000 men to be called up in the whole Dominion as the first draft.

A schedule for the calling up of the 4,950 men in Toronto district has been drawn by the authorities as follows:

Table with columns: Date, No. Called Up, Attached To, Battalion. Rows list dates from Jan 3 to Jan 16 and corresponding numbers and units.

The foregoing table shows that a total of 3,000 men will be called to the colors in Toronto, 250 in Hamilton, 550 in Brantford, 350 in Oshawa, and 400 in Niagara Falls, Ont.

The two battalions in Toronto are the 1st Bn., 1st Central Ontario Regiment, Lt.-Col. J. I. McLaren, commander; 2nd Bn., 1st C. O. R., Lt.-Col. R. K. Barker, commander. In Hamilton there is the 1st Bn., 2nd C. O. R., Lt.-Col. B. H. Belsion, commander. The 2nd Bn., 2nd C. O. R. is divided between Brantford, Niagara Falls and Oshawa, and commanded by Lt.-Col. A. J. McCausland.

ASK SPEEDING-UP

As a result of special instructions received yesterday afternoon from Ottawa by the Toronto authorities asking that some "speeding-up" measures be taken so as to get a larger number of men drafted under the Military Service Act immediately into khaki a conference was held at military headquarters, and the outcome is that it is proposed, starting on Thursday, January 3, to call to the colors in Toronto Military District over seven hundred men one day and two hundred and fifty the next, these numbers to be called on alternate days until the

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 6).

DINEEN'S JANUARY SALE.

The January sale of furs has opened at Dineen's, and prices are reduced to make a clearance for stock-taking. The sacrifice includes an exceptional showing of coonskin coats for men. Bargains that cannot be duplicated in Toronto. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

ROULERS TOWN IN RUINS THRU GREAT EXPLOSION

Ammunition Train, Exploded By British Aviator, Does Tremendous Damage to Enemy Base.

Amsterdam, Dec. 27.—The town of Roulers in Belgium was almost laid waste recently by the terrific explosion of an ammunition train caused by bombs dropped by a British air man, according to the frontier correspondent of The Telegraph. The airplane was brought down by the aerial pressure. Many Germans and a few Belgians, the latter engaged in forced labor, were killed.

GERMANS CARRIED OUT QUITE VIOLENT ATTACK

French Fire Dispersed Two Shock Battalions—Artillery Duel Increases.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Artillery fighting continues on the Verdun front, where the French yesterday broke up two German attacks, the war office announced. Following is the statement:

"On the right flank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery battle continues on the front north of Caucres Wood."

"Information now at hand shows that the attack carried out yesterday by the Germans in this region was very violent. After strong artillery preparation, the enemy sent forward two shock battalions. They were dispersed by the French fire. In the second attempt parts of the enemy troops succeeded in approaching our positions, but were immediately ejected in a spirited engagement."

"The enemy dead remaining on the ground between the lines and in the wrecks of their tanks and other material were the losses suffered by the Germans, who left prisoners in our hands."

"A German airplane was brought down in an aerial engagement on Monday. French bombardment aviators threw down 3,000 kilograms (1,000 pounds) of projectiles on railway stations and enemy camps in the region of Rethel and Vouziers."

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 6).

GERMANY ATTEMPTS RAID AND LOSES HALF OF FLEET

Italian and British Aircraft Bring Disaster on Austro-German Airplanes While Flying to Attack Camp at Treviso.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 27.—One of the heaviest air raids the enemy has attempted on this front came to grief yesterday when nearly half of a fleet of 25 aeroplanes was destroyed, with an extensive list of killed or wounded. The big fleet swept over the camp west of Treviso at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, flying low and discharging machine guns. No great damage was done. Notwithstanding the surprise, the Italian and British machines were soon in the air and engaged the enemy at close quarters.

The fighting was most spectacular. The sight of the enemy machines being brought down, six of them falling inside the Italian lines. The other machines beat a hasty retreat. The raiders, however, returned at 11 o'clock, and several more were disposed of, two falling in this attack inside the Italian lines. An observer who has just returned says that the scene of the conflict is covered with wreckage of the enemy aircraft. One of the machines brought down

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 2).

ENEMY MAKES PEACE BID ON IDEA OF DRAW

Austrians and Germans Propose General Settlement to Bolsheviki Delegates.

STATUS QUO ANTE

Newest Proposal Declares for No Annexations Nor Indemnities.

Petrograd, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—The central powers are ready to make an immediate general peace without contributions, annexations and without contributions.

This is their answer thru Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, made on Christmas day at Breslau to the Russian proposals, which they are ready to accept in most particulars as the basis of negotiations. They insist, however, that the central powers cannot bind themselves one-sidedly to such conditions without a guarantee that the allies of Russia will recognize and fulfill these conditions.

The Russian delegates asked for a ten-day recess in the negotiations in order to put the proposals before Russia's allies.

DECLARATION OF RESOLVE

The central powers, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, told the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk yesterday solemnly declare their resolve to immediately sign terms which will terminate the war on conditions equally just to all belligerents. The central powers also favor a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities. They could not bind themselves to such terms without guaranteeing that Russia's allies would recognize them and carry them out honestly toward the central powers.

Count Czernin declared that the central powers believed that the basic principles uttered by the Russian delegates could be the basis of such a peace. He said they shared Russian condemnation of a continuation of the war for the sake of conquest.

It is necessary, the count added, to indicate most clearly, however, that the Russian proposals could be realized only in the event that all belligerents obligated themselves to adhere to the terms of such a peace.

No Annexations by Force. The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister declared that the central powers did not intend to forcibly annex territories seized during the war, nor to deprive nations of political independence lost in the war.

The question of the subjection of nationalities who have not political independence to another country cannot be solved internationally, and must be met by each government and its people in the manner established by the constitution of that government. The protection of the rights of minorities

(Concluded on Page 8, Column 3).

AMERICAN OFFICIALS DOUBT SINCERITY OF AUSTRO-GERMAN TERMS

SEE DOUBLE DEALING

Doubt Intention of Germans to Restore Belgian Independence.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Germany's proposals to the Russian Bolsheviki envoys thru the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister for a basis of peace have attracted little more than passing interest here, chiefly because the attitude of the United States Government has not changed in any degree since President Wilson solemnly told congress that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be accepted for anything worth while. Moreover, officials here think the very conditions imposed by the Teutonic plenipotentiaries stamp their

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 5).

JAPS WILL CO-OPERATE MORE WITH ALLIANCE

Mikado, in Speech From Throne, Declares Expectation of Full Allied Victory.

Tokio, Dec. 27.—Co-operation of Japan with her allies in the war to the fullest extent of her ability was pledged by Emperor Yoshihito in the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament today. The emperor said Japan's relations with the entente powers were extremely close, which was greatly pleasing to him, and continued:

"The European war is becoming more and more important. It becomes us to devote our efforts toward more effective co-operation with the allied powers. We expect the alliance to secure the full fruits of victory and to obtain the objects with which we heartily sympathize. We are prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent of our ability while maintaining peace in the Orient."

"In consequence of present conditions we have ordered our ministers to present plans having to do with the necessities of national defense."

May Fill Russia's Place. Osaka, Dec. 27.—This morning the emperor of Japan received Viscount Monoto, the foreign minister, with three members of the general staff (amagata, General Matsuoka and Viscount Saloni). The gravest significance is attached to the consultation as the subject of discussion is understood to have been the attitude Japan should take up in the event of Russia concluding a separate peace.

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WILL ABOLISH ALL HINDRANCE TO EFFICIENCY
Distinctions of Railway Ownership in U. S. at Once Disappear.
TRAFFIC TO BE HUSTLED
Government Will Have Regard Only to Efficiency and Speed.
Washington, Dec. 27.—Soon after American railroads go under government operations, Director-General McAdoo will issue his first official order wiping out competitive conditions and providing for complete pooling of traffic, equipment, terminals and track- age facilities, and for the retention of present officers and employees.
The immediate result will be a re- routing of traffic over shortest lines regardless of the company with which shipments originate and the common use of terminals to effect maximum efficiency. Without anticipating wonders under the new plan, officials look forward to material improvement in the present traffic congestion within a few weeks.
Speedy movement of freight will be the first aim of the director-general. But problems whose solution must press close on the heels of actual transportation questions are the equitable reimbursement of roads for the use of their property on the basis of pre-war earnings, financing of necessary improvements, building of additional lines or facilities and the targeted priority situation. Before most of these questions can be settled special legislation will be necessary, and to urge this President Wilson is preparing a message to be delivered to congress soon after it convenes after the holiday recess next Thursday.
Staffs Not Arranged.
Mr. McAdoo said today he had given almost no thought to the personnel of his staff, and was not prepared to outline the details of his administration. He is determined, however, to avoid disrupting any railroad organization or any agencies already developed which can lend efficiency to the new order.
A dubious note came here from the capitol where several Republican mem-

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 3).