The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited. H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO, NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Calls:
Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton. Telephone 1946.

Daily and Sunday World MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

—$3.00—
in advance will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto or Hamilton, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in Section 47 of the Postal Guide.

—$2.00—
in advance will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto and Hamilton by all Newsdealers and Newsboys at five cents per copy.
Postage extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES.
Daily World $4.00 per year; Daily World $5c per month; Sunday World $3.00 per year; Sunday World 25c per month, including postage.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints, etc.," are addressed to the Circulation Department.
The World promises a before 7 a. m. delivery in any part of the City or Suburbs. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.

Entering the Final Stages

It is not from day to day that the war can be judged. Even a week's progress does not indicate much. With the lapse of a few months we see the great movements developing and get a clearer idea of the whole war situation. In a war of such magnitude it must be of this larger view that the man who wishes to understand the world-events that are occurring shall possess himself.

It is some time now since Lord Northcliffe made the declaration that he would not join the cabinet in Great Britain. As he put it, he refused to take part in a government which was not fighting an offensive rather than a defensive war. At the time this mot was uttered it looked strong and true, but from a range of a few weeks or months will it prove to be justifiable? The British Government has been getting ready for a bigger task than anyone has ever anticipated. Not even the greatest war prophet ever looked for such a gigantic affair as Germany's world war has turned out to be.

Before offence is possible the means of offence must be perfected. The navy is believed to be in perfect order for its task. The army has been growing steadily, but is still inadequate in numbers and equipment for all that is required of it. This is where our patience and our aid is required. Our patience may be stimulated, if patience needs stimulation and not restraint, by reflecting on what has been done since war was first declared.

At least four millions of men have been enlisted and equipped. Artillery and ammunition have been manufactured on a huge scale. The part borne by British troops in Flanders and France has been steadily increased. Our allies have been quite satisfied with what we have done, and there are no complaints from any of them. The solidarity of the alliance is stronger than ever. It may be objected that mistakes have been made. We should have expected that from mortals who are not infallible. But we are not even sure of the mistakes. The history of the war may show reasons and make valid excuses for all the mistakes.

The help sent to Antwerp has been held to be one of these mistakes, but it has been shown that without the delay, trifling as it may appear, at Antwerp, the consolidation of the allied line in Belgium and the protection of Calais and the coast might not have been possible. The Dardanelles may require more explaining, but it seems fairly certain that this move was made by request, and not of Britain's own motion. At any rate it held up large Turkish armies for months, and meanwhile the Grand Duke was preparing his campaign in the Caucusus, which has balanced anything we have to grieve over at Gallipoli.

Germany was to have had possession of Paris in a few weeks. She was to have crushed the "contemptible little army" of Britain in a few days. Calais was to have been taken. The Russians were to have been annihilated. None of these things has happened. Instead the defensive warfare of the allies has worn down the great German war machine, until it rattles and shakes and threatens to fall to pieces. The German navy threatens to fight, which is almost as grim as the threat of the army.

We still feel inclined to go back to the image of the prize fight, used months ago, and picture the big hulking giant, fighting victoriously in the early rounds, but now beginning to fail and getting scant of breath. His blows fall more feebly, each more so than the last. His opponent has fought warily. He has not been knocked out. He has had almost to take the count at times, but he is always on his feet when he is needed. He has held his man. That is the important thing to remember.

Germany has spent her strength and is fighting a losing battle. How many more rounds it may take to settle the bout no man can say. There may be a knock-out blow, or the beaten man may throw up the sponge. The main thing at present is for the allies to maintain their courage, their strength, their coolness, their determination. It is the man who holds out the longest that wins.

The spirit of victory is invincible, and all the allies have displayed it. The Verdun action, now prolonged for three weeks, has no features that advantage Germany. Her loss in men has been too costly for any advances made. Moreover the loss in morale is a staggering thing. It is believed that the failure of the German troops to strike a decisive blow here has cost the kaiser the loss of the initiative on the western front. The war may become a defensive for Germany from the opening of the spring campaign.

Mount Cavell

Notice has been given by the Geographical Board of Canada that the hitherto unnamed mountain peak in Jasper Park, Alberta, has been called Mount Cavell, in memory of the martyred nurse of last October. Various proposals had been made, some to change names already well known. The great peak selected for the honor of commemorating Edith Cavell is a worthy memorial. Its great height and beautiful symmetry have attracted the attention of travelers for years. It is 11,200 feet high, and commands an immense tract of country. It is itself visible for many miles and will be, humanly speaking, an eternal token of the honor a great empire pays to the virtue, the courage, the great heart of one of its worthiest daughters.

Picket Duty

It is customary in all garrison towns to have the police interfere as little with the military as can possibly be helped. The clash between the police and other organized bodies of men is to be avoided wherever possible. The police in Toronto are much the same as in other places. They have their duty to do, and unless there are explicit instructions they cannot make distinctions. The only way to take care of large bodies of military men is to provide for having them policed by their own forces.

Pickets under the district command should look after the peace so far as the soldiers are concerned. There will be no hard feeling aroused by the arrest of a man in uniform by one of his own force. This plan is being adopted by the military in Toronto, and there is no reason to believe that it will not work out as it has in other places. The police will not find it necessary to lay hands upon a man in uniform except in the most extreme cases, which may not and need not be anticipated.

The military have the situation well in hand and there should be no further disturbances. It must not be forgotten that there are 20,000 men in uniform in the city. This is a considerable body of men. They are all in prime condition, and "feeling their oats," and it is not remarkable if a few should prove unruly. It has only been a very few indeed who have joined the unruly class, and the men as a whole have been excellent in behavior.

The Secours National

In order to provide France with effective aid in recognition of the vital importance of preventing at all costs the exhaustion of that gallant country by the war, the Secours National, the great French relief organization, thru its Ontario branch at 51 West King street, Toronto, has been collecting donations to be sent to France in the shape of blankets, shoes, socks, motor-cars, and hospital supplies, of which $75,000 worth have been sent up to Feb. 11 last. These contributions have come from all parts of Ontario and they have been deeply appreciated by the French people.

The organization is now much in need of funds and supplies to continue this important service and it is again making an appeal for support. In respect to the need which a big section of France now feels, this organization points out that thousands of Belgian and Alsatian refugees are now in France, that all the able-bodied population of France is now under arms, and that districts thru which the Germans passed were devastated. So France has been forced to bear a tremendous burden in addition to sustaining the severe strain of invasion and the shock of the fighting.

A cable has just been received from France by the Ontario branch of the Secours National, saying that the French soldiers are in need of socks and that the civilian refugees are in dire want of sweaters of all sizes, for boys, girls, women and men. It is hoped to send to France before Easter 5,000 pairs of socks and 1,000 sweaters.

HYDRO RATES IN TORONTO.

Editor World: In your editorial of Tuesday morning last, entiled "Hydro Rates for the City and Citizens," you have endeavored to show that this company has misled the public in its advertisements, comparing hydro rates for street lighting with the nearest equivalent rate for commercial business. We most emphatically deny your charge. Our authority for the statement made is the published report of the Hydro-Electric System of Toronto for the year 1914, page 7, which distinctly states: "Reduced rates average per kw hour part of 1915," "Street lighting 2.12 cents."

Inasmuch as this report came out about June, 1915, and as the rate for street lighting has not been changed since early in 1915, we are fully justified in quoting this official report.

Your editorial states: "It is clear that the average rate is the only correct one to use in comparing prices." We respectfully contend, Mr. Editor, that it is not at all clear that the average rate is the one to compare. It is clear, however, that comparisons may properly be made for similar classes of service by use of the data applying to those similar classes, and this is what we have done.

In the first place the average rate for house lighting contains, as you say, a floor area charge and a primary rate. These features of the rate are incorporated theoretically for the purpose of charging each customer with his fair proportion of meter investment, cost of meter reading, cost of accounting and cost of collecting and billing.

All such expense is eliminated from the street lighting cost, altho your informant would like to have the citizens believe that the 6000 h.p. of street lighting should bear the same overhead expense as an equivalent load distributed to 12,000 residence customers with 12,000 meters, involving 12,000 readings and 12,000 accounts, with its well-known attendant expenses.

Now, Mr. Editor, the street lighting rate should be compared with the rate obtainable by any consumer after these overhead charges are eliminated, for then only is the current supplied on a basis sufficiently similar for comparison.

If you will look up page 7 of the Toronto hydro report for 1914 you will find that the street lighting rate is 2.12c per K.W. hour. The third step after omitting the charges made for the additional cost of service to private consumers is 1c per K.W. hour, less 10 per cent. discount, making a rate of 9 mills per K.W. hour.

It is reported that there are 43,000 100 watt lamps in use for street lighting in Toronto. This would mean 4300 kilowatts of load. A liberal allowance for the burning hours of each lamp is 4000 hours per year, which would give a consumption of 17,200,000 K.W. hours per year, which at 9 mills per K.W. hour amounts to $154,800. The hydro says that the street lighting account for 1915 will be over $350,000. Therefore, by charging the city for power at a rate 135 per cent. greater than the rate for similar power to individual customers the hydro will have a surplus over and above the power cost at the ordinary consumers rate of at least $195,200.

The hydro is not justified in charging as high a rate as 9 mills for 4300 K.W. of power for street lighting, as that is the rate to its smallest consumers after the overhead has been collected.

Your editorial is entirely misleading when you say we are trying to crusade against Mr. P. W. Ellis. You know, and the public should know, that the local commission have nothing to do with the rates, as the law requires the Provincial Hydro Commission to fix and adjust all hydro rates. Mr. Ellis must obey the orders of the Provincial Hydro Commission in this regard.

Your editorial columns would be better employed on behalf of your readers, most of whom are taxpayers, if you would use them to demonstrate the discrimination and unfairness of the hydro rates as applied to the people collectively and the people individually, rather than in an attempt to defend a civic department that is overcharging the city for every service that is not subject to competition, and spending the citizens' money in supplying free apparatus and power below cost to individual customers thruout the city.

The Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited.

GOING AFTER HIM.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

HOLLOW.

(Copyright, 1916.)

SMALL use have I for that "success"
Which means a life of constant stress,
And leaves us when we're old and gray
Expert in everything but play.

BUTTONS OR CERTIFICATE.

Editor World: I noted with considerable satisfaction the announcement in your issue of the 11th, relative to the issue of buttons for those who have been rejected after application for enlistment.

However, it seems to me that a better purpose would be served if the rejected one was allowed to keep his certificate also, as, after all, it is the only "black and white" (or carbon copy) evidence that the man has.

While the rightful possession of the button may be open to question, the certificate is unmistakable proof, as there is the description of the owner.

Inasmuch as the authorities have already a copy of every rejection certificate on file, one would think that that would suffice. I, myself, am very reluctant to part with the certificate, and if it comes down to a choice between the two, shall certainly keep it instead of the button.

Rejected One.

Canada's Part in the War

New York Tribune, March 11: There has been some opposition to Sir Robert Borden's plan for strengthening the Canadian contingent in Europe, but the objections raised by such influential men as Lord Shaughnessy must not be taken as indicating the slightest difference of opinion on Canada's responsibility. Lord Shaughnessy made it clear at the Montreal meeting of military officers and business men last Thursday that his misgivings are due entirely to practical considerations, the vital question being in what way Canada can best serve the interests of the empire. It is as clearly recognized by the people of Canada as by the Australians—and for that matter the Irish—that the war is not merely England's war, and that they are not concerned in a sentimental question of helping the Old Country. As Mr. Bonar Law remarked not long ago, it is no more a question of the loyalty of Canada to the United Kingdom than of the United Kingdom to Canada.

Lord Shaughnessy's objection to raising the army to half a million men is that the attempt may cause a grave depletion in the working population. He says that a part of the first Canadian contingent is still in England, and no less than 130,000 men are now waiting in Canada without any immediate prospect of going abroad. The maintenance of so considerable an army is costly, and in his opinion the business of recruiting has already been pushed too hard. He believes it would have been much wiser to go about it slowly, saving the country perhaps $5,000,000 a month for future use.

That Lord Shaughnessy's view of the problem is not the popular one was shown in the resolutions adopted at the meeting urging the employers of Montreal to encourage their men to enlist. But it is a view that is quite understandable. The Canadian people so far have not had so heavy a burden to bear as the English, and there has been some grumbling at the taxation imposed by the government. It is generally recognized, however, that the war was entered upon with the consent of an overwhelming majority and that further sacrifices must be faced and accepted. Not unnaturally, however, doubts exist as to the economy of the administration, and some think it shortsighted to spend vast sums of money in raising fighting men who will not be fit to serve for many months. For the rest there is nothing in Lord Shaughnessy's criticism of the premier's project to indicate any serious doubt of Canada's duty in the war.

COL. DE SALABERRY TO HEAD BATTALION

It Will Be Composed of French-Canadians From Ottawa District.

OTTAWA, March 13.—In response to repeated requests which have been made of the militia, authorizing a French-Canadian Regiment for Ottawa and district, the department announced this morning that one had been authorized and that it would be known at the 230th Battalion. Before Gen. Hughes left for England last week, he gave his consent to the formation of the regiment.

The commander of the new battalion will be Col. De Salaberry, who has been with the 22nd battalion at the front. He is a grandson of Salaberry, who commanded the French-Canadian troops at the battle of Chateauguay.

The authorization of the new battalion has given a good deal of satisfaction to leading French-Canadians.

Col. De Salaberry is an official of the justice department, and offered his services immediately after the war broke out.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL EDITOR WILL TESTIFY

His Testimony Will Be Feature of Parliament Buildings' Fire Inquiry.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The enquiry into the parliament buildings fire will be completed within a fortnight it was stated today. With a few exceptions all the witnesses have been heard. The most important evidence yet in prospect is that of the editor of The Providence (R.I.) Journal, who claimed to have had advance information that Germans planned the destruction of the buildings.

It was explained today that both of the commissioners, Messrs. Pringle and Mactavish, have been very busy of late in court work, but that within a very brief period the enquiry will be concluded.

CANADIANS ARE ANXIOUS FOR ORDER TO ADVANCE

Troops in Front Line Are Always Cheerful and Optimistic.

WELL LOOKED AFTER

Numerous Comforts Provided — Jimmy Bell is Doing Fine Work.

CANADIAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, France, March 13.—If the mail happens to be late, the boys at once circulate the rumor that the German fleet is out. All good news comes from the front line. The boys are always cheerful and optimistic up there. They would like nothing better than the order to advance.

The men get a bath and complete change of haberdashery every two weeks. Eighteen hundred complete outfits are turned out at the divisional laundry daily. Dirty socks and those with holes are exchanged for darned and cleaned ones. The Canadian Field Comforts Commission receives general praise.

Generals Popular.

All the Canadian generals are popular with their men. The French-Canadians call Gen. Turner "Mister." Recently a French-Canadian sentry challenged a compatriot: "Halt, who am I? I am. Pass. She goes well."

Gen. Sam Hughes is very popular at the front these days. The boys look upon him as a man who does things.

University men are everywhere, in every rank. "Jimmy" Bell, the old centre scrimmager in the Toronto Varsity Rugby team, is making an enviable reputation for himself by his fine work in the trenches.

"Conscientious Objectors."

Delegates from various unions, etc., have been conducted to the front. Consequently, when the Canadian corps were passing one Tommy remarked to another, "Some more of those conscientious objectors."

Captain Cochrane, A.D.C. to General Turner, just before his return to Canada, while in a front trench asked a dejected-looking sentry, who had tobacco juice running off his chin, where he came from:

"I came from Texas, friend," was the reply.

"How did you ever get to Canada to enlist?"

"Gosh darn it, stranger, I wish you'd tell me."

MAYOR OF NORTH BAY BARS PASTOR RUSSELL

His Address Deemed Detrimental to Recruiting — Incident at Peterboro.

NORTH BAY, Ont., March 13.—Mayor McIlvenna has issued instructions to the police department not to allow Pastor Russell to deliver any address in North Bay. Pastor Russell is billed to speak here on Tuesday night. The mayor states that from information he has received the speaker's address is detrimental to recruiting and cannot be allowed.

Interrogated at Peterboro.

At Peterboro, where Pastor Russell spoke on Sunday afternoon, Joseph Wearing, acting on behalf of the local recruiting forces, asked the pastor to define his stand on the question of men enlisting for overseas service.

The pastor said he would leave this question to the conscience of every man. Wearing, who spoke for ten minutes, making an appeal for recruits, was charged $25 for the privilege by J. J. Turner, manager of the opera house, where the meeting was held.

Last week Mr. Turner was given a fixed assessment of $20,000 a year for five years on his theatre. Now, it is said, the council will hold a special meeting and rescind the bylaw.

GIPSY PEDDLER CHARGED WITH STEALING JEWELRY

Mary Williams, a gipsy peddler, of no fixed abode, was arrested by Acting Detective Young yesterday on a charge of theft from Miss Coburn, a teacher at Deer Park school, and an apartment house on St. Clair avenue. The police say she gained access to both school and house on the pretext of selling the goods she was peddling and stole several small articles.

A FEDERAL SYSTEM OF BANKS IN WEST

Hon. George W. Brown of Regina Explains Farmers' Problems at Canadian Club.

MUST KNOW CONDITIONS

Prepare to Meet Tax Caused by War by Holding Entire Dominion Together.

In typical western style the problems of the west and the future it faces was told by a westerner, who addressed the Canadian Club at its luncheon yesterday. Hon. George W. Brown of Regina, Sask., was the speaker, and he gave a message which rang clear on what is expected of the east and what the east may expect in return. Finance, immigration, manufacture, tariff and the latest possibilities, coupled with a brief outline of what has already been accomplished, were the chief points touched.

"The banking question is one that can never be solved until the bankers understand the conditions of the western farmer," he said. "The local conditions ought to be met by a system of local banks. Of that great province, with its branch banks everywhere, not one single representative is on any of the boards of directors."

In introducing his subject, "Western Problems and Immigration After the War," Hon. Mr. Brown said there was one point on which east and west were agreed, namely, that every assistance must be given to finish the war and carry out that part assigned to Canada. The next question of importance was that of preparing to meet the conditions that will come after the war. "We must see the full employment of capital, both public and private," he said.

Agriculture Great Asset.

Figures were cited to show that agriculture is the greatest of Canada's assets. Upon agriculture would fall the greater share of the financial burden caused by the war. It was contended that the present conditions of transportation were such as to discourage immigration. "There are 80 to 100 million bushels of wheat that can't be moved until next August," said Mr. Brown. "Are we going to have railways that can handle the crop, or are we going to continue letting the crops waste on the prairies? Today in Saskatchewan there are millions of bushels of wheat threshed and lying in the open without any shelter, and it is impossible to get cars to load before the frost goes. What kind of an immigration argument is that?"

The only thing that would stop dissatisfaction financially was to let the farmers run their own banks in their own way. "I believe the system should be federal wide for farmers," said Mr. Brown.

Something of the co-operative schemes was told and the advantages which have accrued as a result. To the United States Canada must look for its immigration after the war, in the opinion of the speaker, for from that source only will there be farmers available. "We have already felt the result of recruiting, and there will be 5,417,283 acres less in crop this year than there were last," he said.

TURKS CALL FOR PEACE?

Petition Said to Have Been Signed by Seventy Thousand.

LONDON, March 13.—Seventy thousand inhabitants of three Turkish vilayets, including Brusa, have petitioned the sultan thru the Turkish crown prince to dismiss the Young Turk government, dissolve the chamber of deputies and negotiate peace with the allies, according to an Athens despatch to The London Star. Otherwise, it is said, a revolution in Turkey is sure to ensue.

A CHANCE FOR THOSE GOING WEST.

Homeseekers' Excursions C.P.R.

Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada at low fares via Canadian Pacific each Tuesday until October 31st, inclusive. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

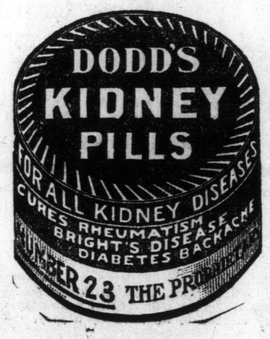
BULGARS FOR FRENCH FRONT?

Germany's Request For Divisions Reported to Have Been Refused.

GENEVA, March 13.—Germany has requested Bulgaria to send two divisions to the French front, according to information received here from Bucharest.

The Bulgarian Government declined, the advices state, owing to the uncertain attitude of Roumania.

MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS
3 FOR 25c
AT THE CIGAR DEPT.,
7 KING ST. W.
MICHIE & CO., LIMITED



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."

O'Keefes

beers are best in Canada, brewed in Toronto for over 50 years. 414