

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: Exchange, connecting all departments.
\$3.00—
will pay for The World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto or by mail to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States.
\$2.00—
will pay for The World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto or for sale by all newsdealers at five cents per copy.
Postage extra to United States and all other foreign countries.
Subscribers are requested to advise us promptly of any irregularity or delay in delivery of The World.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16.

RED HERRINGS OUT OF PLACE HERE

For several years The World has sought to call attention to the facts which have been brought out by the civic survey in connection with the fire department. It is a matter of regret that some of the officials have taken the view that any personal feeling is involved in the reports made. Mr. Driscoll, for example, spoke in the highest terms of Chief Thompson, and attributed any laxity that existed in the department to the overloading of the chief with more work than any man could attend to, and to the absence of system in carrying out the work of the department.

The special report on the theatres particularly emphasized the great and outstanding weakness of the city hall officials, in not carrying out the law or the special bylaws passed for their guidance and for the safety of the public.

The officials should understand that they are not on their defence unless they place themselves on defence. If they begin to defend the violation of the city bylaws they only add insult to injury. If, on the other hand, they take the serious course of showing the weakness and inability of the departments to grapple with particular situations, and point out methods of improvement, remedies may be found, and weaknesses may be strengthened. It is not to be tolerated, however, that the laws of the land and the bylaws of the city should be systematically violated and then the citizens be told that the officials should not be criticized. It is altogether beside the mark for Messrs. Driscoll and Thompson to suggest that the report prepared by the civic survey committee was "put up by some person formerly attached to the police department in some large city in the United States." Whether the investigator came from Toledo or the New Jerusalem has no bearing on the question whatever. The point at issue is whether the report is true. There are no tentative suggestions, but the public will not accept palliations.

The World has no hostility toward the civic officials, whatever they have the greatest possible sympathy with them in a constantly difficult position. But we think they should welcome any help that would aid the fulfillment of their duties, and closer to the highest standard possible, rather than object to such assistance. We have, as we have said, called attention repeatedly to the carrying out of the regulations. We have pointed out, for instance, that an oath is taken in the assessment department to assess all property at full value, and that the department assess at more than 70 per cent of full value on the average. There is here evidently no attempt to carry out the law.

After the Iroquois disaster, and frequently since, The World called attention to the dangerous condition of our places of amusement. If there were an Iroquois disaster in Toronto tonight, as there might readily be, the fire department would be indicted for negligence and culpability in not having the bylaws observed. There is a survey committee is trying to save the department and the citizens from such a state of affairs and should be helped and not hindered.

The report cannot be shelved by a dispute over a photograph of a day in a lane. Every one knows the condition of the theatres, and everyone knows that the fire department is responsible for failure to observe the bylaws, and everyone knows that in case of disaster the department would be guilty of manslaughter.

Only one thing, according to the report, is properly equipped to see that the others are brought up to the standard required by law. There is no hardship involved in law. There is no hardship in the best "show" in the continent. It will be all the better when the houses are equipped that it will not be necessary to buy an insurance policy along with an entrance ticket.

Emergency exits are the most pressing necessity and Messrs. Thompson and Price state that they intend to give instructions for additional fire escapes "in at least two cases." There ought to be emergency exits in all theatres, and they ought to be in all after every performance so as to familiarize audiences with them.

It should not be forgotten that the whole question is one of life and death.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ELECTIONS.

On Monday the board of trade will elect its council. The occasion is being taken advantage of by the Telegram and the anti-party by The World to campaign against Mayor Hocken and in favor of the proposed street railway to be submitted to the vote. There are 23 candidates, of these 12 are opposed to the purchase of the street railway, and four in favor of the purchase. The four who have the temerity to invite the wrath of the Telegram are Messrs. J. E. Atkinson, John Turnbull, Mr. Hay and Mr. Hay. Mr. Hay has been chairman of the membership committee and worked hard in getting the new quarters and establishing the luncheon club, and Mr. Turnbull is an old member of the board. Mr. Blain is not to be opposed on grounds that do not touch his value to the board of trade as a member. The Telegram is, of course, working hard to defeat Mr. Atkinson, and would have his defeat as a further announcement that "purchasers are dead." Eight of the past presidents of the board of trade have offered themselves for re-election, not

as they state, because they wish to represent The Telegram, for no doubt they feel that it is not very creditable to be championed by the civic body, but because they wish to participate in the arrangements to be made for 1917, which must be taken in hand this year. It would be most unusual if Col. Brock, the immediate past president, were left out of the council, and the case scarcely believe that the board of trade is made up of the type of men so dear to The Telegram's heart, which hates everything and everything with which it disagrees in the slightest particular.

Whatever board of trade men may think of public ownership, they will not forget that the question is to be judged—not pre-judged—on its merits. The agreement will very soon be before them, and business men are not likely to stultify themselves by passing a verdict on a document they have not seen, which must soon come under their consideration, and which in any case will meet its fate at the hands of the electors.

RURAL CREDITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

President Wilson and the members of his cabinet immediately interested have, it is understood, approved of the report and recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate and study rural credits and agricultural co-operative organizations in European countries. Legislation in accordance with these recommendations will be among the first matters to be taken up at this session of congress, and in anticipation of this a sub-committee of the banking and currency committee of the house of representatives has been studying the proposals. Mr. John Lee Coulter of the bureau of census and secretary to the commission, who prepared the report, expects that in this way the utilization of the country's agricultural resources will be secured, the cost of living reduced and a genuine back-to-the-land movement initiated.

Two general lines of legislation are recommended. First, to provide for long time mortgages or long term credits, and second, to provide for personal or short time credit to the agricultural population. To meet the demand for long time mortgages the commission urges the formation of farm land banks in the individual states, to supplement the provisions of the recently enacted currency law, these banks to be either privately owned or operated on a non-profit co-operative basis. They will have power to issue bonds, and to take the proceeds on first mortgages of farmers at a higher rate of interest than the bonds, the difference being the banks' profits. Supervision will be exercised by a federal commission of farm lands, and standard facilities are provided for repayment of the mortgages by fixed annual instalments extending for a maximum of thirty-five years.

For the purpose of accommodating the farmer with short time loans, provision has already been made in the new currency law which permits the formation of bank to make loans on farm lands. As an alternative, the commission recommends that national banks be authorized to organize on the co-operative principle by providing in their bylaws that the loans to be made shall not be more than ten per cent of the share capital, that each stockholder shall have only one vote and that earnings shall be divided between the stock owners and the patron of the bank. State laws are recommended to authorize the national banks to make loans to the farmer with interest on the farm lands, and to act as intermediary between the farmer and the national banks. In these recommendations the commission has adopted such features of the European systems as, in their opinion, were suited to United States conditions.

A HINT TO THE MAYOR.

Editor World: In view of the large amount of distress existing among the unemployed and others in the city at the present time, the suggestion that the Toronto Symphony Orchestra should be disbanded is a little surprising. The members of the musical profession in Toronto are approached as a body, and the suggestion is given in the Massey Hall, the proceeds of which would be given wholly to the relief of those affected in the way I have indicated. I feel quite sure that if the members were energetically taken up by the city, would give their services gladly. No doubt many of our leading citizens would support such a concert by their attendance, and be glad in this way to do something to help those who are more unfortunate than themselves. A Sympathizer.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.

Since the year 1848 The Canadian Almanac has been continuously published, and the volume for 1914, just issued, is again conspicuous for the amount of useful and conservatively arranged information it contains. No professional or business man in Canada can dispense with this invaluable compendium of facts, which is revised every year, and brought to the most recent date possible. The editor, Mr. Arnold W. Thomas, has acquired a reputation for his completely reliable character of the publication. The lists containing full and authentic particulars on all lines of activity, are many of them peculiar to The Canadian Almanac.

Among the special features are the astronomical and tide tables, the complete customs tariff and complete lists of the banks, bank branches and postoffices throughout the Dominion. Then there is detailed information regarding the Dominion and provincial governments' officials, members of parliament and the legislatures, foreign consuls, clergy and legal and judicial particulars. Educational, athletic and other societies, life insurance statistics, stock prices and dividends, all receive attention. Copp, Clark Company, Limited, of Toronto, the publishers, deserve every credit for this almanac.

BULL FIGHTS IN MAISONNEUVE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—(Can. Press.)—Although the City Council of Maisonneuve last night agreed to permit bull fights there, at a tax of \$100 a day, the council has declared that they would move against any such exhibitions. The promoters say the bull will not be put to death, and that some forty Spanish men and women will give an exhibition of singing and dancing.

BUREAU OPENS TODAY.

The Civic Employment Bureau, 11 Colborne street, will be opened at 9 o'clock this morning.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM BUYS NEW EQUIPMENT

Many Firms Receive Orders for Steel Underframe Stock and Passenger Cars.

The Grand Trunk Railway System are placing orders for the following equipment:
From Hamilton Steel Car Company, Hamilton, 500 30-ton steel underframe and steel superstructure stock cars; 10 steel underframe baggage cars; 10 steel underframe first-class cars; 10 steel underframe first-class coaches; 15 steel underframe sub-urban cars.
In the United States, from the Pressed Steel Car Company, five all-steel postal cars.
From the Pullman Car Company, four steel underframe dining cars; five steel underframe parlor cars.
From American Car & Foundry Co., 10 steel underframe first-class cars; five combination second-class and baggage cars, steel underframe.
From Osgoode Bradley Car Company, 17 steel underframe first-class cars; 10 steel underframe baggage cars; five steel underframe express cars.
From the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., 200 50-ton capacity steel flat cars; 300 40-ton capacity steel flat cars.

PROVIDE ISOLATION AT INDUSTRIAL FARM

Provision Should Be Made for Tubercular Inebriates, Says Hastings.

For the fourth successive year Ald. Rowland was elected chair of the board of health. The law provides that inebriates who have communicable diseases may be placed in the industrial farm. Dr. Hastings, M.P., advised that a building for such quarantined families, and living in conditions which would be conducive to good health, would be tuberculosis. "Control of inebriates is control of tuberculosis," he declared. "Inebriates do not make for good health, having tuberculosis is most irresponsible in the extreme."
In his report for 1913, Dr. Hastings states that Toronto has the lowest death rate of any city on this continent, with a population of 450,000 or more, and stands second only to any city in the world with a population of 500,000 or more.

The city is suffering from a house famine. There are approximately 3000 houses in Toronto which were originally built and intended for one family that are harboring from two to five families, and living in conditions which certainly do not make for good health or good morals. This can only be relieved by the building of a large number of houses, and the city should be within the range of the income of the laboring man and mechanic.

GOT DAMAGES

Judgment for \$90 was awarded to Edgar E. Thackeray against Dr. Oscar A. McNicholl in the county jury case court before Judge Denton yesterday afternoon. Thackeray was suing for \$115 for injuries sustained when Dr. McNicholl's automobile struck him while he was riding a motor-cycle at the corner of Victor street and Broadview avenue some time ago.

FARRELL IS MENTIONED

W. H. Farrell, general terminal superintendent of the G.T.R. for Ontario, is mentioned as a likely successor to the late A. J. Nixon, traffic officer of the Dominion Railway Commission. Mr. Farrell held the same position in Montreal under Vice-President Howard G. Kelly. He has been with the G.T.R. for more than thirty years.

CANADIAN CLUB

G. G. S. Lindsey will address the Canadian Club next Monday at luncheon on "Self-Government in Canada." Mr. Lindsey's familiarity with the history of Canada is well known, and his affiliations constitute him an authority. Will render his address of decided interest.

NO LASH FOR FITZSIMMONS

Chief Justice Meredith at the assize court yesterday afternoon sentenced William Fitzsimmons to one year in central prison for an indecent assault upon a 15-year-old girl. In passing sentence, the chief justice promised that in future the lash would be ordered along with the sentence for all who were found guilty of such an offence.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET - TORONTO

Established 1885.

President: W. G. Gooderham.

First Vice-President: W. D. Matthews; Second Vice-President: G. W. Monk.

Joint General Managers: R. S. Hudson, John Massey.

Superintendent of Branches and Secretary: George H. Smith.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 6,000,000.00

Reserve Fund (earned) 4,000,000.00

Investments 31,299,095.55

Deposits

The Corporation is a

LEGAL DEPOSITORY

FOR TRUST FUNDS.

Every facility is afforded Depositors. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail with perfect convenience. Deposits of one dollar and upwards are welcomed. Interest at

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum is credited and compounded twice a year.

NEED BUREAU FOR NEWS DISTRIBUTION

Publicity Department Would Do Much to Attract Industries and Money.

The need for a civic publicity department is felt so generally among the members of the city council that Mayor Hocken is considering the advisability of having the matter discussed in the board of control in the near future.

Under present conditions, Assessment Commissioners' Formulas has thrust upon him the responsibility for dealing with applications for sites for industry, and for information relative to the advantages of Toronto for manufacturing industries of all sorts. He has cheerfully undertaken the extra work, but he has enough to do already with his assessment department.

Those who are pressing most strongly for a civic publicity department are contending that Canada is a country of foodstuffs is bringing into the country a steady and large supply of foodstuffs, and is well equipped for developing the manufacturing possibilities of the country. To get a full share of the manufacturing and business, a publicity department equipped in every way to

WILL PASS BYLAW TO CLOSE STATION STREET

Board of Control Hear Deputation of Interested Property Owners.

The Station Street problem was tackled by the board of control yesterday, and a deputation of interested property-owners took part. All are convinced that the street should be permanently closed through the construction of the viaduct and the new Union Station. The board decided to pass a by-law to close the street, and to have the railways no reason for delay in commencing construction of the viaduct. The board will advise the Dominion Railway Board to order the station street to be permanently closed.

A Russell motor ambulance, costing \$4500, was ordered for the department of health.

No one under 18 years of age is now permitted to drive motor vehicles in the city.

To Buy By Tender.

Also the prices of lumber are falling, the supplies this year will be got as usual on yearly contract.

No stock in the more that there should be a civic purchasing department, and most of the supplies bought open market, Mayor Hocken remarked.

"Until we have that department we will stick to buying by tender," Constance McCallum said.

J. R. L. Starr wrote that the city now refuses to permit sewers outside the city limits being connected with the city sewers, claiming that the city sewerage would be overloaded. The matter was referred to Commissioner Harris.

Arbitration for the site for the new registry office is to proceed, and the master of titles is to have accommodation for the new building.

The board will recommend to council that the site acquired at Davenport street and New Street for a police station be sold and the station be built in Ramsden Park.

RESCUED BY WARSHIP

FROM STEAMING LAVA

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, Jan. 15.—(Can. Press.)—A pathetic scene was witnessed today on the Island of Sakura, where a group of famished, terror-stricken people were rescued from amid steaming lava and heated waters by a boat from a Japanese warship.

MAY BE HOLD-UP MAN

Robert Barrett Detained by Ottawa Police in Connection With Montreal Herald Affair.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—(Can. Press.)—The man who held up the cashier of the Bank of Montreal some weeks ago, and made a clean getaway with \$500, is thought to be in custody in Ottawa.

This morning Chief Charpentier received a letter from a man calling himself Robert Barrett, which was instantly identified by the victim of the hold-up. The local police have asked the Ottawa authorities to hold the man until an officer from Montreal can reach the capital and bring him back here.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF PASSES.

Two Men Arrested in Connection With Disappearance of G.T.R. Tickets.

EDMONTON, Jan. 15.—G. S. Garrow and Abe Burchill were arrested here today in connection with the theft of over one hundred Grand Trunk Railway passes. These were stolen from the mechanical department of the railroad, and those responsible are believed to have secured nearly \$5000 by selling the passes at reduced rates. They had all been properly signed and were good from Edmonton to Fort William.

LODGE CHELTENHAM, S.O.E.

The following officers were installed by P. G. President Bro. Ivan, assisted by D. P. Bro. Sumnerfield, P. President, W. Baker; Vice-President, Bro. A. Scottell; Vice-President, Bro. Saunders; Secretary, C. S. Chalk; Treasurer, Bro. Hart; Chaplain, Bro. Spelling; first committeeman, Bro. Massing; second committeeman, Bro. Chubb; fourth guard, Bro. S. Smith; grand lodge representative, Bro. Halfhead; alternate, Bro. Lucas; Rathbone and Till. The retiring president was presented with a gavel at the banquet.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jan. 15, 1914.

Judge's chambers will be held on Friday, 16th inst., at 11 a.m.

Peremptory list for appellate division for Friday, 16th inst., at 11 a.m.: Sturgeon Falls v. Canada Iron Corporation.

2. Duncan v. London Street Railway Company.

3. Smith v. Northern Construction Company.

4. Loftus v. Harris.

5. Hartley v. Pherrill.

6. Manchester v. Malby.

Master's Chambers.

Before A. C. Cameron, Master.

Canada Land and Loan Co. v. Egan.

Dr. G. M. Galbraith, for defendant.

Obtained order on consent dismissing action without costs and vacating his pendens.

Brown v. Emery Hardware Co.—D. G. M. Galbraith, for defendant.

Obtained order on consent dismissing action without costs and vacating his pendens.

Judgens v. Lubetsky—J. Jennings, for plaintiff.

Obtained order under C.R. 582 for examination of transferee of defendant's property.

Decman v. Gordon—G. T. Walsh, for defendant.

Obtained order for order for particulars of statement of claim and adjournment trial. J. M. Ferguson for plaintiff.

At request of plaintiff, adjourned until 14th inst.

Montgomery v. Caplan—W. S. Montgomery, for plaintiff.

Obtained order on consent dismissing action without costs and vacating his pendens.

Hutchinson v. Canada W. & H. Co.—McConnell (Hearn, K.C.), for defendant.

Obtained order on consent amending statement of defence.

Wolsley Tool Co. v. Jackson, Potts Co.—Stuart (Ross & H.), for third party.

Obtained order to enter into conditional appearance and to extend time for delivery of defence. J. J. Maclellan for defendant.

Order made. Costs in third party proceedings.

Harker v. Town of Oakville—Smiley (Johnson & Co.), for defendant.

Obtained order changing venue from Toronto to Milton. J. M. Godfrey, for plaintiff.

Consented. Order made. Costs to defendant in cause.

Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.

Mr. Frederick Harold White presented his certificate of fitness and on the flat of the judges was sworn in and enrolled as a solicitor of the supreme court of Ontario.

Dunroff v. Milnes—R. R. Waddell, for plaintiff.

Obtained order for order continuing injunction. A. Singer for defendant.

Injunction continued to trial. Trial to be expedited. Details to be settled in order.

Proffitt v. Tuckersmith—W. Proffitt, for applicant.

Obtained order on consent dismissing action without costs and vacating his pendens.

Bylaw of the Mill street in the Village of Edmonville. R. S. Robertson (Stratford) and R. S. Hays (Seaford) for plaintiff.

Obtained order on Sept. 8, 1887, Mill st. extends north from Bayfield st. through Queen street one block west of Centre street.

In 1874 a plan was prepared for the extension of the street from the north side of Queen street northward.

On June 18, 1875, a bylaw was passed by the township known as the Village of Edmonville, not to think that the portion of Mill st. north of the north side of Queen street northward by the bylaw of 1875, as it is referred to in the original plan.

As far as the material shows the township has in no way adopted the portion of Mill street north of the Queen and the street has never been a part of the township.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The township think it is plain that the township, having failed to accept a highway, cannot assume to close and alter the road being closed and the public rights extinguished belong to the owners of the land abutting the road.

The